

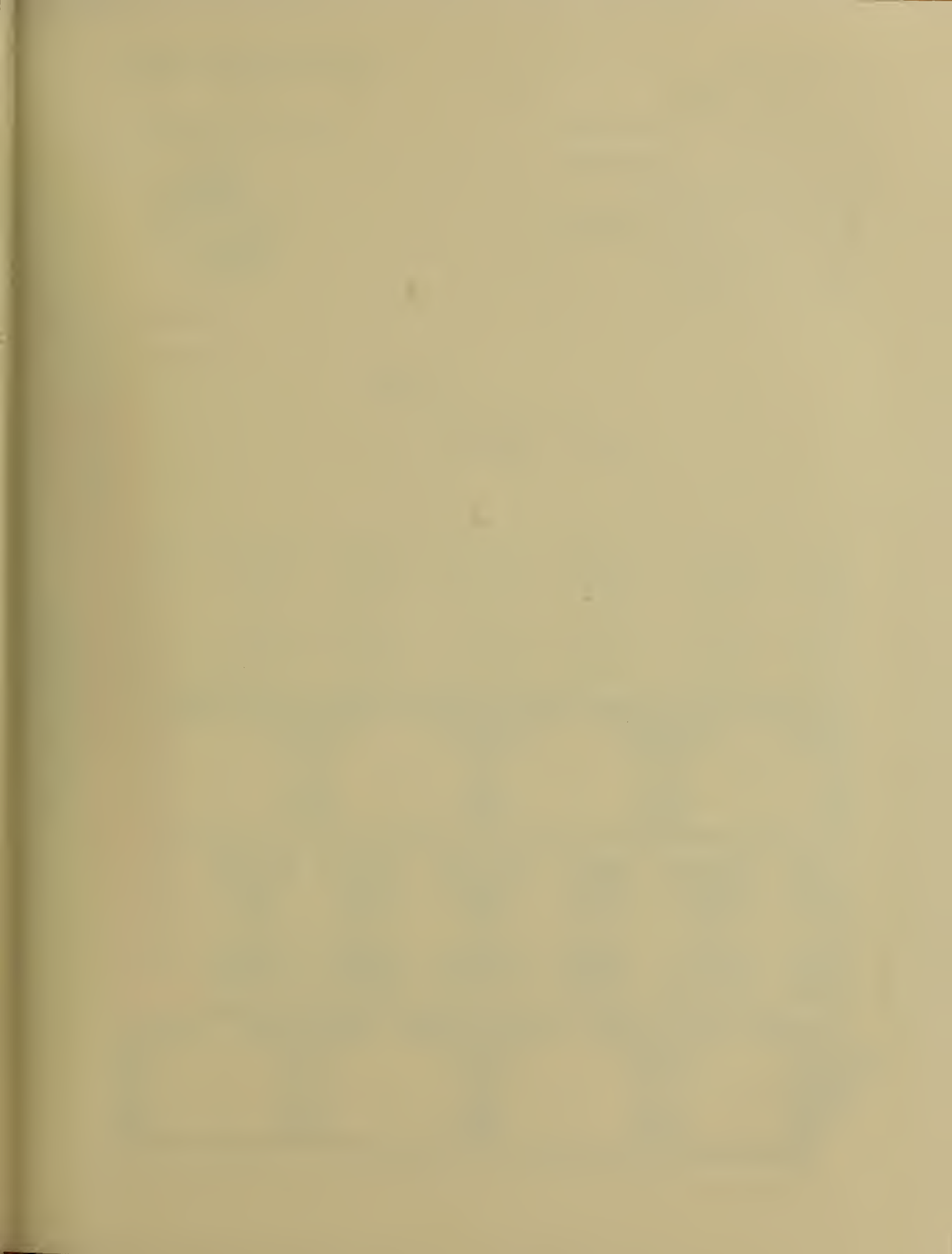
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CENSUS OF
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SERIES CPH (3)

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1990 CPH-3-89

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Binghamton, NY MSA

CENSUS '90



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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	6, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

Parts of a Statistical Table

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Report title

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky			113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
52	Wyoming			126	Danville, VA MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA		
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA			265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			326	Tyler, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA				
		297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA		
		301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BROOME COUNTY, NY	
102.98 -----	120.02 (pt.)
129 -----	129 (pt.)
133.03 -----	133.02 (pt.)
133.04 -----	129 (pt.)
	133.02 (pt.)
147.98 -----	120.02 (pt.)
TIOGA COUNTY, NY	
201.98 -----	201 (pt.)
207.01 -----	207 (pt.)
207.02 -----	207 (pt.)
	208 (pt.)
207.03 -----	208 (pt.)
208.97 -----	201 (pt.)
208.98 -----	201 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BROOME COUNTY, NY	
120.02 -----	102.98
	147.98
129 -----	129
	133.04 (pt.)
133.02 -----	133.03
	133.04 (pt.)
TIOGA COUNTY, NY	
201 -----	201.98
	208.97
	208.98
207 -----	207.01
	207.02 (pt.)
208 -----	207.02 (pt.)
	207.03

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Broome County			
		Total	Binghamton city	Endicott village	Endwell CDP	Johnson City village	Tiaga County	Tract 130	Tract 133.04	Tract 137
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3 174.3	1 830.8	26.9	8.1	9.5	11.5	1 343.5	9.9	9.6	3.4
Square miles	1 225.6	706.9	10.4	3.1	3.7	4.4	518.7	3.8	3.7	1.3
AGE										
All persons	264 497	212 160	53 008	13 531	12 602	16 890	52 337	4 757	5 988	3 131
Under 5 years	18 636	14 516	3 590	982	726	991	4 120	263	491	218
5 to 9 years	18 232	13 947	2 971	875	727	918	4 285	324	478	209
10 to 14 years	16 746	12 646	2 523	605	726	852	4 100	328	438	150
15 to 19 years	18 552	14 909	2 816	670	755	913	3 643	292	418	154
20 to 24 years	20 838	17 809	6 093	1 224	794	1 496	3 029	267	341	307
25 to 34 years	44 408	35 515	9 088	2 860	1 937	2 896	8 893	702	1 096	677
35 to 44 years	37 503	29 657	6 652	1 657	1 737	2 171	7 846	710	1 031	383
45 to 54 years	27 405	21 466	4 580	1 063	1 541	1 458	5 939	629	733	251
55 to 64 years	24 640	19 870	4 565	1 216	1 524	1 463	4 770	582	501	275
65 to 74 years	21 361	18 024	5 268	1 205	1 414	1 883	3 337	446	310	246
75 to 84 years	12 151	10 356	3 591	883	583	1 297	1 795	166	117	192
85 years and over	4 025	3 445	1 271	291	138	552	580	48	34	69
3 and 4 years	7 694	5 990	1 441	389	277	395	1 704	108	207	70
16 years and over	207 544	168 501	43 392	10 945	10 262	13 975	39 043	3 774	4 486	2 519
18 years and over	201 091	163 579	42 372	10 698	9 961	13 634	37 512	3 665	4 331	2 464
21 years and over	187 524	151 955	39 830	10 225	9 527	12 922	35 569	3 492	4 076	2 363
60 years and over	49 984	42 087	12 610	3 051	2 957	4 520	7 897	964	710	645
62 years and over	45 174	38 182	11 716	2 776	2 653	4 223	6 992	863	591	584
Median	33.8	34.0	34.3	33.1	38.8	36.5	33.0	38.0	32.8	32.2
Female	136 396	109 868	28 322	7 220	6 601	9 065	26 528	2 454	3 023	1 690
Under 5 years	8 984	6 962	1 748	439	340	494	2 022	122	233	96
5 to 9 years	8 806	6 734	1 426	436	355	449	2 072	158	238	100
10 to 14 years	7 963	5 999	1 180	303	388	421	1 964	174	212	74
15 to 19 years	9 236	7 487	1 449	329	370	445	1 749	155	210	74
20 to 24 years	10 681	9 173	3 288	671	400	732	1 508	137	171	174
25 to 34 years	22 165	17 637	4 480	1 410	962	1 407	4 528	342	568	335
35 to 44 years	18 876	14 907	3 292	809	925	1 114	3 969	372	527	193
45 to 54 years	14 039	11 038	2 369	573	798	763	3 001	335	360	136
55 to 64 years	12 789	10 445	2 518	688	813	814	2 344	288	244	160
65 to 74 years	12 105	10 289	3 224	710	790	1 125	1 816	245	174	152
75 to 84 years	7 690	6 555	2 367	622	360	861	1 135	93	67	144
85 years and over	3 062	2 642	981	230	100	440	420	33	19	52
3 and 4 years	3 722	2 881	715	173	134	190	841	50	100	31
16 years and over	109 035	88 936	23 704	5 985	5 440	7 620	20 099	1 962	2 291	1 403
18 years and over	105 875	86 500	23 190	5 875	5 280	7 458	19 375	1 902	2 211	1 384
21 years and over	98 946	80 523	21 829	5 606	5 076	7 103	18 423	1 812	2 095	1 324
60 years and over	29 405	24 964	7 981	1 960	1 683	2 863	4 441	523	379	432
62 years and over	26 881	22 887	7 482	1 805	1 525	2 699	3 994	474	319	391
Median	35.2	35.6	36.6	35.2	40.4	39.9	33.8	38.9	33.0	34.7
Male	128 101	102 292	24 686	6 311	6 001	7 825	25 809	2 303	2 965	1 441
Median age	32.6	32.6	32.2	31.0	36.8	33.4	32.3	37.0	32.7	30.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	264 497	212 160	53 008	13 531	12 602	16 890	52 337	4 757	5 988	3 131
In households	256 318	204 344	50 996	13 388	12 602	16 200	51 974	4 757	5 988	3 131
Householder	100 681	81 843	22 617	6 210	5 150	7 247	18 838	1 809	2 020	1 476
Family householder	69 289	54 819	12 305	3 406	3 654	4 268	14 470	1 383	1 702	804
Nonfamily householder	31 392	27 024	10 312	2 804	1 496	2 979	4 368	426	318	672
Living alone	25 707	22 037	8 190	2 389	1 301	2 490	3 670	363	267	574
Spouse	56 355	44 163	8 615	2 468	3 131	3 214	12 192	1 223	1 521	589
Child	79 470	61 697	13 486	3 547	3 684	4 314	17 773	1 496	2 196	811
Other relatives	7 883	6 399	1 897	497	309	499	1 484	108	130	94
Nonrelatives	11 929	10 242	4 381	666	328	926	1 687	121	121	161
Institutionalized persons	3 738	3 420	1 411	99	—	—	318	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	4 441	4 396	601	44	—	—	45	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.55	2.50	2.25	2.16	2.45	2.24	2.76	2.63	2.96	2.12
Persons per family	3.07	3.05	2.95	2.91	2.95	2.88	3.17	3.04	3.26	2.86
Persons 65 years and over	37 537	31 825	10 130	2 379	2 135	3 732	5 712	660	461	507
In households	34 861	29 391	9 084	2 282	2 135	3 187	5 470	660	461	507
Householder	23 441	19 820	6 471	1 611	1 382	2 220	3 621	409	266	368
Nonfamily householder	11 055	9 403	3 625	893	568	1 138	1 652	140	89	221
Living alone	10 659	9 065	3 494	864	550	1 103	1 594	135	88	215
Spouse	8 381	7 024	1 808	447	609	747	1 357	204	119	97
Other relatives	2 498	2 082	646	199	125	176	416	42	63	35
Nonrelatives	541	465	159	25	19	44	76	5	13	7
Institutionalized persons	2 536	2 294	994	97	—	—	242	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	140	140	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	69 289	54 819	12 305	3 406	3 654	4 268	14 470	1 383	1 702	804
With own children under 18 years	32 226	24 844	5 416	1 498	1 424	1 741	7 382	565	911	362
Number of own children under 18 years	59 349	45 403	9 811	2 639	2 535	3 063	13 946	1 055	1 614	629
Married-couple families	56 355	44 163	8 615	2 468	3 131	3 214	12 192	1 223	1 521	589
With own children under 18 years	25 393	19 381	3 485	994	1 179	1 212	6 012	487	826	246
Number of own children under 18 years	48 132	36 477	6 564	1 828	2 173	2 225	11 655	926	1 479	446
Female householder, no husband present	9 823	8 183	2 992	757	419	826	1 640	135	134	171
With own children under 18 years	5 461	4 429	1 680	439	203	427	1 032	69	68	99
Number of own children under 18 years	9 130	7 359	2 887	700	305	682	1 771	114	111	156
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	100 240	80 878	19 956	5 027	4 905	6 428	19 362	1 842	2 241	1 134
Never married	30 517	25 700	7 833	1 724	1 279	2 150	4 817	453	555	386
Now married, except separated	58 393	45 843	9 104	2 583	3 200	3 393	12 550	1 244	1 553	608
Separated	2 113	1 710	599	140	63	159	403	22	21	25
Widowed	2 763	2 352	751	149	129	254	411	50	35	29
Divorced	6 454	5 273	1 669	431	234	472	1 181	73	77	86
Females 15 years and over	110 643	90 173	23 968	6 042	5 518	7 701	20 470	2 000	2 340	1 420
Never married	26 463	22 756	7 404	1 566	1 158	1 830	3 707	399	485	377
Now married, except separated	58 369	45 780	9 094	2 568	3 190	3 407	12 589	1 243	1 551	604
Separated	2 754	2 254	842	212	92	222	500	42	41	44
Widowed	14 177	12 037	4 132	1 014	662	1 546	2 140	174	155	223
Divorced	8 880	7 346	2 496	682	416	696	1 534	142	108	172

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.9	1.4	3.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.1	.4
Square miles .....	.3	.5	1.2	.4	.5	.6	.6	.7	.4	.2
AGE										
All persons	3 332	3 434	3 433	2 654	2 400	2 538	3 839	579	1 820	834
Under 5 years	155	236	343	217	220	239	218	—	138	75
5 to 9 years	138	196	268	186	159	201	221	3	120	37
10 to 14 years	132	149	230	152	142	160	193	6	84	29
15 to 19 years	182	150	200	151	124	136	215	13	73	42
20 to 24 years	621	282	261	283	227	201	228	14	178	106
25 to 34 years	602	638	673	551	483	497	562	77	320	154
35 to 44 years	412	396	459	336	273	310	554	67	235	97
45 to 54 years	298	273	229	246	201	204	379	62	174	60
55 to 64 years	273	277	254	201	207	205	357	60	169	64
65 to 74 years	273	452	309	189	202	213	442	106	193	93
75 to 84 years	192	316	179	117	125	137	276	107	113	58
85 years and over	54	69	28	25	37	35	194	64	23	19
3 and 4 years	62	90	142	79	82	103	84	—	63	20
16 years and over	2 879	2 827	2 556	2 064	1 856	1 908	3 167	565	1 469	685
18 years and over	2 825	2 767	2 467	2 017	1 809	1 862	3 073	559	1 441	671
21 years and over	2 405	2 654	2 335	1 892	1 702	1 768	2 938	555	1 374	629
60 years and over	461	999	671	430	466	502	1 121	311	411	208
62 years and over	606	943	608	393	429	466	1 044	293	384	193
Median	31.8	36.5	30.7	30.7	31.4	31.1	39.6	62.7	34.9	32.8
Female	1 834	1 829	1 872	1 358	1 295	1 334	2 077	285	965	431
Under 5 years	77	114	179	96	113	119	100	—	66	38
5 to 9 years	68	95	136	91	82	105	117	3	51	18
10 to 14 years	66	65	110	73	67	75	83	4	35	19
15 to 19 years	98	80	97	66	59	79	112	2	37	23
20 to 24 years	382	141	147	143	130	102	112	4	100	52
25 to 34 years	310	322	354	255	236	253	275	29	162	75
35 to 44 years	220	182	249	179	143	141	269	18	113	38
45 to 54 years	139	143	125	135	106	98	200	29	90	26
55 to 64 years	150	157	157	108	124	115	184	24	102	41
65 to 74 years	162	270	189	120	125	130	270	61	120	58
75 to 84 years	127	209	113	73	86	89	189	62	75	30
85 years and over	35	51	16	19	24	28	166	49	14	13
3 and 4 years	28	42	77	35	47	54	39	—	33	14
16 years and over	1 608	1 540	1 433	1 080	1 021	1 019	1 756	278	810	354
18 years and over	1 576	1 510	1 395	1 064	1 003	993	1 709	278	795	345
21 years and over	1 450	1 449	1 314	1 011	939	943	1 637	276	759	325
60 years and over	403	631	420	265	295	316	734	184	266	126
62 years and over	372	596	380	245	272	291	686	179	248	115
Median	31.7	40.2	32.0	32.9	33.0	31.9	43.6	69.4	37.7	32.9
Male	1 498	1 605	1 561	1 296	1 105	1 204	1 762	294	855	403
Median age	31.9	33.9	29.5	29.2	29.8	30.5	36.4	53.8	32.4	32.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 332	3 434	3 433	2 654	2 400	2 538	3 839	579	1 820	834
In households	3 307	3 392	3 422	2 643	2 357	2 480	3 650	83	1 820	834
Householder	1 528	1 615	1 396	1 072	1 069	1 052	1 510	29	790	408
Family householder	713	838	887	657	563	639	1 018	24	483	188
Nonfamily householder	815	777	509	415	506	413	492	5	307	220
Living alone	589	667	421	325	421	346	399	5	246	172
Spouse	533	545	542	477	297	376	794	21	343	103
Child	705	834	1 143	805	684	786	1 013	26	491	198
Other relatives	88	172	151	97	123	111	156	4	77	29
Nonrelatives	453	226	190	192	184	155	177	3	119	96
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	496	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	25	42	11	11	43	58	29	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.16	2.10	2.45	2.47	2.20	2.36	2.42	2.86	2.30	2.04
Persons per family	2.86	2.85	3.07	3.10	2.96	2.99	2.93	3.13	2.89	2.76
Persons 65 years and over	519	837	516	331	364	385	912	277	329	170
In households	518	835	513	331	359	382	758	9	329	170
Householder	374	586	361	226	267	271	503	6	224	126
Nonfamily householder	201	339	185	115	170	143	236	3	110	75
Living alone	194	331	178	110	161	135	224	3	108	67
Spouse	110	145	94	76	42	68	186	2	72	28
Other relatives	28	89	48	19	36	31	56	1	30	8
Nonrelatives	6	15	10	10	14	12	13	—	3	8
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	268	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	2	3	—	5	3	4	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	713	838	887	657	563	639	1 018	24	483	188
With own children under 18 years	269	340	467	325	307	339	408	14	195	83
Number of own children under 18 years	467	612	910	593	534	617	686	19	346	149
Married-couple families	533	545	542	477	297	376	794	21	343	103
With own children under 18 years	195	215	253	224	146	166	313	13	130	35
Number of own children under 18 years	362	409	522	417	278	297	544	17	239	72
Female householder, no husband present	137	230	285	146	216	224	185	3	117	68
With own children under 18 years	62	104	188	81	134	155	80	1	58	40
Number of own children under 18 years	89	171	350	147	216	297	120	2	93	65
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 284	1 298	1 145	1 001	846	903	1 430	292	665	337
Never married	552	489	396	369	329	337	417	206	205	148
Now married, except separated	573	575	566	495	317	407	823	48	360	109
Separated	35	45	33	22	52	43	33	6	20	17
Widowed	30	60	52	30	39	26	47	13	18	18
Divorced	94	129	98	85	109	90	110	19	62	45
Females 15 years and over	1 623	1 555	1 447	1 098	1 033	1 035	1 777	278	813	356
Never married	704	433	364	299	308	266	394	100	196	114
Now married, except separated	560	577	570	496	316	401	824	44	362	112
Separated	37	73	77	39	64	67	38	12	28	14
Widowed	182	316	214	144	192	182	375	82	135	69
Divorced	140	156	222	120	153	119	146	40	92	47

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County—Con.								Endicott village, Broome County	
	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 134	Tract 135
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.5	.6	.7	1.3	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.0
Square miles .....	.2	.2	.3	.5	.8	1.1	.9	.9	.9	.4
AGE										
All persons	1 141	1 232	3 220	5 219	5 060	2 818	4 819	4 636	4 511	1 994
Under 5 years	70	22	166	246	306	156	326	457	319	164
5 to 9 years	55	18	103	193	287	156	287	343	273	120
10 to 14 years	48	10	73	170	233	148	259	305	181	102
15 to 19 years	61	37	142	290	272	166	268	294	213	108
20 to 24 years	76	186	854	1 072	321	218	529	436	317	230
25 to 34 years	130	186	510	876	739	378	842	870	900	445
35 to 44 years	127	142	301	615	718	382	666	562	511	258
45 to 54 years	67	102	185	433	548	325	420	374	350	147
55 to 64 years	104	112	180	416	559	335	402	390	496	132
65 to 74 years	174	179	214	449	592	352	474	362	476	145
75 to 84 years	177	179	247	355	392	156	269	196	339	111
85 years and over	52	59	245	104	93	46	77	47	136	32
3 and 4 years	24	1	46	111	136	68	137	193	131	73
16 years and over	958	1 180	2 865	4 559	4 169	2 321	3 896	3 468	3 700	1 590
18 years and over	934	1 169	2 824	4 462	4 063	2 254	3 809	3 366	3 613	1 555
21 years and over	894	1 111	2 501	4 078	3 903	2 144	3 584	3 163	3 481	1 465
60 years and over	460	478	799	1 121	1 390	745	1 031	806	1 241	362
62 years and over	440	458	764	1 046	1 283	679	947	740	1 126	330
Median	45.3	46.4	29.7	31.7	39.6	40.1	33.5	30.5	35.8	30.6
Female	688	605	1 759	2 853	2 728	1 455	2 575	2 379	2 399	1 020
Under 5 years	29	14	73	112	159	83	164	212	142	70
5 to 9 years	24	2	51	88	134	76	138	147	126	65
10 to 14 years	22	2	30	83	99	68	137	142	86	52
15 to 19 years	35	16	76	162	133	82	136	156	97	60
20 to 24 years	38	84	467	645	167	90	270	214	173	114
25 to 34 years	72	65	222	397	384	199	423	447	452	214
35 to 44 years	59	42	141	310	369	188	341	290	246	124
45 to 54 years	33	25	87	224	297	181	225	206	191	63
55 to 64 years	71	48	90	234	309	170	224	210	278	69
65 to 74 years	130	120	137	279	361	193	292	207	275	82
75 to 84 years	132	137	176	239	251	94	169	116	226	80
85 years and over	43	50	209	80	65	31	56	32	107	27
3 and 4 years	11	1	20	44	71	32	74	93	57	30
16 years and over	608	586	1 597	2 543	2 304	1 211	2 111	1 845	2 028	824
18 years and over	595	577	1 578	2 490	2 256	1 171	2 069	1 786	1 992	804
21 years and over	573	560	1 393	2 261	2 173	1 126	1 955	1 685	1 921	752
60 years and over	345	334	575	716	851	419	633	468	774	230
62 years and over	333	327	556	675	798	391	582	436	721	215
Median	60.2	65.4	32.9	32.9	42.4	42.3	35.6	32.3	39.5	31.8
Male	453	627	1 461	2 366	2 332	1 363	2 244	2 257	2 112	974
Median age	35.7	37.4	27.6	30.7	37.1	37.8	31.7	28.8	32.8	29.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 141	1 232	3 220	5 219	5 060	2 818	4 819	4 636	4 511	1 994
In households	1 007	1 116	2 806	4 956	5 022	2 818	4 680	4 603	4 401	1 973
Householder	604	852	1 362	2 318	2 112	1 158	1 948	1 794	1 905	993
Family householder	175	119	440	956	1 416	793	1 175	1 221	1 218	415
Nonfamily householder	429	733	922	1 362	696	365	773	573	687	578
Living alone	403	661	618	972	600	289	605	451	592	484
Spouse	80	62	242	691	1 165	661	853	830	903	270
Child	217	70	475	982	1 433	750	1 341	1 533	1 237	501
Other relatives	48	24	101	125	149	99	177	166	203	68
Nonrelatives	58	108	626	840	163	150	361	280	153	141
Institutionalized persons	—	68	370	198	16	—	103	—	99	—
Other persons in group quarters	134	48	44	65	22	—	36	33	11	21
Persons per household	1.67	1.31	2.06	2.14	2.38	2.43	2.40	2.57	2.31	1.99
Persons per family	2.97	2.31	2.86	2.88	2.94	2.90	3.02	3.07	2.92	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	403	417	706	908	1 077	554	820	605	951	288
In households	390	404	347	751	1 074	554	757	603	854	288
Householder	335	366	269	550	724	363	517	403	572	234
Nonfamily householder	294	323	188	338	321	156	256	172	262	151
Living alone	288	320	181	323	313	148	245	165	253	151
Spouse	31	29	49	131	271	148	173	153	178	37
Other relatives	14	6	24	47	74	37	56	42	94	15
Nonrelatives	10	3	5	23	5	6	11	5	10	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	357	156	—	—	63	—	97	—
Other persons in group quarters	13	13	2	1	3	—	—	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	175	119	440	956	1 416	793	1 175	1 221	1 218	415
With own children under 18 years	92	36	208	393	523	290	502	625	481	215
Number of own children under 18 years	177	50	358	701	948	530	925	1 189	840	401
Married-couple families	80	62	242	691	1 165	661	853	830	903	270
With own children under 18 years	29	9	99	264	444	235	343	372	341	131
Number of own children under 18 years	60	15	187	496	835	450	646	718	626	259
Female householder, no husband present	75	43	154	214	198	100	272	325	249	121
With own children under 18 years	61	24	96	115	67	46	138	230	126	79
Number of own children under 18 years	113	32	157	184	98	66	248	439	190	135
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	355	595	1 273	2 040	1 898	1 130	1 811	1 653	1 693	775
Never married	153	318	733	1 022	555	343	675	586	512	347
Now married, except separated	96	87	288	726	1 197	686	894	857	956	288
Separated	20	39	48	51	27	10	47	51	45	20
Widowed	26	41	65	78	53	41	64	50	69	19
Divorced	60	110	139	163	66	50	131	109	111	101
Females 15 years and over	613	587	1 605	2 570	2 336	1 228	2 136	1 878	2 045	833
Never married	164	179	730	1 172	554	273	635	519	460	263
Now married, except separated	92	71	279	739	1 202	684	910	855	952	287
Separated	49	28	48	76	38	19	58	77	45	45
Widowed	215	220	386	350	366	171	321	212	407	119
Divorced	93	89	162	233	176	81	212	215	181	119

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Endicott village, Broome County—Con.		Endwell COP, Broome County					Johnson City village, Broome County		
	Tract 136	Tract 137 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 138	Tract 139
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.5	3.4	4.0	2.1	1.0	2.4	.1	—	1.7	1.0
Square miles .....	.6	1.3	1.5	.8	.4	.9	—	—	.6	.4
AGE										
All persons	3 895	3 131	3 500	2 827	2 454	3 630	191	6	3 541	2 853
Under 5 years	281	218	167	197	127	224	11	—	191	192
5 to 9 years	273	209	164	238	129	180	16	—	191	151
10 to 14 years	172	150	260	148	139	167	12	2	162	126
15 to 19 years	195	154	243	119	129	247	17	—	136	148
20 to 24 years	370	307	180	211	135	249	19	—	207	321
25 to 34 years	838	677	401	612	382	508	34	1	582	628
35 to 44 years	505	383	573	360	309	474	21	2	451	360
45 to 54 years	315	251	513	225	269	503	31	—	294	206
55 to 64 years	313	275	456	259	277	513	19	—	357	207
65 to 74 years	338	246	337	285	395	394	3	1	600	240
75 to 84 years	241	192	102	201	138	136	6	—	321	185
85 years and over	54	69	30	46	25	35	2	—	49	89
3 and 4 years	115	70	68	73	41	91	4	—	72	71
16 years and over	3 136	2 519	2 776	2 291	2 032	3 014	149	4	2 974	2 363
18 years and over	3 066	2 464	2 684	2 248	1 981	2 904	144	4	2 921	2 309
21 years and over	2 916	2 363	2 548	2 163	1 914	2 774	128	4	2 811	2 174
60 years and over	803	645	696	680	709	856	16	1	1 187	626
62 years and over	736	584	614	631	657	740	11	1	1 109	588
Median	32.2	32.2	40.0	34.1	41.3	40.5	32.2	35.0	41.2	32.4
Female	2 111	1 690	1 794	1 510	1 274	1 915	108	3	1 936	1 550
Under 5 years	131	96	76	89	59	110	6	—	93	98
5 to 9 years	145	100	123	72	59	92	9	—	97	73
10 to 14 years	91	74	144	81	72	82	9	1	89	65
15 to 19 years	98	74	124	53	71	114	8	—	76	70
20 to 24 years	210	174	83	126	57	122	12	—	108	167
25 to 34 years	409	335	190	301	191	260	20	1	282	318
35 to 44 years	246	193	307	189	160	259	10	—	236	188
45 to 54 years	183	136	265	110	139	267	17	—	155	107
55 to 64 years	181	160	220	152	160	271	10	—	212	116
65 to 74 years	201	152	184	176	212	216	2	1	352	148
75 to 84 years	172	144	57	131	76	91	5	—	201	130
85 years and over	44	52	21	30	18	31	—	—	35	70
3 and 4 years	55	31	29	38	16	49	2	—	32	40
16 years and over	1 730	1 403	1 422	1 256	1 068	1 612	82	2	1 642	1 304
18 years and over	1 695	1 384	1 374	1 237	1 035	1 553	81	2	1 611	1 282
21 years and over	1 609	1 324	1 303	1 198	1 006	1 497	72	2	1 557	1 203
60 years and over	524	432	368	418	399	488	10	1	717	409
62 years and over	478	391	331	393	364	430	7	1	669	386
Median	34.1	34.7	40.3	37.0	42.8	41.9	32.0	34.5	44.1	34.4
Male	1 784	1 441	1 706	1 317	1 180	1 715	83	3	1 605	1 303
Median age	30.7	30.4	39.5	31.8	38.9	37.7	32.8	35.5	38.2	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 895	3 131	3 500	2 827	2 454	3 630	191	6	3 541	2 853
In households	3 883	3 131	3 500	2 827	2 454	3 630	191	6	3 541	2 669
Householder	1 836	1 476	1 275	1 328	1 000	1 481	66	3	1 611	1 285
Family householder	969	804	1 043	756	752	1 051	52	1	1 023	606
Nonfamily householder	867	672	232	572	248	430	14	2	588	679
Living alone	739	574	203	488	215	382	13	1	522	550
Spouse	706	589	957	556	665	909	44	—	795	388
Child	998	811	1 152	715	674	1 069	74	2	891	676
Other relatives	132	94	65	88	55	97	4	—	124	78
Nonrelatives	211	161	51	140	60	74	3	1	120	242
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175
Other persons in group quarters	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Persons per household	2.11	2.12	2.75	2.13	2.45	2.45	2.89	2.00	2.20	2.08
Persons per family	2.89	2.86	3.08	2.80	2.85	2.97	3.35	3.00	2.77	2.88
Persons 65 years and over	633	507	469	532	558	565	11	1	970	514
In households	633	507	469	532	558	565	11	1	970	379
Householder	437	368	285	360	349	380	8	1	661	282
Nonfamily householder	253	221	90	188	116	170	4	1	321	183
Living alone	245	215	86	185	112	163	4	1	317	173
Spouse	135	97	151	128	179	149	2	—	241	68
Other relatives	55	35	29	39	23	33	1	—	53	21
Nonrelatives	6	7	4	5	7	3	—	—	15	8
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	969	804	1 043	756	752	1 051	52	1	1 023	606
With own children under 18 years	440	362	424	329	256	389	26	1	346	294
Number of own children under 18 years	769	629	799	540	460	692	44	2	586	512
Married-couple families	706	589	957	556	665	909	44	—	795	388
With own children under 18 years	276	246	391	216	221	329	22	—	245	167
Number of own children under 18 years	497	446	739	379	405	611	39	—	431	312
Female householder, no husband present	216	171	72	161	68	111	7	—	179	181
With own children under 18 years	135	99	30	90	31	48	4	—	85	109
Number of own children under 18 years	219	156	54	133	48	65	5	—	135	172
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 425	1 134	1 384	1 050	975	1 428	68	2	1 340	1 070
Never married	479	386	327	320	226	388	18	—	343	435
Now married, except separated	731	608	971	574	676	935	44	—	827	443
Separated	50	25	14	27	8	13	1	—	24	43
Widowed	32	29	36	35	24	33	1	—	54	40
Divorced	133	86	36	94	41	59	4	2	92	109
Females 15 years and over	1 744	1 420	1 451	1 268	1 084	1 631	84	2	1 657	1 314
Never married	466	377	270	315	188	362	23	1	316	397
Now married, except separated	725	604	968	568	678	932	44	—	830	438
Separated	78	44	17	34	16	24	1	1	38	63
Widowed	265	223	118	192	146	199	7	—	336	239
Divorced	210	172	78	159	56	114	9	—	137	177

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnson City village, Broome County—Con.			Remainder of Broome County						
	Tract 140	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 102.98	Tract 119.01	Tract 119.02	Tract 119.03	Tract 120.01	Tract 121.01	Tract 121.02
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	.7	1.7	6.5	118.2	98.7	107.2	121.6	63.0	33.3	10.1
Square miles .....	.3	.6	2.5	45.6	38.1	41.4	46.9	24.3	12.9	3.9
AGE										
All persons	3 400	3 861	3 229	5 576	3 006	2 714	2 486	1 846	4 286	4 081
Under 5 years	224	241	143	433	239	235	247	181	277	280
5 to 9 years	238	194	144	442	292	237	225	175	319	296
10 to 14 years	194	194	174	396	253	224	229	172	366	274
15 to 19 years	230	235	164	377	240	176	155	119	315	276
20 to 24 years	447	281	240	327	163	162	150	125	251	221
25 to 34 years	622	572	491	971	516	513	492	349	621	581
35 to 44 years	453	465	440	872	486	396	331	313	751	634
45 to 54 years	252	351	355	622	290	292	246	157	565	472
55 to 64 years	251	329	319	591	203	233	181	122	402	450
65 to 74 years	276	444	322	374	196	147	143	87	265	394
75 to 84 years	169	399	223	141	103	79	74	40	121	170
85 years and over	44	156	214	30	25	20	13	6	33	33
3 and 4 years	93	100	59	192	106	99	109	74	121	122
16 years and over	2 703	3 193	2 738	4 235	2 164	1 978	1 754	1 292	3 270	3 163
18 years and over	2 627	3 105	2 668	4 069	2 072	1 905	1 675	1 245	3 130	3 046
21 years and over	2 428	2 935	2 570	3 860	1 953	1 814	1 600	1 172	2 954	2 911
60 years and over	628	1 159	919	835	423	365	336	183	618	835
62 years and over	572	1 086	867	719	384	320	299	161	543	734
Median	30.3	39.4	41.0	33.5	31.1	31.4	30.3	29.4	34.9	36.7
Female	1 753	2 099	1 724	2 740	1 484	1 320	1 240	919	2 126	2 095
Under 5 years	105	123	75	194	102	110	113	93	127	131
5 to 9 years	123	94	62	202	135	120	108	82	148	138
10 to 14 years	94	96	76	198	115	100	113	74	166	121
15 to 19 years	97	118	84	172	121	76	78	55	143	149
20 to 24 years	223	122	112	145	67	83	82	69	317	106
25 to 34 years	302	280	224	495	275	248	245	186	317	307
35 to 44 years	229	242	219	429	241	186	167	160	401	318
45 to 54 years	130	192	179	308	152	150	123	69	278	248
55 to 64 years	139	180	167	284	97	116	94	61	198	241
65 to 74 years	163	271	190	205	111	74	65	48	144	209
75 to 84 years	115	262	153	89	54	44	43	20	65	104
85 years and over	33	119	183	19	14	13	9	2	26	23
3 and 4 years	38	55	25	84	43	48	47	37	56	62
16 years and over	1 410	1 767	1 495	2 117	1 100	976	885	657	1 658	1 672
18 years and over	1 383	1 720	1 460	2 036	1 057	941	846	635	1 594	1 604
21 years and over	1 288	1 642	1 411	1 938	999	906	809	598	1 523	1 531
60 years and over	390	735	611	442	226	187	173	98	326	454
62 years and over	354	701	588	395	208	162	155	85	294	406
Median	32.6	43.7	45.5	34.4	32.1	32.0	30.3	29.4	36.4	38.3
Male	1 647	1 762	1 505	2 836	1 522	1 394	1 246	927	2 160	1 986
Median age	28.4	34.9	36.3	32.6	30.1	30.9	30.2	29.4	33.4	35.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 400	3 861	3 229	5 576	3 006	2 714	2 486	1 846	4 286	4 081
In households	3 400	3 617	2 967	5 576	3 006	2 714	2 486	1 846	4 286	4 081
Householder	1 485	1 567	1 296	2 001	1 043	905	863	613	1 537	1 496
Family householder	790	1 028	820	1 576	812	727	664	512	1 209	1 195
Nonfamily householder	695	539	476	425	231	178	199	101	328	301
Living alone	538	480	399	352	192	137	167	78	290	257
Spouse	517	810	704	1 377	684	619	575	433	1 034	1 027
Child	954	1 026	765	1 882	1 069	942	915	685	1 490	1 333
Other relatives	115	97	85	159	80	134	50	47	121	123
Nonrelatives	329	117	117	157	130	114	83	68	104	102
Institutionalized persons	—	151	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.29	2.31	2.29	2.79	2.88	3.00	2.88	3.01	2.79	2.73
Persons per family	3.01	2.88	2.90	3.17	3.26	3.33	3.32	3.28	3.19	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	489	999	759	545	324	246	230	133	419	597
In households	489	849	499	545	324	246	230	133	419	597
Householder	357	588	331	352	206	146	160	79	275	369
Nonfamily householder	205	283	145	135	84	57	71	24	119	135
Living alone	197	275	140	128	82	54	66	23	117	127
Spouse	92	213	133	155	83	60	56	40	109	181
Other relatives	30	41	31	31	28	33	11	11	29	35
Nonrelatives	10	7	4	7	7	7	3	3	6	12
Institutionalized persons	—	150	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	790	1 028	820	1 576	812	727	664	512	1 209	1 195
With own children under 18 years	389	401	310	783	443	381	380	289	590	518
Number of own children under 18 years	715	722	526	1 420	857	732	762	562	1 100	982
Married-couple families	517	810	704	1 377	684	619	575	433	1 034	1 027
With own children under 18 years	235	310	255	680	363	320	324	237	495	440
Number of own children under 18 years	447	597	438	1 255	725	632	678	475	941	855
Female householder, no husband present	216	168	82	146	87	66	42	49	126	124
With own children under 18 years	123	74	36	76	56	40	43	31	68	59
Number of own children under 18 years	215	103	57	124	95	65	66	53	117	103
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 313	1 446	1 257	2 159	1 090	1 028	879	648	1 639	1 526
Never married	576	431	365	535	275	254	200	144	413	350
Now married, except separated	542	836	745	1 413	699	650	589	443	1 062	1 050
Separated	42	22	28	36	26	18	20	15	29	22
Widowed	36	76	48	42	27	27	24	9	45	38
Divorced	117	81	71	133	63	79	46	37	90	66
Females 15 years and over	1 431	1 786	1 511	2 146	1 132	990	906	670	1 685	1 705
Never married	448	369	299	362	207	163	161	123	322	310
Now married, except separated	558	836	745	1 411	705	653	585	442	1 056	1 050
Separated	55	33	32	42	30	27	15	19	30	31
Widowed	203	412	356	196	112	74	77	40	154	195
Divorced	167	136	79	135	78	73	68	46	123	119

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.							
	Tract 121.03	Tract 122.01	Tract 122.02	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127.01
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	44.5	10.3	74.9	203.4	233.3	237.0	80.2	63.5
Square miles	17.2	4.0	28.9	78.5	90.1	91.5	31.0	24.5
AGE								
All persons	3 943	2 764	4 472	5 590	2 576	6 440	6 096	6 265
Under 5 years	286	171	333	462	184	563	482	431
5 to 9 years	297	142	374	513	185	553	427	513
10 to 14 years	254	182	360	447	228	513	407	501
15 to 19 years	256	184	304	410	196	448	408	428
20 to 24 years	237	137	259	288	134	337	386	370
25 to 34 years	594	392	776	1 007	375	1 158	1 079	1 017
35 to 44 years	666	437	704	853	346	1 024	897	994
45 to 54 years	435	284	497	595	278	686	713	739
55 to 64 years	438	328	396	447	272	564	652	622
65 to 74 years	322	318	314	338	226	377	407	421
75 to 84 years	127	151	134	187	122	181	199	194
85 years and over	31	38	21	43	30	36	39	35
3 and 4 years	119	72	138	186	72	220	206	182
16 years and over	3 052	2 224	3 345	4 086	1 929	4 715	4 689	4 724
18 years and over	2 965	2 158	3 214	3 919	1 849	4 535	4 534	4 562
21 years and over	2 799	2 056	3 044	3 691	1 754	4 294	4 306	4 317
60 years and over	694	685	644	790	522	866	992	949
62 years and over	610	610	585	704	475	759	840	832
Median	35.7	39.1	33.1	32.1	34.6	32.1	33.6	33.9
Female	1 973	1 443	2 277	2 779	1 275	3 204	3 048	3 185
Under 5 years	131	90	162	233	90	273	232	242
5 to 9 years	145	72	195	249	84	269	208	248
10 to 14 years	116	81	179	198	103	230	197	243
15 to 19 years	133	84	153	179	97	210	190	200
20 to 24 years	121	82	139	151	61	178	193	180
25 to 34 years	288	187	399	512	185	588	541	508
35 to 44 years	330	227	343	418	169	509	445	518
45 to 54 years	228	158	255	299	141	348	372	364
55 to 64 years	202	176	201	220	140	276	329	323
65 to 74 years	181	179	163	177	112	194	207	225
75 to 84 years	72	78	72	110	71	106	111	108
85 years and over	26	29	16	33	22	23	23	26
3 and 4 years	55	39	63	94	33	99	107	93
16 years and over	1 554	1 183	1 715	2 068	977	2 392	2 364	2 411
18 years and over	1 507	1 149	1 647	1 980	937	2 307	2 300	2 333
21 years and over	1 425	1 102	1 561	1 883	887	2 181	2 190	2 223
60 years and over	373	383	350	437	283	455	524	509
62 years and over	334	344	314	392	257	402	444	450
Median	36.3	40.5	32.9	32.3	35.7	32.4	34.1	34.5
Male	1 970	1 321	2 195	2 811	1 301	3 236	3 048	3 080
Median age	34.8	37.3	33.3	31.8	33.3	31.8	33.2	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 943	2 764	4 472	5 590	2 576	6 440	6 096	6 265
In households	3 943	2 709	4 472	5 566	2 576	6 440	6 051	6 265
Householder	1 465	1 074	1 620	1 870	929	2 251	2 244	2 250
Family householder	1 123	818	1 277	1 503	707	1 754	1 689	1 743
Nonfamily householder	342	256	343	367	222	497	555	507
Living alone	275	227	282	269	193	396	444	419
Spouse	955	706	1 085	1 234	601	1 469	1 405	1 466
Child	1 265	785	1 501	1 942	866	2 259	1 934	2 148
Other relatives	123	75	104	206	94	191	217	184
Nonrelatives	135	69	162	314	86	270	251	217
Institutionalized persons	—	55	—	12	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	12	—	—	45	—
Persons per household	2.69	2.52	2.76	2.98	2.77	2.86	2.70	2.78
Persons per family	3.09	2.91	3.11	3.25	3.21	3.23	3.11	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	480	507	469	568	378	594	645	650
In households	480	507	469	558	378	594	641	650
Householder	293	319	314	343	246	390	416	432
Nonfamily householder	113	110	127	140	105	172	163	184
Living alone	108	106	119	126	100	163	154	175
Spouse	138	158	123	134	92	131	167	165
Other relatives	40	25	27	52	27	46	48	43
Nonrelatives	9	5	5	29	13	27	10	10
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 123	818	1 277	1 503	707	1 754	1 689	1 743
With own children under 18 years	511	307	648	787	334	942	784	859
Number of own children under 18 years	929	527	1 175	1 514	669	1 783	1 413	1 594
Married-couple families	955	706	1 085	1 234	601	1 469	1 405	1 466
With own children under 18 years	426	265	534	631	283	765	627	714
Number of own children under 18 years	788	461	997	1 228	572	1 479	1 169	1 352
Female householder, no husband present	116	89	136	183	63	188	206	199
With own children under 18 years	66	32	81	110	37	119	126	110
Number of own children under 18 years	112	53	130	199	76	207	198	183
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 525	1 069	1 664	2 069	981	2 379	2 369	2 368
Never married	370	236	372	543	249	603	613	588
Now married, except separated	982	720	1 113	1 264	625	1 513	1 466	1 503
Separated	34	26	27	54	27	42	54	49
Widowed	37	32	30	44	23	55	67	66
Divorced	102	55	122	164	57	166	169	162
Females 15 years and over	1 581	1 200	1 741	2 099	998	2 432	2 411	2 452
Never married	297	228	308	409	187	441	479	472
Now married, except separated	987	731	1 109	1 274	618	1 513	1 456	1 510
Separated	26	20	33	44	21	81	62	56
Widowed	157	142	142	224	117	212	209	229
Divorced	114	79	149	148	55	185	205	185

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.							
	Tract 127.02	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 133.01	Tract 133.03	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 137 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	66.2	12.4	14.5	6.0	10.4	21.5	9.5	—
Square miles	25.5	4.8	5.6	2.3	4.0	8.3	3.7	—
AGE								
All persons	5 006	5 486	995	1 251	5 418	3 302	5 797	—
Under 5 years	367	307	68	96	403	227	480	—
5 to 9 years	392	308	64	86	368	247	462	—
10 to 14 years	370	262	67	66	321	237	426	—
15 to 19 years	339	318	56	49	289	284	401	—
20 to 24 years	275	366	55	87	388	199	322	—
25 to 34 years	786	913	174	300	1 004	535	1 062	—
35 to 44 years	857	836	134	135	769	536	1 010	—
45 to 54 years	600	550	123	116	537	480	702	—
55 to 64 years	517	522	122	126	531	315	482	—
65 to 74 years	324	562	87	108	521	163	307	—
75 to 84 years	148	392	42	64	221	63	111	—
85 years and over	31	150	3	18	66	16	32	—
3 and 4 years	150	136	35	40	176	99	203	—
16 years and over	3 794	4 559	785	994	4 275	2 524	4 337	—
18 years and over	3 668	4 445	769	977	4 158	2 413	4 187	—
21 years and over	3 460	4 209	728	940	3 960	2 255	3 948	—
60 years and over	714	1 373	193	267	1 083	375	694	—
62 years and over	631	1 288	166	248	989	317	580	—
Median	34.7	38.1	36.0	32.9	34.4	33.6	32.9	—
Female	2 490	2 775	495	657	2 795	1 660	2 915	—
Under 5 years	165	148	27	46	206	102	227	—
5 to 9 years	193	142	33	35	176	118	229	—
10 to 14 years	166	106	38	29	166	127	203	—
15 to 19 years	169	135	30	31	148	137	202	—
20 to 24 years	122	155	24	54	201	108	159	—
25 to 34 years	414	425	84	151	481	275	548	—
35 to 44 years	423	413	66	65	392	272	517	—
45 to 54 years	306	268	64	70	275	252	343	—
55 to 64 years	258	278	64	68	283	137	234	—
65 to 74 years	170	328	41	60	301	87	172	—
75 to 84 years	84	256	22	36	123	33	62	—
85 years and over	20	121	2	12	43	12	19	—
3 and 4 years	67	70	16	21	85	51	98	—
16 years and over	1 924	2 356	387	538	2 216	1 282	2 209	—
18 years and over	1 860	2 304	381	526	2 158	1 233	2 130	—
21 years and over	1 769	2 209	364	507	2 059	1 153	2 023	—
60 years and over	384	853	94	154	619	194	369	—
62 years and over	336	807	79	142	568	166	312	—
Median	35.4	41.7	36.6	33.9	35.4	33.6	33.1	—
Male	2 516	2 711	500	594	2 623	1 642	2 882	—
Median age	34.1	34.9	35.3	32.1	33.2	33.6	32.7	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 006	5 486	995	1 251	5 418	3 302	5 797	—
In households	5 006	4 781	995	1 251	5 418	3 302	5 797	—
Householder	1 741	1 983	363	531	2 198	1 113	1 954	—
Family householder	1 427	1 349	301	339	1 505	969	1 650	—
Nonfamily householder	314	634	62	192	693	144	304	—
Living alone	255	550	51	159	609	127	254	—
Spouse	1 239	1 086	265	266	1 272	857	1 477	—
Child	1 721	1 376	323	342	1 633	1 194	2 122	—
Other relatives	156	160	28	43	143	86	126	—
Nonrelatives	149	176	16	69	172	52	118	—
Institutionalized persons	—	705	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.88	2.41	2.74	2.36	2.46	2.97	2.97	—
Persons per family	3.18	2.94	3.05	2.92	3.03	3.21	3.26	—
Persons 65 years and over	503	1 104	132	190	808	242	450	—
In households	503	961	132	190	808	242	450	—
Householder	312	645	77	123	542	142	258	—
Nonfamily householder	99	291	15	49	241	46	85	—
Living alone	95	282	14	48	237	45	84	—
Spouse	145	235	44	53	220	73	117	—
Other relatives	37	67	10	13	39	23	62	—
Nonrelatives	9	14	1	1	7	4	13	—
Institutionalized persons	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 427	1 349	301	339	1 505	969	1 650	—
With own children under 18 years	655	528	113	140	645	482	885	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 251	950	217	254	1 180	855	1 570	—
Married-couple families	1 239	1 086	265	266	1 272	857	1 477	—
With own children under 18 years	563	433	97	96	542	425	804	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 095	815	183	187	1 017	771	1 440	—
Female householder, no husband present	137	197	25	63	171	82	127	—
With own children under 18 years	67	74	9	39	86	43	64	—
Number of own children under 18 years	118	105	22	60	144	64	106	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 911	2 230	399	456	2 079	1 278	2 173	—
Never married	465	848	94	126	552	311	537	—
Now married, except separated	1 273	1 144	268	273	1 306	877	1 509	—
Separated	40	45	8	8	39	7	20	—
Widowed	28	66	8	14	69	31	34	—
Divorced	105	127	21	35	113	52	73	—
Females 15 years and over	1 966	2 379	397	547	2 247	1 313	2 256	—
Never married	371	626	74	128	450	282	462	—
Now married, except separated	1 276	1 125	270	275	1 310	874	1 507	—
Separated	34	46	6	24	53	14	40	—
Widowed	163	411	26	56	274	82	148	—
Divorced	122	171	21	64	160	61	99	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.					Tioga County		
	Tract 143	Tract 144	Tract 145	Tract 146	Tract 147.98	Tract 201.98	Tract 202	Tract 203
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	26.2	11.1	16.2	81.5	.2	307.3	244.8	129.9
Square miles	10.1	4.3	6.3	31.4	.1	118.6	94.5	50.2
AGE								
All persons	11 908	5 547	3 771	5 507	—	6 645	5 310	7 502
Under 5 years	402	355	306	412	—	558	480	509
5 to 9 years	436	378	283	442	—	600	439	570
10 to 14 years	453	299	231	402	—	613	435	512
15 to 19 years	2 765	327	239	396	—	488	388	540
20 to 24 years	2 225	284	191	263	—	354	344	393
25 to 34 years	1 146	873	672	828	—	1 089	951	1 186
35 to 44 years	1 089	772	584	1 014	—	1 062	739	1 175
45 to 54 years	1 105	619	401	720	—	721	568	1 075
55 to 64 years	950	705	375	556	—	538	437	827
65 to 74 years	666	530	314	343	—	382	311	460
75 to 84 years	420	271	141	106	—	196	175	207
85 years and over	251	134	34	25	—	44	43	48
3 and 4 years	176	155	110	190	—	240	191	201
16 years and over	10 525	4 453	2 900	4 161	—	4 770	3 863	5 796
18 years and over	10 304	4 314	2 803	3 998	—	4 571	3 691	5 568
21 years and over	6 842	4 117	2 668	3 799	—	4 326	3 502	5 275
60 years and over	1 786	1 304	690	733	—	885	717	1 062
62 years and over	1 605	1 174	613	628	—	777	649	917
Median	23.1	38.3	34.4	35.1	—	31.7	30.9	35.3
Female	6 288	2 905	1 879	2 693	—	3 318	2 730	3 683
Under 5 years	194	160	146	197	—	269	245	233
5 to 9 years	218	196	125	200	—	289	221	266
10 to 14 years	206	140	101	191	—	295	224	231
15 to 19 years	1 533	164	122	183	—	236	193	249
20 to 24 years	1 136	147	95	111	—	178	185	168
25 to 34 years	540	428	317	434	—	569	477	586
35 to 44 years	565	400	298	495	—	526	378	618
45 to 54 years	572	322	200	370	—	341	284	547
55 to 64 years	487	379	207	259	—	265	219	383
65 to 74 years	364	287	159	177	—	207	162	247
75 to 84 years	267	176	81	58	—	112	111	124
85 years and over	206	106	28	18	—	31	31	31
3 and 4 years	76	78	59	88	—	110	99	94
16 years and over	5 623	2 374	1 478	2 071	—	2 410	1 994	2 905
18 years and over	5 508	2 305	1 427	1 992	—	2 306	1 913	2 802
21 years and over	3 593	2 212	1 364	1 900	—	2 200	1 812	2 667
60 years and over	1 062	774	376	378	—	480	404	550
62 years and over	972	694	327	331	—	429	368	481
Median	23.2	40.6	35.8	35.5	—	31.9	31.0	36.6
Male	5 620	2 642	1 892	2 814	—	3 327	2 580	3 819
Median age	23.1	35.8	33.0	34.6	—	31.6	30.9	34.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	11 908	5 547	3 771	5 507	—	6 645	5 310	7 502
In households	7 946	5 367	3 771	5 507	—	6 645	5 310	7 502
Householder	3 226	2 066	1 404	1 879	—	2 280	1 885	2 689
Family householder	2 074	1 597	1 092	1 574	—	1 831	1 467	2 180
Nonfamily householder	1 152	469	312	305	—	449	418	509
Living alone	752	404	280	248	—	372	349	438
Spouse	1 846	1 362	938	1 457	—	1 551	1 210	1 963
Child	2 101	1 653	1 267	1 918	—	2 405	1 834	2 526
Other relatives	180	140	94	133	—	179	187	168
Nonrelatives	593	146	68	120	—	230	194	156
Institutionalized persons	370	180	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3 592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.46	2.60	2.69	2.93	—	2.91	2.82	2.79
Persons per family	2.99	2.98	3.11	3.23	—	3.26	3.20	3.14
Persons 65 years and over	1 337	935	489	474	—	622	529	715
In households	918	765	489	474	—	622	529	715
Householder	593	493	319	292	—	415	352	432
Nonfamily householder	216	177	123	98	—	178	153	169
Living alone	214	171	122	94	—	165	150	165
Spouse	253	206	131	144	—	162	137	203
Other relatives	65	5	38	35	—	33	33	71
Nonrelatives	7	1	1	3	—	12	7	9
Institutionalized persons	335	170	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	2 074	1 597	1 092	1 574	—	1 831	1 467	2 180
With own children under 18 years	823	646	507	785	—	1 011	771	1 008
Number of own children under 18 years	1 501	1 188	931	1 439	—	1 941	1 488	1 849
Married-couple families	1 846	1 362	938	1 457	—	1 551	1 210	1 963
With own children under 18 years	733	541	438	735	—	838	612	906
Number of own children under 18 years	1 368	1 021	821	1 362	—	1 639	1 217	1 673
Female householder, no husband present	174	179	114	80	—	186	186	158
With own children under 18 years	67	82	57	38	—	121	117	83
Number of own children under 18 years	103	132	91	59	—	223	200	147
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	4 947	2 106	1 444	2 146	—	2 409	1 916	2 958
Never married	2 658	505	355	518	—	574	467	713
Now married, except separated	1 963	1 400	965	1 493	—	1 586	1 241	2 008
Separated	44	25	18	16	—	64	42	44
Widowed	112	69	35	37	—	44	44	57
Divorced	170	107	71	82	—	141	122	136
Females 15 years and over	5 670	2 409	1 507	2 105	—	2 465	2 040	2 953
Never married	2 888	427	274	347	—	416	381	501
Now married, except separated	1 932	1 403	955	1 494	—	1 596	1 245	2 012
Separated	47	32	25	28	—	68	52	46
Widowed	577	365	162	139	—	211	209	240
Divorced	226	182	91	97	—	174	153	154

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tioga County—Con.							
	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.01	Tract 207.02	Tract 207.03	Tract 208.97	Tract 208.98
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	133.4	6.6	239.2	128.4	149.9	3.8	.1	.1
Square miles	51.5	2.5	92.3	49.6	57.9	1.5	—	—
AGE								
All persons	9 335	4 490	7 249	2 881	4 452	4 473	—	—
Under 5 years	777	377	578	208	315	318	—	—
5 to 9 years	811	314	639	230	335	347	—	—
10 to 14 years	745	305	581	244	373	292	—	—
15 to 19 years	639	317	477	182	324	288	—	—
20 to 24 years	480	314	411	174	268	291	—	—
25 to 34 years	1 660	763	1 284	471	768	721	—	—
35 to 44 years	1 512	613	1 031	469	644	601	—	—
45 to 54 years	1 170	389	835	323	448	410	—	—
55 to 64 years	855	404	663	232	408	406	—	—
65 to 74 years	489	327	457	201	296	414	—	—
75 to 84 years	139	268	222	116	177	295	—	—
85 years and over	58	99	71	31	96	90	—	—
3 and 4 years	340	148	242	86	116	140	—	—
16 years and over	6 857	3 439	5 340	2 157	3 354	3 467	—	—
18 years and over	6 582	3 312	5 138	2 079	3 227	3 344	—	—
21 years and over	6 255	3 118	4 885	1 987	3 051	3 170	—	—
60 years and over	1 056	906	1 070	439	758	1 004	—	—
62 years and over	884	820	944	394	686	921	—	—
Median	32.5	32.9	32.5	33.7	33.1	34.7	—	—
Female	4 693	2 329	3 628	1 498	2 239	2 410	—	—
Under 5 years	407	170	285	114	142	157	—	—
5 to 9 years	393	137	305	110	169	182	—	—
10 to 14 years	362	133	288	112	180	139	—	—
15 to 19 years	320	150	220	104	145	132	—	—
20 to 24 years	230	165	199	90	127	166	—	—
25 to 34 years	840	371	652	241	402	390	—	—
35 to 44 years	754	307	513	237	330	306	—	—
45 to 54 years	603	217	418	159	216	216	—	—
55 to 64 years	412	223	320	116	195	211	—	—
65 to 74 years	245	182	246	111	164	252	—	—
75 to 84 years	90	189	129	77	105	198	—	—
85 years and over	37	85	53	27	64	61	—	—
3 and 4 years	177	71	132	43	47	68	—	—
16 years and over	3 462	1 864	2 704	1 138	1 717	1 905	—	—
18 years and over	3 324	1 807	2 611	1 094	1 664	1 854	—	—
21 years and over	3 166	1 711	2 488	1 042	1 576	1 761	—	—
60 years and over	544	577	580	264	427	615	—	—
62 years and over	468	529	515	240	389	575	—	—
Median	32.7	36.0	33.0	34.2	33.7	36.4	—	—
Male	4 642	2 161	3 621	1 383	2 213	2 063	—	—
Median age	32.3	30.3	31.9	33.3	32.4	33.4	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	9 335	4 490	7 249	2 881	4 452	4 473	—	—
In households	9 335	4 349	7 249	2 859	4 323	4 402	—	—
Householder	3 176	1 769	2 597	1 050	1 578	1 814	—	—
Family householder	2 671	1 141	1 991	786	1 210	1 193	—	—
Nonfamily householder	505	628	606	264	368	621	—	—
Living alone	420	546	499	199	297	550	—	—
Spouse	2 366	853	1 700	649	992	908	—	—
Child	3 406	1 417	2 463	926	1 430	1 366	—	—
Other relatives	206	133	219	101	142	149	—	—
Nonrelatives	181	177	270	133	181	165	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	138	—	—	129	51	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	3	—	22	—	20	—	—
Persons per household	2.94	2.46	2.79	2.72	2.74	2.43	—	—
Persons per family	3.24	3.11	3.20	3.13	3.12	3.03	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	686	694	750	348	569	799	—	—
In households	686	620	750	348	446	754	—	—
Householder	411	459	495	224	295	538	—	—
Nonfamily householder	134	265	223	100	124	306	—	—
Living alone	128	257	210	99	121	299	—	—
Spouse	190	118	189	85	117	156	—	—
Other relatives	70	37	57	32	33	50	—	—
Nonrelatives	15	6	9	7	1	10	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	74	—	—	123	45	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	2 671	1 141	1 991	786	1 210	1 193	—	—
With own children under 18 years	1 392	573	1 027	391	629	580	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	2 662	1 108	1 979	734	1 135	1 050	—	—
Married-couple families	2 366	853	1 700	649	992	908	—	—
With own children under 18 years	1 221	384	846	303	488	414	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	2 387	804	1 660	584	899	792	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	223	230	187	95	143	232	—	—
With own children under 18 years	132	159	119	62	99	140	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	223	263	215	107	173	220	—	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	3 471	1 605	2 701	1 037	1 681	1 584	—	—
Never married	823	508	655	237	416	424	—	—
Now married, except separated	2 410	896	1 754	675	1 040	940	—	—
Separated	45	44	57	18	45	44	—	—
Widowed	51	43	52	11	44	65	—	—
Divorced	142	114	183	96	136	111	—	—
Females 15 years and over	3 531	1 889	2 750	1 162	1 748	1 932	—	—
Never married	635	396	464	222	300	392	—	—
Now married, except separated	2 408	931	1 760	667	1 032	938	—	—
Separated	59	68	57	39	49	62	—	—
Widowed	231	286	259	143	214	347	—	—
Divorced	198	208	210	91	153	193	—	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County				Tioga County	Binghamton city, Broome County	Remainder of Broome County
		Total	Binghamton city	Endicott village	Johnson City village		Tract 18	Tract 143
AGE								
All persons	254 447	202 949	48 733	13 068	16 103	51 498	4 046	10 407
Under 5 years	17 669	13 640	3 090	938	911	4 029	361	359
5 to 9 years	17 328	13 139	2 572	827	841	4 189	255	371
10 to 14 years	15 927	11 896	2 164	569	781	4 031	232	387
15 to 19 years	17 385	13 807	2 470	636	850	3 578	239	2 262
20 to 24 years	19 302	16 335	5 337	1 174	1 367	2 967	381	1 834
25 to 34 years	42 566	33 831	8 277	2 740	2 720	8 735	782	978
35 to 44 years	36 160	28 431	6 149	1 575	2 061	7 729	492	966
45 to 54 years	26 662	20 796	4 301	1 037	1 415	5 866	346	1 010
55 to 64 years	24 252	19 535	4 403	1 204	1 444	4 717	369	924
65 to 74 years	21 140	17 842	5 170	1 197	1 869	3 298	352	652
75 to 84 years	12 050	10 268	3 538	880	1 293	1 782	190	416
85 years and over	4 006	3 429	1 262	291	551	577	47	248
3 and 4 years	7 326	5 667	1 256	371	360	1 659	157	160
16 years and over	200 332	161 864	40 446	10 616	13 424	38 468	3 150	9 213
18 years and over	194 165	157 196	39 550	10 383	13 110	36 969	3 071	9 019
21 years and over	181 771	146 707	37 319	9 930	12 455	35 064	2 894	6 215
60 years and over	49 460	41 639	12 370	3 035	4 494	7 821	782	1 755
62 years and over	44 721	37 794	11 502	2 764	4 202	6 927	721	1 579
Median	34.3	34.6	35.6	33.4	37.5	33.1	32.2	24.9
Female								
Under 5 years	131 407	105 298	26 216	6 990	8 684	26 109	2 092	5 486
5 to 9 years	8 500	6 530	1 514	423	445	1 970	176	171
10 to 14 years	8 346	6 315	1 227	408	410	2 031	104	182
15 to 19 years	7 580	5 649	1 007	283	387	1 931	113	177
20 to 24 years	8 596	6 879	1 276	312	416	1 717	124	1 221
25 to 34 years	9 849	8 374	2 846	647	667	1 475	188	934
35 to 44 years	21 292	16 850	4 094	1 351	1 338	4 442	392	464
45 to 54 years	18 276	14 358	3 095	767	1 061	3 918	257	503
55 to 64 years	13 705	10 741	2 246	561	739	2 964	191	534
65 to 74 years	12 595	10 278	2 431	681	807	2 317	202	476
75 to 84 years	11 991	10 191	3 170	707	1 118	1 800	200	354
85 years and over	7 630	6 503	2 337	620	857	1 127	113	265
3 and 4 years	3 047	2 630	973	230	439	417	32	205
16 years and over	105 437	85 627	22 228	5 822	7 366	19 810	1 672	4 918
18 years and over	102 419	83 317	21 777	5 718	7 215	19 102	1 628	4 817
21 years and over	96 157	77 987	20 590	5 461	6 892	18 170	1 540	3 292
60 years and over	29 130	24 726	7 850	1 952	2 847	4 404	454	1 046
62 years and over	26 643	22 683	7 366	1 799	2 687	3 960	424	956
Median	35.8	36.3	38.4	35.7	41.2	33.9	33.8	26.3
Male								
Under 5 years	123 040	97 651	22 517	6 078	7 419	25 389	1 954	4 921
Median age	32.9	33.1	33.1	31.2	34.2	32.4	30.2	24.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	254 447	202 949	48 733	13 068	16 103	51 498	4 046	10 407
In households	247 258	196 102	46 871	12 929	15 422	51 156	4 015	7 178
Householder	97 652	79 064	21 173	6 033	6 996	18 588	1 626	2 972
Family householder	67 410	53 112	11 519	3 310	4 119	14 298	1 091	1 914
Nonfamily householder	30 242	25 952	9 654	2 723	2 877	4 290	535	1 058
Living alone	24 918	21 317	7 758	2 315	2 428	3 601	424	706
Spouse	55 034	43 003	8 224	2 398	3 115	12 031	772	1 701
Child	76 161	58 723	11 964	3 394	4 042	17 438	1 227	1 863
Other relatives	7 410	5 963	1 681	465	450	1 447	143	148
Nonrelatives	11 001	9 349	3 829	639	819	1 652	247	494
Institutionalized persons	3 599	3 286	1 353	99	584	313	—	367
Other persons in group quarters	3 590	3 561	509	40	97	29	31	2 862
Persons per household	2.54	2.49	2.23	2.15	2.21	2.76	2.50	2.42
Persons per family	3.06	3.03	2.92	2.90	2.86	3.17	3.01	2.94
Persons 65 years and over								
In households	37 196	31 539	9 970	2 368	3 713	5 657	589	1 316
Householder	34 544	29 126	8 938	2 271	3 171	5 418	587	900
Nonfamily householder	23 246	19 662	6 372	1 606	2 210	3 584	393	586
Living alone	10 957	9 328	3 570	892	1 132	1 629	168	215
Spouse	10 566	8 994	3 442	863	1 097	1 572	161	213
Other relatives	8 330	6 980	1 785	444	745	1 350	150	252
Nonrelatives	2 436	2 027	626	196	172	409	39	55
Institutionalized persons	532	457	155	25	44	75	5	7
Other persons in group quarters	2 513	2 274	981	97	542	239	—	332
	139	139	51	—	—	—	2	84
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	67 410	53 112	11 519	3 310	4 119	14 298	1 091	1 914
With own children under 18 years	30 969	23 692	4 869	1 445	1 635	7 277	521	716
Number of own children under 18 years	56 533	42 868	8 523	2 508	2 825	13 665	914	1 300
Married-couple families	55 065	43 010	8 217	2 402	3 112	12 055	769	1 699
With own children under 18 years	24 551	18 627	3 224	960	1 139	5 924	327	633
Number of own children under 18 years	46 360	34 935	6 008	1 755	2 061	11 425	625	1 182
Female householder, no husband present	9 352	7 737	2 671	732	790	1 615	264	165
With own children under 18 years	5 107	4 088	1 431	422	401	1 019	175	62
Number of own children under 18 years	8 178	6 451	2 210	644	620	1 727	262	93
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	96 542	77 470	18 439	4 858	6 128	19 072	1 499	4 334
Never married	28 683	23 960	7 015	1 648	1 991	4 723	519	2 233
Now married, except separated	56 914	44 518	8 627	2 507	3 275	12 396	789	1 789
Separated	1 989	1 596	522	133	150	393	43	42
Widowed	2 722	2 317	722	149	253	405	47	111
Divorced	6 234	5 079	1 553	421	459	1 155	101	159
Females 15 years and over	106 981	86 804	22 468	5 876	7 442	20 177	1 699	4 956
Never married	24 722	21 097	6 629	1 496	1 720	3 625	437	2 355
Now married, except separated	56 968	44 547	8 681	2 496	3 290	12 421	798	1 773
Separated	2 636	2 144	757	206	217	492	64	46
Widowed	14 002	11 882	4 041	1 011	1 534	2 120	201	562
Divorced	8 653	7 134	2 360	667	681	1 519	199	224

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
AGE			
All persons	4 647	4 333	2 594
Under 5 years	494	466	322
5 to 9 years	444	409	267
10 to 14 years	418	391	243
15 to 19 years	494	476	212
20 to 24 years	625	605	360
25 to 34 years	815	765	485
35 to 44 years	617	567	302
45 to 54 years	345	315	167
55 to 64 years	185	160	103
65 to 74 years	127	105	78
75 to 84 years	69	63	47
85 years and over	14	11	8
3 and 4 years	192	172	120
16 years and over	3 218	2 995	1 719
18 years and over	3 076	2 859	1 636
21 years and over	2 615	2 414	1 467
60 years and over	306	263	191
62 years and over	268	233	172
Median	23.3	22.9	23.2
Female	2 227	2 090	1 258
Under 5 years	226	217	148
5 to 9 years	209	197	127
10 to 14 years	190	178	111
15 to 19 years	263	254	101
20 to 24 years	359	348	220
25 to 34 years	369	344	232
35 to 44 years	253	234	116
45 to 54 years	143	132	72
55 to 64 years	97	85	56
65 to 74 years	64	54	41
75 to 84 years	42	38	27
85 years and over	12	9	7
3 and 4 years	92	86	59
16 years and over	1 575	1 471	861
18 years and over	1 502	1 401	816
21 years and over	1 240	1 149	723
60 years and over	160	140	103
62 years and over	141	122	92
Median	22.5	22.2	22.7
Male	2 420	2 243	1 336
Median age	24.6	24.3	23.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	4 647	4 333	2 594
In households	4 230	3 932	2 477
Householder	1 560	1 448	919
Family householder	899	830	508
Nonfamily householder	661	618	411
Living alone	488	449	299
Spouse	418	373	181
Child	1 625	1 512	976
Other relatives	221	204	135
Nonrelatives	406	395	266
Institutionalized persons	110	105	48
Other persons in group quarters	307	296	69
Persons per household	2.58	2.58	2.52
Persons per family	3.37	3.37	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	210	179	133
In households	190	162	121
Householder	133	110	86
Nonfamily householder	71	55	45
Living alone	66	51	42
Spouse	30	27	20
Other relatives	21	19	11
Nonrelatives	6	6	4
Institutionalized persons	19	16	11
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	899	830	508
With own children under 18 years	602	567	359
Number of own children under 18 years	1 364	1 274	836
Married-couple families	499	446	213
With own children under 18 years	306	277	134
Number of own children under 18 years	644	572	276
Female householder, no husband present	343	331	258
With own children under 18 years	261	256	200
Number of own children under 18 years	668	651	519
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	1 689	1 569	890
Never married	859	824	476
Now married, except separated	565	507	254
Separated	86	84	56
Widowed	29	25	21
Divorced	150	129	83
Females 15 years and over	1 602	1 498	872
Never married	834	803	459
Now married, except separated	435	387	190
Separated	78	73	61
Widowed	103	92	67
Divorced	152	143	95

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA
AGE	
All persons	450
Under 5 years	29
5 to 9 years	47
10 to 14 years	34
15 to 19 years	29
20 to 24 years	50
25 to 34 years	86
35 to 44 years	78
45 to 54 years	43
55 to 64 years	30
65 to 74 years	15
75 to 84 years	7
85 years and over	2
3 and 4 years	8
16 years and over	336
18 years and over	323
21 years and over	300
60 years and over	36
62 years and over	32
Median	29.8
Female	222
Under 5 years	18
5 to 9 years	25
10 to 14 years	15
15 to 19 years	10
20 to 24 years	20
25 to 34 years	52
35 to 44 years	34
45 to 54 years	19
55 to 64 years	13
65 to 74 years	9
75 to 84 years	5
85 years and over	2
3 and 4 years	4
16 years and over	163
18 years and over	158
21 years and over	149
60 years and over	22
62 years and over	19
Median	30.0
Male	228
Median age	29.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	450
In households	433
Householder	156
Family householder	104
Nonfamily householder	52
Living alone	46
Spouse	85
Child	139
Other relatives	19
Nonrelatives	34
Institutionalized persons	7
Other persons in group quarters	10
Persons per household	2.72
Persons per family	3.36
Persons 65 years and over	24
In households	23
Householder	15
Nonfamily householder	13
Living alone	13
Spouse	7
Other relatives	1
Nonrelatives	-
Institutionalized persons	1
Other persons in group quarters	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	104
With own children under 18 years	68
Number of own children under 18 years	111
Married-couple families	65
With own children under 18 years	40
Number of own children under 18 years	65
Female householder, no husband present	25
With own children under 18 years	19
Number of own children under 18 years	38
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	176
Never married	58
Now married, except separated	78
Separated	10
Widowed	5
Divorced	25
Females 15 years and over	164
Never married	37
Now married, except separated	81
Separated	13
Widowed	11
Divorced	22

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County			
		Total	Binghamton city	Jahnson City vil- lage	Tract 143
AGE					
All persons	3 990	3 677	1 088	447	959
Under 5 years	318	280	89	45	33
5 to 9 years	310	279	65	39	46
10 to 14 years	275	250	63	37	48
15 to 19 years	507	480	81	42	284
20 to 24 years	687	664	300	67	221
25 to 34 years	778	710	221	104	128
35 to 44 years	561	518	139	67	95
45 to 54 years	315	286	77	25	70
55 to 64 years	149	131	38	11	20
65 to 74 years	68	59	11	8	11
75 to 84 years	19	17	3	2	2
85 years and over	3	3	1	—	1
3 and 4 years	124	107	35	18	12
16 years and over	3 032	2 818	857	319	822
18 years and over	2 928	2 729	832	301	805
21 years and over	2 386	2 200	731	271	445
60 years and over	154	138	28	13	23
62 years and over	130	116	24	11	19
Median	23.7	23.5	23.5	24.0	20.7
Female	2 062	1 889	569	217	488
Under 5 years	176	153	44	27	20
5 to 9 years	179	163	38	22	25
10 to 14 years	137	125	37	16	23
15 to 19 years	290	273	48	22	163
20 to 24 years	362	348	172	32	108
25 to 34 years	372	333	102	43	57
35 to 44 years	272	252	59	33	49
45 to 54 years	154	135	36	14	27
55 to 64 years	73	64	22	2	8
65 to 74 years	36	33	9	4	7
75 to 84 years	10	9	1	2	1
85 years and over	1	1	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	71	59	15	10	6
16 years and over	1 542	1 422	444	147	414
18 years and over	1 492	1 382	433	139	408
21 years and over	1 179	1 077	372	121	205
60 years and over	80	72	18	7	11
62 years and over	68	62	17	6	11
Median	22.5	22.3	22.5	22.9	20.3
Male	1 928	1 788	519	230	471
Median age	25.2	25.1	25.0	26.2	21.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	3 990	3 677	1 088	447	959
In households	3 575	3 264	1 079	446	559
Householder	1 076	991	344	126	182
Family householder	735	672	185	88	124
Nonfamily householder	341	319	159	38	58
Living alone	191	172	72	24	26
Spouse	712	640	162	73	115
Child	1 195	1 063	307	157	168
Other relatives	192	180	47	32	29
Nonrelatives	400	390	219	58	65
Institutionalized persons	8	8	5	1	—
Other persons in group quarters	407	405	4	—	400
Persons per household	3.06	3.06	2.91	3.21	3.06
Persons per family	3.60	3.59	3.58	3.82	3.55
Persons 65 years and over	90	79	15	10	14
In households	89	78	15	9	14
Householder	37	32	6	5	5
Nonfamily householder	9	8	3	3	—
Living alone	9	8	3	3	—
Spouse	10	9	1	1	1
Other relatives	39	35	8	3	8
Nonrelatives	3	2	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1	—	1	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	735	672	185	88	124
With own children under 18 years	493	448	126	63	83
Number of own children under 18 years	1 022	908	244	136	146
Married-couple families	639	584	143	72	119
With own children under 18 years	443	402	100	57	82
Number of own children under 18 years	913	807	195	117	140
Female householder, no husband present	62	56	26	10	3
With own children under 18 years	40	36	21	3	1
Number of own children under 18 years	91	83	43	12	4
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	1 517	1 420	421	174	412
Never married	735	701	225	83	267
Now married, except separated	728	669	171	87	140
Separated	13	11	8	2	1
Widowed	5	4	2	—	—
Divorced	36	35	15	2	4
Females 15 years and over	1 570	1 448	450	152	420
Never married	685	649	225	59	283
Now married, except separated	781	702	178	86	126
Separated	16	15	11	—	—
Widowed	56	50	17	6	8
Divorced	32	32	19	1	3

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
AGE			
All persons -----	2 845	2 478	971
Under 5 years -----	270	231	116
5 to 9 years -----	254	193	71
10 to 14 years -----	232	189	72
15 to 19 years -----	353	326	86
20 to 24 years -----	450	427	200
25 to 34 years -----	492	433	187
35 to 44 years -----	320	272	91
45 to 54 years -----	198	167	60
55 to 64 years -----	125	108	39
65 to 74 years -----	76	65	28
75 to 84 years -----	55	50	17
85 years and over -----	20	17	4
3 and 4 years -----	109	99	55
16 years and over -----	2 042	1 824	689
18 years and over -----	1 958	1 757	662
21 years and over -----	1 608	1 416	583
60 years and over -----	210	180	66
62 years and over -----	186	160	60
Median -----	22.7	22.7	22.8
Female -----	1 450	1 263	494
Under 5 years -----	127	101	50
5 to 9 years -----	123	94	32
10 to 14 years -----	118	94	35
15 to 19 years -----	197	185	44
20 to 24 years -----	223	213	113
25 to 34 years -----	252	222	99
35 to 44 years -----	149	127	39
45 to 54 years -----	101	86	32
55 to 64 years -----	63	54	21
65 to 74 years -----	45	38	15
75 to 84 years -----	36	34	11
85 years and over -----	16	15	3
3 and 4 years -----	46	37	18
16 years and over -----	1 057	953	365
18 years and over -----	1 013	915	351
21 years and over -----	828	734	311
60 years and over -----	130	115	40
62 years and over -----	116	104	36
Median -----	22.9	23.0	23.0
Male -----	1 395	1 215	477
Median age -----	22.5	22.4	22.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	2 845	2 478	971
In households -----	2 542	2 184	938
Householder -----	808	726	324
Family householder -----	478	410	152
Nonfamily householder -----	330	316	172
Living alone -----	231	219	108
Spouse -----	425	349	97
Child -----	908	746	309
Other relatives -----	126	104	48
Nonrelatives -----	275	259	160
Institutionalized persons -----	37	35	13
Other persons in group quarters -----	266	259	20
Persons per household -----	2.62	2.58	2.50
Persons per family -----	3.28	3.28	3.26
Persons 65 years and over -----	151	132	49
In households -----	142	124	45
Householder -----	88	80	33
Nonfamily householder -----	49	45	22
Living alone -----	48	44	21
Spouse -----	25	19	6
Other relatives -----	26	22	6
Nonrelatives -----	3	3	—
Institutionalized persons -----	9	8	4
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	478	410	152
With own children under 18 years -----	297	251	100
Number of own children under 18 years -----	786	636	268
Married-couple families -----	347	289	76
With own children under 18 years -----	202	164	44
Number of own children under 18 years -----	531	419	125
Female householder, no husband present -----	105	98	64
With own children under 18 years -----	81	75	49
Number of own children under 18 years -----	234	199	133
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	1 007	891	335
Never married -----	517	484	202
Now married, except separated -----	394	327	89
Separated -----	29	23	16
Widowed -----	9	8	4
Divorced -----	58	49	24
Females 15 years and over -----	1 082	974	377
Never married -----	461	443	192
Now married, except separated -----	441	365	105
Separated -----	35	32	21
Widowed -----	68	62	24
Divorced -----	77	72	35

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
AGE			
All persons	252 641	201 385	48 235
Under 5 years	17 504	13 497	3 047
5 to 9 years	17 159	13 012	2 544
10 to 14 years	15 773	11 774	2 130
15 to 19 years	17 203	13 644	2 428
20 to 24 years	19 066	16 110	5 232
25 to 34 years	42 258	33 560	8 192
35 to 44 years	35 948	28 251	6 105
45 to 54 years	26 511	20 667	4 255
55 to 64 years	24 155	19 451	4 375
65 to 74 years	21 076	17 785	5 146
75 to 84 years	12 002	10 222	3 523
85 years and over	3 986	3 412	1 258
3 and 4 years	7 257	5 602	1 231
16 years and over	199 046	160 718	40 065
18 years and over	192 929	156 088	39 183
21 years and over	180 691	145 752	36 992
60 years and over	49 285	41 484	12 316
62 years and over	44 562	37 652	11 452
Median	34.4	34.7	35.7
Female	130 487	104 502	25 956
Under 5 years	8 421	6 465	1 495
5 to 9 years	8 267	6 257	1 218
10 to 14 years	7 500	5 586	991
15 to 19 years	8 502	6 794	1 253
20 to 24 years	9 740	8 270	2 787
25 to 34 years	21 136	16 712	4 049
35 to 44 years	18 175	14 273	3 075
45 to 54 years	13 623	10 670	2 222
55 to 64 years	12 543	10 233	2 414
65 to 74 years	11 951	10 156	3 155
75 to 84 years	7 598	6 471	2 327
85 years and over	3 031	2 615	970
3 and 4 years	3 504	2 692	621
16 years and over	104 773	85 031	22 018
18 years and over	101 779	82 741	21 574
21 years and over	95 589	77 482	20 409
60 years and over	29 016	24 622	7 814
62 years and over	26 538	22 585	7 332
Median	35.8	36.4	38.5
Male	122 154	96 883	22 279
Median age	33.0	33.1	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	252 641	201 385	48 235
In households	245 573	194 655	46 388
Householder	97 117	78 588	20 992
Family householder	67 090	52 841	11 440
Nonfamily householder	30 027	25 747	9 552
Living alone	24 759	21 167	7 689
Spouse	54 732	42 748	8 171
Child	75 558	58 226	11 822
Other relatives	7 327	5 898	1 660
Nonrelatives	10 839	9 195	3 743
Institutionalized persons	3 579	3 267	1 346
Other persons in group quarters	3 489	3 463	501
Persons per household	2.54	2.49	2.23
Persons per family	3.06	3.03	2.92
Persons 65 years and over	37 064	31 419	9 927
In households	34 418	29 012	8 897
Householder	23 167	19 589	6 342
Nonfamily householder	10 911	9 286	3 550
Living alone	10 521	8 953	3 423
Spouse	8 309	6 962	1 779
Other relatives	2 412	2 006	621
Nonrelatives	530	455	155
Institutionalized persons	2 507	2 268	979
Other persons in group quarters	139	139	51
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	67 090	52 841	11 440
With own children under 18 years	30 783	23 539	4 826
Number of own children under 18 years	56 025	42 460	8 407
Married-couple families	54 815	42 801	8 169
With own children under 18 years	24 410	18 512	3 201
Number of own children under 18 years	45 988	34 632	5 942
Female householder, no husband present	9 295	7 685	2 643
With own children under 18 years	5 068	4 054	1 413
Number of own children under 18 years	8 053	6 354	2 165
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	95 906	76 908	18 262
Never married	28 379	23 675	6 913
Now married, except separated	56 641	44 288	8 574
Separated	1 975	1 584	514
Widowed	2 715	2 311	720
Divorced	6 196	5 050	1 541
Females 15 years and over	106 299	86 194	22 252
Never married	24 494	20 880	6 526
Now married, except separated	56 650	44 280	8 620
Separated	2 614	2 124	747
Widowed	13 941	11 826	4 021
Divorced	8 600	7 084	2 338

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Broome County				Binghamton city, Broome County			
		Total	Binghamton city	Endicott village	Endwell COP	Johnson City village	Tioga County	Tract 130	Tract 133.04	Tract 137	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
RACE														
All persons.....	264 497	212 160	53 008	13 531	12 602	16 890	52 337	4 757	5 988	3 131	3 332	3 434	3 433	2 654
White.....	254 447	202 949	48 733	13 068	12 213	16 103	51 498	4 611	5 750	3 045	3 066	3 213	3 087	2 523
Black.....	4 647	4 333	2 594	247	138	252	314	32	72	45	74	113	233	102
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4 350	355	165	21	7	18	95	5	5	4	5	10	16	6
American Indian.....	436	344	159	19	7	18	92	5	5	4	5	9	15	4
Eskimo.....	8	7	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut.....	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3 990	3 677	1 088	147	214	447	313	100	152	24	164	84	65	18
Asian.....	3 973	3 662	1 082	147	213	446	311	100	152	24	164	84	64	18
Chinese.....	1 091	1 004	293	45	91	66	87	43	35	3	48	11	10	4
Filipino.....	306	277	105	3	5	10	29	3	1	1	23	5	6	4
Japanese.....	155	143	47	4	10	9	12	3	2	2	4	9	4	4
Asian Indian.....	783	732	103	21	45	90	51	16	35	3	22	7	4	2
Korean.....	509	446	110	4	27	20	63	16	17	1	17	2	14	1
Vietnamese.....	308	266	94	42	18	23	42	1	38	10	40	5	4	—
Combodian.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian.....	503	500	225	13	6	189	3	19	5	—	2	44	17	7
Thai.....	54	48	16	—	—	8	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian.....	261	243	89	15	11	31	18	3	16	4	7	1	5	—
Pacific Islander.....	17	15	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian.....	9	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian.....	5	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	963	846	428	48	30	70	117	9	9	13	23	14	32	5
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons.....	264 497	212 160	53 008	13 531	12 602	16 890	52 337	4 757	5 988	3 131	3 332	3 434	3 433	2 654
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2 845	2 478	971	149	106	215	367	53	54	51	74	37	66	16
Mexican.....	431	335	103	36	11	43	96	10	15	20	7	3	6	2
Puerto Rican.....	1 104	974	466	61	34	68	130	21	9	20	24	12	40	8
Cuban.....	146	121	49	10	3	—	25	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Other Hispanic.....	1 164	1 048	353	42	58	95	116	22	28	11	39	22	16	2
Not of Hispanic origin.....	261 652	209 682	52 037	13 382	12 496	16 675	51 970	4 704	5 934	3 080	3 258	3 397	3 367	2 638
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons.....	264 497	212 160	53 008	13 531	12 602	16 890	52 337	4 757	5 988	3 131	3 332	3 434	3 433	2 654
White.....	254 447	202 949	48 733	13 068	12 213	16 103	51 498	4 611	5 750	3 045	3 066	3 213	3 087	2 523
Hispanic origin.....	252 641	201 385	48 235	12 946	12 134	15 856	51 236	4 571	5 702	3 004	3 040	3 197	3 063	2 513
Black.....	4 647	4 333	2 594	247	138	252	314	32	72	45	74	113	233	102
Hispanic origin.....	4 350	4 032	2 429	245	132	245	298	5	72	45	5	11	219	100
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	436	344	159	19	7	18	95	5	5	4	5	10	16	6
Hispanic origin.....	430	337	163	21	7	16	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3 990	3 677	1 088	147	214	447	313	100	152	24	164	84	65	18
Hispanic origin.....	3 973	3 662	1 082	147	213	446	311	100	152	24	164	84	64	18
Not of Hispanic origin.....	45	47	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	3 945	3 400	1 074	146	214	442	305	100	148	24	161	84	65	18
Hispanic origin.....	943	846	428	48	30	70	117	9	9	13	23	14	32	5
Hispanic origin.....	756	659	326	26	21	57	97	8	2	10	19	9	28	4
Not of Hispanic origin.....	207	187	102	22	9	13	20	1	7	3	4	5	4	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Binghamton city, Broome County—Con.														
RACE		Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	
All persons		2 400	2 538	3 839	579	1 820	834	1 141	1 232	3 220	5 219	5 040	2 818	4 819	4 636	
White		2 070	2 230	3 697	547	1 722	721	851	1 070	2 841	4 875	4 974	2 671	4 529	4 046	
Black		211	221	92	16	55	57	251	118	206	194	34	69	200	348	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		7	12	9	—	8	—	7	5	13	16	2	7	17	18	
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chinese		72	36	17	12	23	49	16	9	132	97	31	58	60	145	
Filipino		53	36	17	12	23	49	14	8	131	96	31	58	60	145	
Japanese		—	—	8	2	2	6	—	2	35	30	3	33	10	31	
Korean		3	2	1	—	1	2	2	3	5	17	4	14	7	9	
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vietnamese		4	1	1	8	1	1	1	2	26	13	3	4	8	3	
Cambodian		—	4	—	2	1	11	1	1	18	14	10	1	5	18	
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	1	1	8	
Laotian		1	19	3	—	13	26	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai		2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	15	54	
Other Asian		9	4	4	—	3	1	1	—	2	3	—	4	3	3	
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	15	5	4	5	7	18	
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race		40	39	24	4	11	2	16	30	28	37	18	13	13	79	
HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons		2 400	2 538	3 839	579	1 820	834	1 141	1 232	3 220	5 219	5 040	2 818	4 819	4 636	
Hispanic origin (of any race)		66	59	50	11	21	20	19	44	54	165	63	31	54	121	
Mexican		6	3	2	—	5	1	2	8	5	22	16	5	4	6	
Puerto Rican		46	42	27	10	8	8	11	21	22	58	17	4	22	86	
Cuban		—	3	2	—	3	—	3	1	2	7	3	1	7	5	
Other Hispanic		14	11	19	1	5	11	3	14	25	78	27	21	21	24	
Not of Hispanic origin		2 334	2 479	3 789	568	1 799	814	1 122	1 188	3 166	5 054	4 977	2 787	4 765	4 515	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons		2 400	2 538	3 839	579	1 820	834	1 141	1 232	3 220	5 219	5 040	2 818	4 819	4 636	
White		2 070	2 230	3 697	547	1 722	721	851	1 070	2 841	4 875	4 974	2 671	4 529	4 046	
Hispanic origin		28	23	17	6	18	14	3	15	29	126	50	15	26	50	
Not of Hispanic origin		2 042	2 207	3 680	541	1 704	707	848	1 015	2 812	4 753	4 928	2 656	4 503	3 996	
Black		211	221	92	16	55	57	251	118	206	194	34	69	200	348	
Hispanic origin		5	3	1	—	2	—	—	5	8	14	3	3	4	33	
Not of Hispanic origin		206	208	91	15	53	56	248	113	198	178	32	66	186	315	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		7	12	9	—	8	—	7	5	13	16	2	7	17	18	
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin		6	12	9	—	9	5	7	5	13	15	3	7	17	18	
Asian or Pacific Islander		72	36	17	12	23	49	16	9	132	97	31	58	60	145	
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin		71	36	17	12	23	46	16	9	132	94	31	55	59	145	
Other race		40	39	24	4	11	2	16	30	28	37	18	13	13	79	
Hispanic origin		31	33	22	4	11	2	16	24	17	23	15	10	13	48	
Not of Hispanic origin		9	6	2	—	—	—	3	6	11	14	3	3	—	31	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Endicott village, Broome County				Endwell CDP, Broome County				Johnson City village, Broome County				
	Tract 134	Tract 135	Tract 136	Tract 137 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 138	Tract 139	Tract 140
RACE													
All persons	4 511	1 994	3 895	3 131	3 500	2 827	2 454	3 630	191	6	3 541	2 853	3 400
White	4 378	1 874	3 771	3 045	3 400	2 722	2 421	3 489	181	6	3 492	2 597	3 088
Black	67	54	81	45	15	51	11	60	1	—	22	73	107
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	9	6	4	1	6	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
American Indian	2	9	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	54	41	28	24	76	34	21	74	9	—	10	159	185
Chinese	54	41	28	24	76	33	21	74	9	—	10	159	184
Filipino	21	17	4	3	41	5	11	31	3	—	6	16	31
Japanese	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1
Asian Indian	1	—	—	2	4	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	12	2	4	3	14	2	—	23	6	—	2	24	21
Vietnamese	1	—	—	1	10	2	4	5	—	—	1	7	4
Combodian	—	—	16	10	1	8	4	—	—	—	1	16	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	12	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pacific Islander	5	3	3	4	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	2	5
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamonian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	10	16	9	13	8	14	1	7	—	—	13	21	13
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 511	1 994	3 895	3 131	3 500	2 827	2 454	3 630	191	6	3 541	2 853	3 400
Hispanic origin (of any race)	42	18	38	51	43	30	5	28	—	—	26	72	47
Mexican	2	—	14	20	6	2	2	1	—	—	8	10	10
Puerto Rican	20	11	10	20	18	10	2	4	—	—	12	27	11
Cuban	3	—	7	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	—
Other Hispanic	17	7	7	11	19	16	1	22	—	—	4	34	26
Not of Hispanic origin	4 469	1 976	3 857	3 080	3 457	2 797	2 449	3 602	191	6	3 515	2 781	3 353
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 511	1 994	3 895	3 131	3 500	2 827	2 454	3 630	191	6	3 541	2 853	3 400
White	4 378	1 874	3 771	3 045	3 400	2 722	2 421	3 489	181	6	3 492	2 597	3 088
Black	33	16	30	41	30	22	4	23	—	—	11	50	36
Not of Hispanic origin	4 345	1 858	3 741	3 004	3 370	2 700	2 417	3 466	181	6	3 481	2 547	3 052
Hispanic origin	67	54	81	45	15	51	11	60	1	—	22	73	107
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	66	53	81	45	10	50	11	60	1	—	20	73	106
Hispanic origin	2	9	6	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	54	41	28	24	76	34	21	74	9	—	10	159	185
Hispanic origin	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	54	41	27	24	76	34	21	74	9	—	10	155	184
Other race	10	16	9	13	8	14	1	7	—	—	13	21	13
Hispanic origin	8	1	7	10	8	7	1	5	—	—	11	18	9
Not of Hispanic origin	2	15	2	3	—	7	—	2	—	—	2	3	4

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnson City village, Broome County—Con.		Remainder of Broome County											
	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 102.98	Tract 119.01	Tract 119.02	Tract 119.03	Tract 120.01	Tract 121.01	Tract 121.02	Tract 121.03	Tract 122.01	Tract 122.02	Tract 123	Tract 124
RACE														
All persons	3 861	3 229	5 576	3 006	2 714	2 486	1 846	4 286	4 081	3 943	2 764	4 472	5 590	2 576
White	3 785	3 135	5 531	2 991	2 669	2 472	1 826	4 243	4 036	3 889	2 731	4 439	5 538	2 566
Black	32	18	18	1	16	2	15	21	16	33	16	13	18	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	3	4	20	6	4	5	4	1	6	11	7	3
American Indian	2	2	3	4	20	3	4	5	4	1	6	11	7	3
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	36	57	23	10	2	3	—	7	16	19	5	6	25	2
Asian	36	57	23	10	2	2	—	7	16	18	5	6	25	2
Chinese	7	6	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—
Filipino	1	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	10	—
Japanese	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Asian Indian	11	32	1	2	—	—	—	2	3	10	—	—	7	—
Korean	3	3	7	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	2	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	2	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other Asian	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	6	17	1	—	7	2	1	10	9	—	6	3	2	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	3 861	3 229	5 576	3 006	2 714	2 486	1 846	4 286	4 081	3 943	2 764	4 472	5 590	2 576
Hispanic origin (of any race)	25	45	21	5	10	5	9	44	21	26	9	13	32	25
Mexican	—	15	7	2	—	2	—	—	1	6	2	—	1	—
Puerto Rican	3	15	9	3	2	1	5	17	7	—	2	6	15	20
Cuban	6	—	1	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	2	—
Other Hispanic	16	15	4	—	5	—	4	23	13	15	3	7	14	4
Not of Hispanic origin	3 836	3 184	5 555	3 001	2 704	2 481	1 837	4 242	4 060	3 917	2 755	4 459	5 558	2 551
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	3 861	3 229	5 576	3 006	2 714	2 486	1 846	4 286	4 081	3 943	2 764	4 472	5 590	2 576
White	3 785	3 135	5 531	2 991	2 669	2 472	1 826	4 243	4 036	3 889	2 731	4 439	5 538	2 566
Hispanic origin	19	30	20	5	2	3	8	34	13	25	6	10	26	25
Not of Hispanic origin	3 766	3 105	5 511	2 986	2 667	2 469	1 818	4 209	4 023	3 864	2 725	4 429	5 512	2 541
Black	32	18	18	1	16	2	15	21	16	33	16	13	18	5
Hispanic origin	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	31	17	18	1	14	2	15	19	16	33	14	13	17	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	3	4	20	6	4	5	4	1	6	11	7	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	2	3	4	18	6	4	5	2	1	6	11	7	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	36	57	23	10	2	3	—	7	16	19	5	6	25	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	36	57	23	10	1	4	—	7	16	19	5	6	22	2
Other race	6	17	1	—	7	2	1	10	9	—	6	3	2	—
Hispanic origin	5	14	1	—	3	—	1	2	6	1	1	3	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	8	3	—	5	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Broome County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127.01	Tract 127.02	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 133.01	Tract 133.03	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 137 (pt.)	Tract 143	Tract 144	Tract 145
RACE														
All persons	6 440	6 096	6 265	5 006	5 486	995	1 251	5 418	3 302	5 797	—	11 908	5 547	3 771
White	6 392	6 013	6 160	4 853	5 386	979	1 205	5 288	3 196	5 569	—	10 407	5 402	3 699
Black	18	33	50	73	74	5	17	63	44	71	—	394	34	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	7	9	5	8	1	4	8	1	5	—	7	3	3
American Indian	6	7	9	5	8	1	4	8	1	5	—	7	3	3
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	20	36	31	70	9	8	24	58	60	143	—	959	84	39
Asian	18	36	30	70	9	8	24	58	60	143	—	958	84	38
Chinese	—	2	7	13	2	2	2	23	24	32	—	355	17	5
Filipino	—	2	7	13	2	—	—	3	6	1	—	74	9	3
Japanese	—	11	1	6	2	—	1	4	2	2	—	32	1	4
Asian Indian	12	4	4	23	4	1	2	14	6	29	—	235	34	10
Korean	6	8	12	4	—	1	2	8	9	16	—	176	14	5
Vietnamese	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	4	38	—	18	4	3
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	6	6	10	—	—	19	6	5	5	—	6	1	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	16	—	56	4	3
Pacific Islander	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	4	7	15	5	9	2	1	1	1	9	—	141	24	6
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	6 440	6 096	6 265	5 006	5 486	995	1 251	5 418	3 302	5 797	—	11 908	5 547	3 771
Hispanic origin (of any race)	38	29	47	36	46	5	10	41	32	54	—	356	80	23
Mexican	13	4	12	14	3	—	4	5	3	15	—	22	10	7
Puerto Rican	9	17	10	11	19	1	3	13	12	9	—	106	32	8
Cuban	1	2	7	1	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	17	2	—
Other Hispanic	15	6	18	10	20	4	3	22	17	28	—	211	36	8
Not of Hispanic origin	6 402	6 067	6 218	4 970	5 440	990	1 241	5 377	3 270	5 743	—	11 552	5 467	3 748
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	6 440	6 096	6 265	5 006	5 486	995	1 251	5 418	3 302	5 797	—	11 908	5 547	3 771
White	6 392	6 013	6 160	4 853	5 386	979	1 205	5 288	3 196	5 569	—	10 407	5 402	3 699
Black	18	33	50	73	74	5	17	63	44	71	—	394	34	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	7	9	5	8	1	4	8	1	5	—	7	3	3
Hispanic origin	5	—	—	6	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	35	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	13	33	50	67	70	5	17	61	44	71	—	359	34	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	7	9	5	8	1	4	8	1	5	—	7	3	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	20	36	31	70	9	8	24	58	60	143	—	959	84	39
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	20	35	31	69	9	8	24	57	60	139	—	953	84	39
Other race	4	7	15	5	9	2	1	1	1	9	—	141	24	6
Hispanic origin	2	2	13	3	8	2	—	—	—	2	—	135	21	6
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	—	6	3	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Togo County														
		Remainder of Broome County— Can.		Tract 146	Tract 147.98	Tract 201.98	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.01	Tract 207.02	Tract 207.03	Tract 208.97	Tract 208.98
RACE																
All persons		5 507	—	6 645	5 310	7 502	9 335	4 490	7 249	2 881	4 452	4 473	—	—	—	—
White		5 352	—	6 613	5 253	7 317	9 145	4 394	7 163	2 827	4 406	4 380	—	—	—	—
Black		28	—	5	37	56	83	35	15	26	17	40	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	—	10	4	4	8	16	10	5	21	4	—	—	—	—
American Indian		3	—	10	3	9	8	16	17	5	20	4	—	—	—	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		121	—	9	13	112	81	27	38	8	3	22	—	—	—	—
Asian		121	—	9	13	112	80	26	38	8	3	22	—	—	—	—
Chinese		24	—	1	2	55	14	7	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Filipino		7	—	2	1	13	2	—	11	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Japanese		1	—	2	1	2	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		74	—	4	4	15	3	1	17	4	1	10	—	—	—	—
Korean		7	—	2	3	23	17	7	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		4	—	—	2	2	27	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	2	1	14	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		3	—	8	3	7	18	18	16	15	5	27	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons		5 507	—	6 645	5 310	7 502	9 335	4 490	7 249	2 881	4 452	4 473	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)		20	—	28	46	52	46	50	42	36	24	43	—	—	—	—
Mexican		8	—	6	15	12	17	9	9	11	5	1	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican		3	—	4	13	10	17	22	12	13	10	29	—	—	—	—
Cuban		1	—	1	8	4	—	—	—	7	2	3	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		8	—	17	10	26	12	19	10	5	7	10	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5 487	—	6 617	5 264	7 450	9 289	4 440	7 207	2 845	4 428	4 430	—	—	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																
All persons		5 507	—	6 645	5 310	7 502	9 335	4 490	7 249	2 881	4 452	4 473	—	—	—	—
White		5 352	—	6 613	5 253	7 317	9 145	4 394	7 163	2 827	4 406	4 380	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		15	—	20	38	41	23	33	28	20	23	16	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5 337	—	6 593	5 215	7 276	9 122	4 361	7 135	2 807	4 383	4 364	—	—	—	—
Black		28	—	5	37	56	83	35	15	26	17	40	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	2	1	5	—	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		28	—	5	35	55	78	35	10	25	17	38	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	—	10	4	10	8	16	17	5	21	4	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	10	4	9	8	16	17	2	21	4	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		121	—	9	13	112	81	27	38	8	3	22	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		121	—	9	10	109	80	26	38	8	3	22	—	—	—	—
Other race		3	—	8	3	7	18	18	16	15	5	27	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	8	3	6	17	16	9	12	1	25	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	3	4	2	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County					Tioga County	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Broome County		
		Total	Binghamton city	Endicott village	Endwell CDP	Johnson City village		Tract 130	Tract 133.04	Tract 137
All housing units	108 223	87 969	24 626	6 669	5 373	7 770	20 254	1 876	2 108	1 565
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	100 681	81 843	22 617	6 210	5 150	7 247	18 838	1 809	2 020	1 476
Owner-occupied housing units.....	68 361	53 520	10 046	2 660	3 829	3 909	14 841	1 504	1 653	601
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.9	65.4	44.4	42.8	74.3	53.9	78.8	83.1	81.8	40.7
White.....	67 309	52 638	9 845	2 623	3 746	3 865	14 671	1 471	1 598	594
Black.....	437	355	126	18	26	10	82	4	15	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	65	49	11	—	2	—	16	3	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	490	430	54	16	50	31	60	23	37	4
Other race.....	60	48	10	3	5	3	12	3	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	342	280	67	21	23	23	62	14	8	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	67 037	52 414	9 791	2 605	3 730	3 844	14 623	1 462	1 591	590
Renter-occupied housing units.....	32 320	28 323	12 571	3 550	1 321	3 338	3 997	305	367	875
White.....	30 343	26 426	11 328	3 410	1 271	3 131	3 917	298	348	845
Black.....	1 123	1 093	793	84	29	80	30	4	12	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	91	79	52	7	1	6	12	1	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	586	561	290	39	17	95	25	2	5	8
Other race.....	177	164	108	10	3	26	13	—	2	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	466	446	257	43	8	69	20	3	4	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	30 080	26 174	11 201	3 379	1 265	3 093	3 906	295	344	837
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	7 542	6 126	2 009	459	223	523	1 416	67	88	89
For sale only.....	1 171	904	231	43	44	54	267	17	36	6
For rent.....	2 701	2 331	1 013	283	72	296	370	16	22	47
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	623	529	192	36	25	44	94	3	13	20
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1 288	1 009	61	20	24	9	279	8	1	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1 759	1 353	512	77	58	120	406	23	16	12
Boarded up.....	114	89	54	3	3	3	25	3	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1 085	995	635	102	22	94	90	—	1	17
2 rooms.....	2 264	1 979	944	251	63	306	285	18	7	53
3 rooms.....	8 981	7 761	3 345	1 004	387	1 125	1 220	70	50	194
4 rooms.....	17 286	14 334	4 100	1 439	621	1 372	2 952	148	172	374
5 rooms.....	21 560	17 660	4 999	1 205	981	1 510	3 900	270	374	266
6 rooms.....	22 188	18 374	4 689	1 257	1 206	1 820	3 814	369	402	297
7 rooms.....	15 092	11 988	2 671	688	864	853	3 104	352	443	187
8 or more rooms.....	19 767	14 878	3 243	723	1 229	690	4 889	649	659	177
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.9	6.0	5.2	5.9	6.7	6.6	5.0
Mean, all housing units.....	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.2	6.1	6.8	6.7	5.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.0	6.1	5.3	6.0	6.7	6.6	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	63 499	50 137	8 483	2 473	3 917	3 783	13 362	1 571	1 611	580
1, attached.....	1 609	1 471	483	83	126	92	138	10	115	23
2.....	13 629	12 246	6 327	1 672	508	1 207	1 383	170	329	310
3 or 4.....	7 698	6 758	3 381	986	290	984	940	69	10	207
5 to 9.....	5 347	4 985	2 577	692	203	664	362	25	186	186
10 to 19.....	3 993	3 826	1 746	271	145	726	167	12	1	101
20 to 49.....	1 819	1 748	661	372	1	171	71	—	—	138
50 or more.....	1 046	914	715	—	97	—	132	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	8 479	5 030	9	3	36	55	3 449	2	5	2
Other.....	1 104	854	244	117	50	88	250	14	12	18
Occupied housing units.....	100 681	81 843	22 617	6 210	5 150	7 247	18 838	1 809	2 020	1 476
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	25 707	22 037	8 190	2 389	1 301	2 490	3 670	363	267	574
2 persons.....	32 738	26 776	6 968	1 973	1 873	2 445	5 962	643	583	476
3 persons.....	17 533	13 942	3 446	881	879	1 083	3 591	336	455	198
4 persons.....	15 266	11 846	2 395	608	717	750	3 420	295	470	159
5 persons.....	6 533	5 005	1 071	237	273	348	1 528	129	182	45
6 or more persons.....	2 904	2 237	547	122	107	131	667	43	63	24
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.21	1.95	1.86	2.18	1.96	2.46	2.34	2.85	1.84
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.43	2.40	2.20	2.17	2.33	2.20	2.60	2.41	3.00	2.16
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.79	1.76	1.68	1.56	1.65	1.62	2.03	1.95	2.22	1.59
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	99 366	80 802	22 308	6 138	5 120	7 149	18 564	1 801	2 003	1 460
1.01 to 1.50.....	1 080	852	238	59	26	69	228	8	15	13
1.51 or more.....	235	189	71	13	4	29	46	—	2	3
Mean.....	.43	.43	.42	.42	.40	.43	.44	.39	.44	.40
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	49 177	39 987	7 158	1 993	3 449	3 210	9 190	1 368	1 454	471
Less than \$20,000.....	609	367	53	11	9	21	242	4	9	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3 002	1 899	433	60	47	157	1 103	30	11	11
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	8 022	6 227	1 576	361	198	732	1 795	113	38	72
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	15 029	12 718	2 480	898	934	1 483	2 311	286	193	177
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	10 756	9 053	1 273	438	1 040	511	1 703	301	381	135
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	8 020	6 595	823	166	827	229	1 425	403	539	58
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2 388	1 941	278	44	279	52	447	173	210	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	753	642	124	7	69	13	111	34	54	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	322	289	56	5	28	5	33	11	18	2
\$300,000 or more.....	276	256	62	3	18	7	20	13	1	—
Median (dollars).....	77 300	78 100	71 300	72 800	88 700	69 100	72 900	96 500	107 000	77 300
Mean (dollars).....	86 900	88 600	83 300	77 400	102 100	73 500	79 700	110 300	116 800	81 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	31 743	27 942	12 533	3 539	1 311	3 315	3 801	302	362	875
Median contract rent (dollars).....	325	330	314	335	361	330	300	357	454	365
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	338	344	324	339	365	347	298	373	448	361
With meals included in rent.....	76	70	33	6	2	20	6	2	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	487	488	445	394	375	694	473	350	—	669
No meals included in rent.....	30 146	26 664	12 204	3 427	1 252	3 123	3 482	278	348	858
No cash rent.....	1 521	1 208	296	106	57	172	313	22	14	15

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
All housing units	1 666	1 804	1 513	1 159	1 190	1 120	1 586	30	851	483
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 528	1 615	1 396	1 072	1 069	1 052	1 510	29	790	408
Owner-occupied housing units	546	770	511	535	229	409	1 057	20	391	80
Percent of occupied housing units	35.7	47.7	36.6	49.9	21.4	38.9	70.0	69.0	49.5	19.6
White	538	756	497	518	225	401	1 039	20	386	78
Black	7	5	4	12	2	5	13	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	8	7	3	1	2	4	—	2	1
Other race	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	4	10	1	4	1	5	—	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	534	753	490	518	222	400	1 034	20	386	77
Renter-occupied housing units	982	845	885	537	840	643	453	9	399	328
White	889	790	792	507	725	570	438	3	367	288
Black	24	33	64	25	80	57	7	2	19	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	6	8	2	4	2	1	—	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	54	12	13	2	22	8	1	4	8	14
Other race	12	4	8	1	9	6	6	—	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	30	13	17	5	18	15	7	—	4	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	873	785	789	503	717	564	437	3	366	285
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	138	189	117	87	121	68	76	1	61	75
For sale only	9	37	10	10	6	6	24	—	20	—
For rent	100	64	48	37	61	38	25	1	20	56
Rented or sold, not occupied	6	30	9	8	8	3	8	—	2	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	3	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	22	58	49	32	45	19	17	—	16	19
Boarded up	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	41	23	6	13	9	4	2	—	4	36
2 rooms	65	38	39	24	36	43	33	2	11	24
3 rooms	257	289	126	133	275	126	103	—	61	78
4 rooms	238	472	350	151	333	210	202	1	173	122
5 rooms	300	313	456	279	274	269	377	7	225	97
6 rooms	360	288	280	242	130	262	453	10	183	73
7 rooms	183	143	122	141	53	105	234	6	94	18
8 or more rooms	222	238	134	176	80	101	182	4	100	35
Median, all housing units	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.4	4.3	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.3	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.5	4.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.3	5.2	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.6	6.0	4.5	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	416	580	358	424	108	343	993	28	364	19
1, attached	18	51	107	16	40	14	28	—	10	4
2	431	644	448	457	334	332	373	—	233	160
3 or 4	312	257	258	186	259	155	114	1	152	109
5 to 9	262	212	280	51	126	187	28	1	60	105
10 to 19	186	34	25	14	290	53	2	—	27	76
20 to 49	24	—	26	—	21	28	32	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other	17	25	11	9	12	7	14	—	5	9
Occupied housing units	1 528	1 615	1 396	1 072	1 069	1 052	1 510	29	790	408
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	589	667	421	325	421	346	399	5	246	172
2 persons	470	505	425	329	306	311	535	8	277	129
3 persons	226	196	249	184	169	197	272	8	134	63
4 persons	147	159	180	125	96	116	199	3	72	23
5 persons	70	56	74	70	50	53	72	4	45	12
6 or more persons	26	32	47	39	27	29	33	1	16	9
Median, occupied housing units	1.87	1.78	2.15	2.14	1.87	2.08	2.17	2.69	2.04	1.75
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.24	1.98	2.08	2.33	2.06	2.14	2.28	2.83	2.17	1.81
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.63	1.51	2.21	1.94	1.82	2.03	1.84	2.60	1.92	1.73
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 515	1 590	1 365	1 057	1 040	1 037	1 496	29	779	402
1.01 to 1.50	7	17	27	12	22	14	12	—	11	5
1.51 or more	6	8	4	3	7	1	2	—	—	1
Mean .....	.40	.40	.47	.44	.47	.45	.42	.48	.42	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	335	478	329	354	104	256	871	14	295	12
Less than \$20,000	—	4	7	4	1	6	15	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9	51	42	32	15	33	50	—	24	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	52	184	136	117	35	92	234	4	94	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999	144	204	94	152	43	96	407	6	125	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999	78	29	28	36	5	21	137	3	36	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	38	6	14	9	4	7	25	1	11	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12	—	4	3	1	—	3	—	5	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	74 500	60 000	56 700	62 500	60 600	59 400	66 300	63 800	64 100	63 300
Mean (dollars)	81 100	58 800	63 300	63 700	60 500	60 900	65 900	72 700	66 200	67 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	981	841	881	535	836	639	451	9	398	328
Median contract rent (dollars)	335	296	326	323	304	282	337	471	370	307
Mean contract rent (dollars)	357	296	325	325	295	285	366	497	356	304
With meals included in rent	2	1	—	1	3	3	7	—	3	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	238	313	—	363	288	367	791	—	600	237
No meals included in rent	962	807	853	525	825	618	427	9	384	321
No cash rent	17	33	28	9	8	18	17	—	11	6

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County—Can.								Endicott village, Broome County	
	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 134	Tract 135
All housing units	678	1 006	1 583	2 561	2 205	1 225	2 068	1 898	2 018	1 118
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	604	852	1 362	2 318	2 112	1 158	1 948	1 794	1 905	993
Owner-occupied housing units.....	44	45	192	816	1 527	873	1 081	920	1 127	244
Percent of occupied housing units.....	7.3	5.3	14.1	35.2	72.3	75.4	55.5	51.3	59.2	24.6
White.....	34	44	184	809	1 522	851	1 057	886	1 108	242
Black.....	10	—	7	4	4	9	19	23	9	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	2	1	10	4	7	9	—
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	1	2	13	9	2	2	4	10	2
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	33	44	182	797	1 513	849	1 056	883	1 099	240
Renter-occupied housing units.....	560	807	1 170	1 502	585	285	867	874	778	749
White.....	478	712	1 021	1 386	573	260	789	740	755	708
Black.....	69	69	86	75	6	17	55	81	13	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	3	5	1	1	—	3	6	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	4	49	33	2	6	16	36	6	17
Other race.....	4	19	9	7	3	2	4	11	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	24	28	36	8	8	13	23	9	11
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	476	703	1 004	1 357	568	256	782	733	749	699
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	74	154	221	243	93	67	120	104	113	125
For sale only.....	5	—	2	20	23	22	17	20	23	3
For rent.....	43	107	120	137	26	7	72	51	64	87
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	9	39	40	9	8	4	8	4	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	7	10	25	2	2	5	4	5
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	25	38	53	36	10	28	25	20	18	26
Boarded up.....	19	1	15	2	2	—	2	4	—	3
ROOMS										
1 room.....	60	239	71	109	1	—	13	4	4	64
2 rooms.....	50	229	142	108	6	6	58	30	24	78
3 rooms.....	289	324	419	389	37	66	233	140	187	267
4 rooms.....	118	121	315	393	159	125	259	358	381	208
5 rooms.....	83	44	300	488	371	179	436	501	413	186
6 rooms.....	42	17	157	387	681	256	431	437	447	151
7 rooms.....	11	11	81	238	446	249	324	212	287	66
8 or more rooms.....	25	21	98	449	504	344	314	216	275	98
Median, all housing units.....	3.3	2.6	4.0	5.1	6.3	6.4	5.6	5.3	5.5	4.2
Mean, all housing units.....	3.7	2.7	4.3	5.3	6.5	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.6	4.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.3	2.6	4.1	5.1	6.3	6.4	5.6	5.4	5.6	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	5.5	6.5	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.2	2.6	3.8	4.3	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	15	6	126	614	1 418	870	979	822	1 059	212
1, attached.....	7	2	10	50	22	41	21	42	24	18
2.....	87	68	310	666	584	157	523	520	587	278
3 or 4.....	71	88	385	431	128	80	246	149	228	286
5 to 9.....	98	200	400	282	26	45	92	122	81	251
10 to 19.....	77	266	236	245	20	27	87	81	2	34
20 to 49.....	8	99	99	80	—	—	99	145	—	20
50 or more.....	295	261	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other.....	20	15	17	34	7	5	21	16	37	19
Occupied housing units.....	604	852	1 362	2 318	2 112	1 158	1 948	1 794	1 905	993
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	403	661	618	972	600	289	605	451	592	484
2 persons.....	100	146	392	662	762	445	615	551	652	263
3 persons.....	46	26	164	305	322	186	337	362	321	119
4 persons.....	29	14	96	229	278	147	222	260	211	70
5 persons.....	15	3	57	99	100	64	111	92	37	36
6 or more persons.....	11	2	35	51	50	27	58	54	37	21
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.50	1.50	1.66	1.78	2.10	2.15	2.10	2.31	2.05	1.55
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.90	1.69	1.84	2.14	2.23	2.21	2.32	2.29	2.20	1.95
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	1.50	1.63	1.51	1.73	1.91	1.71	2.34	1.78	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	592	839	1 330	2 292	2 108	1 151	1 925	1 761	1 890	978
1.01 to 1.50.....	11	4	21	14	4	6	21	30	13	13
1.51 or more.....	1	9	11	12	—	1	2	3	2	2
Mean.....	.46	.48	.48	.40	.36	.37	.42	.46	.41	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	10	4	75	473	1 234	762	842	710	862	152
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	3	2	3	2	1	5	6	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	17	12	20	20	38	69	27	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	6	—	23	40	97	50	196	213	165	36
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	3	2	19	119	324	113	351	273	375	66
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	1	8	125	342	158	173	90	170	33
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	1	4	104	283	226	56	33	80	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	1	33	82	107	15	12	31	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	18	40	45	9	9	5	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	12	22	16	1	3	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	8	21	25	2	3	2	—
Median (dollars).....	57 500	80 000	56 100	90 500	89 200	106 400	70 600	64 100	72 400	69 200
Mean (dollars).....	59 300	86 900	58 200	107 700	106 100	125 400	75 800	70 700	79 100	71 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	560	807	1 168	1 496	585	283	865	870	771	747
Median contract rent (dollars).....	172	240	311	352	379	359	330	292	332	303
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	195	238	340	393	387	380	332	298	340	306
With meals included in rent.....	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	163	559	221	213	237	387	463	187	254	263
No meals included in rent.....	553	797	1 147	1 466	553	265	846	846	720	735
No cash rent.....	6	7	18	29	31	17	18	23	48	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Endicott village, Broome County—Con.		Endwell CDP, Broome County					Johnson City village, Broome County		
	Tract 136	Tract 137 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 138	Tract 139
All housing units	1 968	1 565	1 319	1 417	1 036	1 531	70	4	1 700	1 453
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 836	1 476	1 275	1 328	1 000	1 481	66	3	1 611	1 285
Owner-occupied housing units.....	688	601	1 199	692	864	1 022	52	—	1 096	354
Percent of occupied housing units.....	37.5	40.7	94.0	52.1	86.4	69.0	78.8	—	68.0	27.5
White.....	679	594	1 172	678	854	992	50	—	1 093	344
Black.....	4	3	4	6	4	12	—	—	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	4	19	5	6	18	2	—	—	9
Other race.....	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	4	12	4	2	5	—	—	4	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	676	590	1 165	676	852	987	50	—	1 091	340
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 148	875	76	636	136	459	14	3	515	931
White.....	1 102	845	76	608	134	441	12	3	503	859
Black.....	35	16	—	17	2	9	—	—	4	23
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	8	—	9	—	7	1	—	4	37
Other race.....	1	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	10
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	13	—	4	—	4	—	—	8	25
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 094	837	76	605	134	438	12	3	500	845
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	132	89	44	89	36	50	4	1	89	168
For sale only.....	11	6	14	6	7	15	2	—	12	8
For rent.....	85	47	8	35	9	19	1	1	40	99
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	8	20	—	16	5	3	—	—	2	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	7	4	4	1	11	8	—	—	3	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	21	12	18	31	4	5	—	—	32	49
Boarded up.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
ROOMS										
1 room.....	17	17	—	15	2	5	—	—	1	38
2 rooms.....	96	53	6	27	4	25	1	—	14	101
3 rooms.....	356	194	16	176	24	169	2	—	150	359
4 rooms.....	476	374	51	325	73	157	15	3	363	271
5 rooms.....	340	266	144	280	261	288	8	1	391	290
6 rooms.....	362	297	230	326	347	290	13	—	442	212
7 rooms.....	148	187	285	143	199	219	18	—	187	90
8 or more rooms.....	173	177	587	125	126	378	13	—	152	92
Median, all housing units.....	4.6	5.0	7.2	5.1	5.9	5.9	6.2	4.2	5.3	4.3
Mean, all housing units.....	4.9	5.2	7.3	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.3	5.4	4.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.7	5.1	7.3	5.2	6.0	6.0	6.3	4.3	5.4	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.6	7.4	6.0	6.1	6.8	6.8	—	5.9	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	622	580	1 236	726	897	1 010	48	—	1 071	302
1, attached.....	18	23	7	26	6	79	8	—	14	23
2.....	497	310	64	271	90	81	2	—	329	300
3 or 4.....	265	207	3	156	8	123	—	4	158	286
5 to 9.....	174	186	—	92	10	89	12	—	85	253
10 to 19.....	134	101	—	83	19	43	—	—	22	225
20 to 49.....	214	138	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	46
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	2	2	32	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other.....	43	18	7	31	5	7	—	—	21	18
Occupied housing units.....	1 836	1 476	1 275	1 328	1 000	1 481	66	3	1 611	1 285
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	739	574	203	488	215	382	13	1	522	550
2 persons.....	582	476	463	446	413	532	19	1	596	390
3 persons.....	243	198	245	209	157	257	11	1	255	164
4 persons.....	168	159	230	124	154	194	15	—	159	96
5 persons.....	64	45	102	45	47	76	3	—	53	60
6 or more persons.....	40	24	32	16	14	40	5	—	26	25
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.81	1.84	2.44	1.89	2.19	2.17	2.59	2.00	1.98	1.74
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.19	2.16	2.46	2.07	2.21	2.44	3.10	—	2.10	2.10
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	1.59	2.04	1.64	2.04	1.50	1.79	2.00	1.68	1.55
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 810	1 460	1 271	1 320	992	1 471	66	3	1 604	1 255
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	13	4	5	8	9	—	—	7	17
1.51 or more.....	6	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	13
Mean.....	.43	.40	.37	.41	.40	.40	.47	.46	.40	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	508	471	1 113	555	786	945	50	—	899	237
Less than \$20,000.....	2	2	1	4	2	2	—	—	12	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	15	11	8	29	7	2	1	—	63	19
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	88	72	31	98	47	21	1	—	245	79
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	280	177	181	254	320	175	4	—	417	112
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	100	135	272	116	339	292	21	—	127	23
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	20	58	394	40	68	303	22	—	33	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	12	169	8	3	98	1	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	2	33	5	—	31	—	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	2	11	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	13	1	—	4	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	71 300	77 300	107 800	71 400	80 800	98 500	97 500	—	65 500	63 400
Mean (dollars).....	72 400	81 800	120 600	74 900	81 900	113 400	99 800	—	65 800	64 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 146	875	74	632	133	458	14	3	513	927
Median contract rent (dollars).....	342	365	388	348	379	463	487	288	334	304
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	345	361	429	355	399	357	487	312	332	312
With meals included in rent.....	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	669	—	—	—	375	—	—	237	387
No meals included in rent.....	1 114	858	62	607	125	444	14	3	463	867
No cash rent.....	32	15	12	25	8	12	—	—	49	59

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnson City village, Broome County—Can.			Remainder of Broome County						
	Tract 140	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 102.98	Tract 119.01	Tract 119.02	Tract 119.03	Tract 120.01	Tract 121.01	Tract 121.02
All housing units	1 585	1 633	1 395	2 072	1 139	963	938	648	1 599	1 544
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 485	1 567	1 296	2 001	1 043	905	863	613	1 537	1 496
Owner-occupied housing units.....	538	1 137	784	1 719	848	778	709	533	1 343	1 341
Percent of occupied housing units.....	36.2	72.6	60.5	85.9	81.3	86.0	82.2	86.9	87.4	89.6
White.....	526	1 128	774	1 708	845	768	706	528	1 336	1 332
Black.....	3	1	4	5	—	3	1	4	3	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	1	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	9	8	5	4	2	—	1	—	1	3
Other race.....	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	6	3	8	1	1	2	—	10	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	520	1 122	771	1 701	844	768	705	528	1 328	1 329
Renter-occupied housing units.....	947	430	512	282	195	127	154	80	194	155
White.....	863	419	484	280	194	126	153	79	192	154
Black.....	37	7	9	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	40	2	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	5	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	15	5	16	1	1	1	—	—	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	855	415	475	279	193	125	153	79	191	154
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	100	66	99	71	96	58	75	35	62	48
For sale only.....	13	15	6	21	14	7	6	5	28	15
For rent.....	64	27	65	23	27	5	11	13	15	5
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	10	15	4	11	8	6	6	8	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	3	2	10	22	16	26	3	5	12
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	17	11	11	13	22	22	26	8	6	13
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	44	4	7	19	4	6	8	2	1	—
2 rooms.....	86	44	61	19	18	11	8	6	4	6
3 rooms.....	311	113	192	63	66	40	54	16	46	31
4 rooms.....	228	252	255	352	213	177	194	131	274	146
5 rooms.....	290	250	288	480	263	227	216	229	310	300
6 rooms.....	372	562	232	471	201	190	150	103	352	405
7 rooms.....	143	258	175	295	154	141	140	81	279	318
8 or more rooms.....	111	150	185	373	220	171	168	80	333	338
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.2	6.0	6.2
Mean, all housing units.....	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.2	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.3	6.0	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	502	1 148	760	1 458	636	638	497	325	1 186	1 418
1, attached.....	35	8	12	6	4	3	7	3	105	8
2.....	305	190	83	86	84	27	52	19	68	52
3 or 4.....	362	127	47	33	39	13	19	9	54	7
5 to 9.....	174	65	87	7	15	—	5	1	4	28
10 to 19.....	115	81	283	27	17	—	—	—	10	7
20 to 49.....	82	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	1	53	440	330	268	346	286	164	20
Other.....	9	13	27	15	14	14	12	5	8	4
Occupied housing units.....	1 485	1 567	1 296	2 001	1 043	905	863	613	1 537	1 496
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	538	480	399	352	192	137	167	78	290	257
2 persons.....	430	564	464	656	309	278	248	185	475	539
3 persons.....	233	237	193	385	211	169	155	129	288	275
4 persons.....	164	171	160	387	183	180	177	139	312	267
5 persons.....	83	88	64	143	84	74	54	54	127	118
6 or more persons.....	37	27	16	78	54	57	42	28	45	40
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.98	2.04	2.04	2.49	2.60	2.72	2.61	2.84	2.51	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.36	2.17	2.32	2.54	2.74	2.76	2.66	2.83	2.56	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.70	1.61	1.53	2.26	2.08	2.45	2.37	2.90	2.25	2.08
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 454	1 554	1 279	1 980	1 011	881	846	597	1 516	1 488
1.01 to 1.50.....	20	11	14	20	30	21	15	12	20	8
1.51 or more.....	11	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	1	—
Mean.....	.47	.41	.42	.47	.48	.50	.49	.53	.45	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	411	1 000	663	1 019	416	366	295	205	1 049	1 227
Less than \$20,000.....	1	3	3	12	10	13	21	4	8	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	35	27	13	51	54	45	59	21	37	45
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	140	193	75	183	87	91	97	37	103	144
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	202	539	213	324	147	113	71	68	321	328
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	31	207	123	244	63	68	34	38	318	360
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	29	164	146	50	28	12	31	185	264
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	2	49	36	5	6	—	3	55	51
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	12	13	—	1	—	—	17	18
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	5	7	—	1	1	3	4	3
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	1	7
Median (dollars).....	62 400	70 800	83 800	76 200	65 000	65 200	53 600	72 000	83 200	84 400
Mean (dollars).....	61 200	70 800	99 100	83 700	68 700	68 100	56 500	76 500	90 400	91 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	941	422	509	254	187	115	142	69	190	152
Median contract rent (dollars).....	310	335	485	317	289	292	252	291	398	380
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	313	342	492	327	290	285	249	291	402	365
With meals included in rent.....	6	1	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	308	487	993	287	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	916	396	478	218	161	100	113	63	172	133
No cash rent.....	19	25	20	35	26	15	29	6	18	19

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.							
	Tract 121.03	Tract 122.01	Tract 122.02	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127.01
All housing units	1 530	1 116	1 707	2 068	1 414	2 643	2 400	2 350
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 465	1 074	1 620	1 870	929	2 251	2 244	2 250
Owner-occupied housing units	1 145	937	1 444	1 588	727	1 881	1 672	1 921
Percent of occupied housing units	78.2	87.2	89.1	84.9	78.3	83.6	74.5	85.4
White	1 135	930	1 439	1 574	724	1 871	1 657	1 892
Black	6	3	2	6	3	1	7	18
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	1	3	4	1	6	5	7
Other race	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	2	1	6	6	6	6	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 130	929	1 438	1 570	718	1 865	1 653	1 888
Renter-occupied housing units	320	137	176	282	202	370	572	329
White	314	135	175	281	201	367	563	325
Black	3	1	—	—	—	3	4	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	1	1	—	2	2	4	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	311	134	174	281	199	365	560	323
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	65	42	87	198	485	392	156	100
For sale only	11	13	21	21	25	40	22	36
For rent	28	15	10	22	29	60	45	16
Rented or sold, not occupied	8	3	16	20	17	14	17	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	6	2	13	91	376	201	31	7
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	12	9	27	44	38	77	41	33
Boarded up	—	—	—	5	1	2	2	3
ROOMS								
1 room	2	2	2	10	16	17	8	4
2 rooms	10	4	11	21	36	51	28	18
3 rooms	60	51	51	76	100	166	140	79
4 rooms	279	127	381	374	206	468	514	402
5 rooms	327	206	493	469	274	607	542	587
6 rooms	328	301	324	463	252	539	479	528
7 rooms	250	213	208	274	193	372	327	329
8 or more rooms	274	212	237	381	337	423	362	403
Median, all housing units	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	5.4	6.0	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	1 113	934	1 017	1 327	1 058	1 915	1 624	1 681
1, attached	10	5	9	12	5	15	23	26
2	78	70	47	77	101	99	117	115
3 or 4	18	34	8	46	39	64	60	61
5 to 9	29	8	—	5	24	58	220	27
10 to 19	51	1	1	—	1	10	121	5
20 to 49	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	177	56	614	584	162	442	217	416
Other	12	8	11	17	24	40	18	19
Occupied housing units	1 465	1 074	1 620	1 870	929	2 251	2 244	2 250
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	275	227	282	269	193	396	444	419
2 persons	506	408	543	583	302	706	764	719
3 persons	278	195	318	373	164	421	411	422
4 persons	266	164	308	362	136	430	392	426
5 persons	97	63	116	184	84	195	154	184
6 or more persons	43	17	53	99	50	103	79	80
Median, occupied housing units	2.40	2.26	2.47	2.72	2.40	2.56	2.39	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.49	2.30	2.51	2.76	2.45	2.61	2.45	2.53
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.06	1.88	2.17	2.50	2.13	2.36	2.15	2.24
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 446	1 066	1 592	1 836	917	2 196	2 209	2 211
1.01 to 1.50	14	7	26	30	11	47	29	37
1.51 or more	5	1	2	4	1	8	6	2
Mean .....	.45	.41	.48	.49	.43	.48	.47	.47
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	844	807	705	742	438	1 125	1 220	1 328
Less than \$20,000	7	1	16	22	18	29	12	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999	37	29	57	120	83	112	75	84
\$40,000 to \$59,999	124	120	122	215	113	256	254	221
\$60,000 to \$79,999	256	305	218	205	110	369	415	456
\$80,000 to \$99,999	209	186	141	102	51	198	222	317
\$100,000 to \$149,999	148	143	117	67	45	135	193	182
\$150,000 to \$199,999	39	12	27	8	12	21	38	31
\$200,000 to \$249,999	18	4	6	2	1	4	5	19
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5	6	1	1	3	1	2	3
\$300,000 or more	1	1	—	—	2	—	4	2
Median (dollars)	79 900	77 200	75 300	61 300	60 800	69 300	72 700	75 000
Mean (dollars)	88 900	83 200	79 700	64 900	68 500	71 900	79 600	80 900
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	311	136	164	257	176	337	558	313
Median contract rent (dollars)	380	325	291	298	262	289	379	325
Mean contract rent (dollars)	381	338	291	291	289	285	356	343
With meals included in rent	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	163	163	—	—	313	—
No meals included in rent	291	120	140	217	149	303	526	286
No cash rent	20	16	23	39	27	34	31	27

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Can.							
	Tract 127.02	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 133.01	Tract 133.03	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 137 (pt.)
All housing units	1 809	2 081	374	553	2 412	1 156	2 038	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 741	1 983	363	531	2 198	1 113	1 954	—
Owner-occupied housing units	1 568	1 437	327	305	1 553	989	1 601	—
Percent of occupied housing units	90.1	72.5	90.1	57.4	70.7	88.9	81.9	—
White	1 532	1 429	323	299	1 539	955	1 548	—
Black	20	4	1	—	4	13	15	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	—	2	2	1	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	1	2	4	8	19	35	—
Other race	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	5	2	2	10	7	8	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 526	1 426	322	297	1 529	949	1 541	—
Renter-occupied housing units	173	546	36	226	645	124	353	—
White	164	539	36	219	614	122	336	—
Black	7	4	—	4	18	1	11	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	1	—	2	10	1	4	—
Other race	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	4	1	3	8	—	4	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	163	536	35	216	609	122	332	—
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	68	98	11	22	214	43	84	—
For sale only	25	33	4	3	25	16	34	—
For rent	9	31	4	7	122	11	21	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	7	7	—	3	10	5	12	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	3	—	4	8	3	1	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	23	24	3	5	49	8	16	—
Boarded up	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—
ROOMS								
1 room	4	1	—	—	4	1	1	—
2 rooms	12	14	1	12	18	5	6	—
3 rooms	24	139	7	54	270	25	48	—
4 rooms	141	263	47	94	426	85	157	—
5 rooms	341	458	91	125	454	196	366	—
6 rooms	433	550	95	139	651	250	389	—
7 rooms	350	316	55	67	328	234	425	—
8 or more rooms	504	340	78	62	261	360	646	—
Median, all housing units	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.6	6.6	—
Median, all housing units	6.7	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.5	6.7	6.7	—
Median, occupied housing units	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7	6.6	6.7	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.9	7.0	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.8	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	1 663	1 430	297	335	1 522	1 009	1 563	—
1, attached	13	29	41	3	112	7	107	—
2	87	323	17	106	175	76	327	—
3 or 4	12	152	3	62	106	19	10	—
5 to 9	10	98	—	28	46	11	13	—
10 to 19	—	22	—	12	84	—	1	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	272	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	18	2	14	—	75	24	5	—
Other	6	25	2	7	20	10	12	—
Occupied housing units	1 741	1 983	363	531	2 198	1 113	1 954	—
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	255	550	51	159	609	127	254	—
2 persons	589	703	140	179	714	349	564	—
3 persons	336	315	75	90	370	241	444	—
4 persons	345	260	57	65	325	269	455	—
5 persons	154	112	30	27	131	92	179	—
6 or more persons	62	43	10	11	49	35	58	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.58	2.13	2.43	2.09	2.19	2.83	2.86	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.62	2.28	2.47	2.20	2.31	2.93	2.99	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.32	1.64	2.17	1.91	1.82	2.21	2.25	—
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 717	1 973	360	527	2 171	1 106	1 937	—
1.01 to 1.50	20	9	3	4	21	5	15	—
1.51 or more	4	1	—	—	6	2	2	—
Mean	.43	.41	.44	.43	.44	.44	.44	—
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 297	1 219	265	255	1 352	833	1 404	—
Less than \$20,000	17	7	4	3	2	4	9	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	71	52	4	22	36	16	10	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	178	175	35	82	184	54	37	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	328	416	97	105	592	195	189	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	287	326	61	29	375	310	360	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	203	198	46	9	146	207	517	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	117	30	13	4	13	39	209	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	41	13	3	1	2	7	54	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	25	—	1	—	1	—	18	—
\$300,000 or more	30	2	1	—	1	1	1	—
Median (dollars)	83 200	78 000	78 500	62 600	75 800	90 300	107 500	—
Mean (dollars)	103 100	83 400	89 100	65 500	78 700	94 100	117 400	—
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	151	540	34	225	643	119	348	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	368	352	413	350	379	395	454	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	409	359	432	358	383	392	446	—
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	140	505	31	213	607	113	334	—
No cash rent	11	35	3	10	36	6	14	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.					Tioga County		
	Tract 143	Tract 144	Tract 145	Tract 146	Tract 147.98	Tract 201.98	Tract 202	Tract 203
All housing units	3 402	2 148	1 475	1 951	1	2 467	2 041	2 830
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	3 226	2 066	1 404	1 879	—	2 280	1 885	2 689
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 018	1 751	1 224	1 717	—	1 909	1 491	2 336
Percent of occupied housing units.....	62.6	84.8	87.2	91.4	—	83.7	79.1	86.9
White.....	1 894	1 714	1 207	1 674	—	1 907	1 470	2 294
Black.....	25	10	8	10	—	—	16	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	97	22	8	31	—	—	2	26
Other race.....	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	16	12	3	6	—	5	8	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 881	1 705	1 204	1 670	—	1 902	1 463	2 283
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 208	315	180	162	—	371	394	353
White.....	1 078	304	175	160	—	366	388	334
Black.....	39	5	2	—	—	1	4	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	85	4	2	1	—	1	2	8
Other race.....	6	2	1	1	—	1	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	19	5	1	1	—	1	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 066	301	175	160	—	366	387	334
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	176	82	71	72	1	187	156	141
For sale only.....	43	24	19	21	—	26	20	40
For rent.....	86	22	16	14	—	34	36	32
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	12	14	6	7	—	11	12	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	19	12	10	9	1	46	44	19
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	16	10	20	21	—	70	44	40
Boarded up.....	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	3
ROOMS								
1 room.....	22	2	—	6	—	5	8	25
2 rooms.....	65	22	3	6	—	20	29	27
3 rooms.....	144	69	38	43	—	100	117	81
4 rooms.....	836	182	173	160	—	407	366	307
5 rooms.....	433	374	311	285	1	517	453	402
6 rooms.....	443	561	391	414	—	424	383	548
7 rooms.....	464	416	287	396	—	382	279	532
8 or more rooms.....	995	522	272	641	—	612	406	908
Median, all housing units.....	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.7	5.0	5.9	5.6	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.8	5.0	6.2	5.9	6.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.7	—	6.0	5.7	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.3	6.5	6.2	6.8	—	6.3	6.0	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.8	—	4.5	4.6	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 964	1 895	1 210	1 765	1	1 601	1 217	2 360
1, attached.....	35	16	67	16	—	8	11	10
2.....	63	109	93	64	—	125	104	54
3 or 4.....	131	75	19	24	—	64	79	59
5 to 9.....	176	26	1	9	—	22	17	40
10 to 19.....	565	3	—	—	—	—	1	80
20 to 49.....	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
50 or more.....	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	123	5	75	64	—	626	585	167
Other.....	14	19	10	9	—	21	27	29
Occupied housing units.....	3 226	2 066	1 404	1 879	—	2 280	1 885	2 689
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	752	404	280	248	—	372	349	438
2 persons.....	1 248	764	467	579	—	680	610	902
3 persons.....	518	400	259	411	—	458	352	524
4 persons.....	470	324	258	419	—	463	327	541
5 persons.....	185	127	102	166	—	196	161	212
6 or more persons.....	53	47	38	56	—	111	86	72
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.19	2.32	2.40	2.77	—	2.69	2.47	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.45	2.37	2.43	2.85	—	2.75	2.49	2.67
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.78	2.01	2.19	2.08	—	2.40	2.38	1.75
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	3 198	2 052	1 388	1 866	—	2 230	1 838	2 675
1.01 to 1.50.....	21	10	15	10	—	46	33	12
1.51 or more.....	7	4	1	3	—	4	14	2
Mean.....	.39	.40	.43	.43	—	.46	.47	.42
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 730	1 607	1 057	1 372	—	975	682	1 816
Less than \$20,000.....	6	4	7	17	—	38	25	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	7	30	25	20	—	139	103	59
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	31	190	106	121	—	220	194	139
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	123	539	329	304	—	311	215	346
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	398	426	363	305	—	161	96	418
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	579	297	191	411	—	77	43	509
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	275	93	22	129	—	25	3	244
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	142	13	11	34	—	3	2	68
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	88	6	2	13	—	—	1	19
\$300,000 or more.....	81	9	1	18	—	1	—	3
Median (dollars).....	120 700	81 700	83 000	94 700	—	64 500	61 600	96 900
Mean (dollars).....	145 800	91 500	87 300	107 200	—	67 800	63 100	108 400
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 201	305	173	144	—	342	362	328
Median contract rent (dollars).....	420	363	394	346	—	275	302	343
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	470	389	404	385	—	285	305	347
With meals included in rent.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	400	—	50	—	—	—	537	—
No meals included in rent.....	1 151	285	158	129	—	297	323	290
No cash rent.....	48	20	14	15	—	45	38	38

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tioga County—Con.							
	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.01	Tract 207.02	Tract 207.03	Tract 208.97	Tract 208.98
All housing units.....	3 328	1 930	2 816	1 175	1 726	1 941	-	-
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	3 176	1 769	2 597	1 050	1 578	1 814	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 791	956	2 142	851	1 318	1 047	-	-
Percent of occupied housing units.....	87.9	54.0	82.5	81.0	83.5	57.7	-	-
White.....	2 761	932	2 127	843	1 308	1 029	-	-
Black.....	13	15	4	6	5	11	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	-	1	2	1	4	1	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	14	6	7	1	1	3	-	-
Other race.....	3	2	2	-	-	3	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	7	7	3	2	10	-	-
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2 757	927	2 123	840	1 306	1 022	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units.....	385	813	455	199	260	767	-	-
White.....	371	805	446	198	255	754	-	-
Black.....	7	3	2	-	2	4	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	-	2	3	-	2	1	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	3	2	-	-	2	-	-
Other race.....	-	-	2	1	1	6	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	5	3	1	2	5	-	-
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	370	800	445	198	253	753	-	-
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	152	161	219	125	148	127	-	-
For sale only.....	70	23	37	15	16	20	-	-
For rent.....	34	109	46	11	18	50	-	-
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	5	12	12	14	8	-	-
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	7	4	47	58	49	5	-	-
For migrant workers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant.....	31	20	77	29	51	44	-	-
Boorded up.....	1	2	3	1	6	6	-	-
ROOMS								
1 room.....	2	21	12	6	7	4	-	-
2 rooms.....	19	61	31	29	21	48	-	-
3 rooms.....	105	284	144	69	75	245	-	-
4 rooms.....	320	296	486	191	335	244	-	-
5 rooms.....	613	301	633	239	423	319	-	-
6 rooms.....	675	297	565	224	354	344	-	-
7 rooms.....	612	252	385	165	235	262	-	-
8 or more rooms.....	982	418	560	252	276	475	-	-
Median, all housing units.....	6.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.8	-	-
Mean, all housing units.....	6.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	-	-
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.7	7.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	7.0	-	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.2	-	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	2 769	927	1 681	790	999	1 018	-	-
1, attached.....	19	26	14	8	6	36	-	-
2.....	94	403	91	55	40	417	-	-
3 or 4.....	64	327	56	36	21	234	-	-
5 to 9.....	46	128	29	13	10	57	-	-
10 to 19.....	31	11	6	24	-	14	-	-
20 to 49.....	-	4	-	-	-	36	-	-
50 or more.....	-	60	-	-	-	72	-	-
Mobile home or trailer.....	283	15	884	238	625	26	-	-
Other.....	22	29	55	11	25	31	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	3 176	1 769	2 597	1 050	1 578	1 814	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	420	546	499	199	297	550	-	-
2 persons.....	1 009	535	784	360	518	564	-	-
3 persons.....	660	284	517	199	301	296	-	-
4 persons.....	664	236	485	165	290	249	-	-
5 persons.....	312	108	216	94	121	108	-	-
6 or more persons.....	111	60	96	33	51	47	-	-
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.74	2.13	2.53	2.41	2.45	2.13	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.85	2.37	2.57	2.48	2.48	2.34	-	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.09	1.77	2.37	2.02	2.28	1.77	-	-
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	3 150	1 738	2 542	1 035	1 555	1 801	-	-
1.01 to 1.50.....	25	25	44	11	20	12	-	-
1.51 or more.....	1	6	11	4	3	1	-	-
Mean.....	.45	.42	.46	.45	.47	.40	-	-
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	2 156	739	1 007	412	572	831	-	-
Less than \$20,000.....	8	15	45	16	35	49	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	55	111	127	84	126	299	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	210	189	268	124	163	288	-	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	570	217	292	115	122	123	-	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	591	111	171	50	60	45	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	566	60	84	19	45	22	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	120	24	14	3	12	2	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	19	10	3	-	4	2	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	6	2	-	1	4	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more.....	11	-	3	-	1	1	-	-
Median (dollars).....	87 300	64 500	64 100	55 900	54 400	43 400	-	-
Mean (dollars).....	95 100	70 800	67 600	59 900	63 100	48 500	-	-
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	364	807	413	191	228	766	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars).....	356	310	293	268	271	255	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	369	308	294	280	267	255	-	-
With meals included in rent.....	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars).....	325	-	-	-	113	769	-	-
No meals included in rent.....	315	781	371	173	202	730	-	-
No cash rent.....	47	26	42	18	25	34	-	-

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County				Trio County	Binghamton city, Broome County	Remainder of Broome County
		Total	Binghamton city	Endicott village	Johnson City village		Trio County	
Occupied housing units -----	97 632	79 064	21 173	6 033	6 996	18 588	1 626	2 972
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	67 309	52 638	9 845	2 623	3 865	14 671	886	1 894
Percent of occupied housing units -----	68.9	66.6	46.5	43.5	55.2	78.9	54.5	63.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	30 343	26 426	11 328	3 410	3 131	3 917	740	1 078
Percent of occupied housing units -----	31.1	33.4	53.5	56.5	44.8	21.1	45.5	36.3
ROOMS								
1 room -----	760	708	458	79	71	52	2	15
2 rooms -----	1 702	1 484	707	202	232	218	25	47
3 rooms -----	7 248	6 221	2 656	858	1 010	1 027	109	117
4 rooms -----	14 732	12 157	3 310	1 270	1 184	2 575	706	706
5 rooms -----	19 513	15 928	4 315	1 086	1 360	3 585	418	370
6 rooms -----	20 744	17 150	4 242	1 186	1 741	3 594	392	395
7 rooms -----	14 295	11 353	2 460	656	833	2 942	195	423
8 or more rooms -----	18 658	14 063	3 025	696	665	4 595	200	899
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.2	7.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached -----	59 518	47 049	7 972	2 360	3 646	12 469	753	1 783
1, attached -----	1 339	1 214	382	71	75	125	34	30
2 -----	12 019	10 793	5 519	1 498	1 044	1 226	461	56
3 or 4 -----	6 459	5 669	2 759	844	830	790	121	120
5 to 9 -----	4 317	3 991	1 940	590	561	326	89	137
10 to 19 -----	3 086	2 949	1 273	238	569	137	67	439
20 to 49 -----	1 383	1 325	471	321	149	58	90	191
50 or more -----	958	826	642	2	48	132	92	92
Mobile home or trailer -----	7 697	4 541	7	2	74	3 156	11	112
Other -----	876	707	208	109	74	169	11	12
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person -----	24 918	21 317	7 758	2 315	2 428	3 601	424	706
2 persons -----	31 986	26 078	6 616	1 924	2 376	5 908	516	1 181
3 persons -----	16 962	13 412	3 152	861	1 039	3 550	316	477
4 persons -----	14 756	11 384	2 191	593	724	3 372	233	395
5 persons -----	6 298	4 794	984	228	316	1 504	97	168
6 or more persons -----	2 732	2 079	472	112	113	653	40	45
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.25	2.20	1.93	1.86	1.95	2.46	2.25	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.42	2.39	2.19	2.16	2.60	2.60	2.28	2.41
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.77	1.73	1.62	1.56	1.58	2.03	2.21	1.75
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less -----	96 530	78 209	20 965	5 970	6 930	18 321	1 608	2 958
1.01 to 1.50 -----	942	716	161	53	50	226	17	11
1.51 or more -----	180	139	47	10	16	41	1	3
Mean -----	.43	.43	.41	.41	.42	.44	.44	.38
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	48 358	39 286	7 015	1 964	3 179	9 072	684	1 617
Less than \$20,000 -----	598	361	52	11	21	237	4	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 971	1 877	425	59	157	1 094	67	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	7 931	6 153	1 535	358	1 778	2 293	204	31
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	14 842	12 549	2 428	885	1 468	2 293	265	121
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	10 581	8 899	1 253	428	506	1 682	86	380
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	7 850	6 449	814	165	226	1 401	32	546
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2 304	1 874	273	43	51	430	12	253
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	301	617	121	7	13	107	8	129
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	301	270	56	5	31	19	3	76
\$300,000 or more -----	77 100	237	58	3	7	19	3	71
Median (dollars) -----	77 100	77 900	71 400	72 800	69 100	72 700	64 100	119 400
Mean (dollars) -----	86 500	88 200	83 200	77 400	73 400	79 400	70 700	143 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	29 779	26 056	11 296	3 400	3 110	3 723	738	1 071
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	324	330	314	335	329	299	300	416
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	66	343	324	339	346	297	302	462
With meals included in rent -----	507	60	27	6	17	478	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	28 231	510	460	394	766	478	715	400
No meals included in rent -----	1 482	24 822	10 979	3 288	2 938	3 409	1 028	1 028
No cash rent -----	1 482	1 174	290	106	135	308	23	41

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA		Broome County	
	Total	Binghamton city	Total	Binghamton city
Occupied housing units -----	1 560	919	1 448	919
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	437	126	355	126
Percent of occupied housing units -----	28.0	13.7	24.5	13.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 123	793	1 093	793
Percent of occupied housing units -----	72.0	86.3	75.5	86.3
ROOMS				
1 room -----	57	51	57	51
2 rooms -----	83	55	83	55
3 rooms -----	216	154	207	154
4 rooms -----	378	245	359	245
5 rooms -----	300	192	283	192
6 rooms -----	206	113	194	113
7 rooms -----	134	56	114	56
8 or more rooms -----	186	151	151	53
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	433	129	356	129
2, attached -----	46	25	46	25
3, or more -----	215	142	206	142
5 or more -----	199	143	192	143
10 or more -----	236	199	234	199
20 to 49 -----	224	223	223	223
50 to 99 -----	120	83	120	83
100 or more -----	18	18	18	18
Mobile home or trailer -----	31	13	15	13
Other -----	18	12	18	12
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	488	299	449	299
2 persons -----	412	386	412	386
3 persons -----	259	244	244	165
4 persons -----	210	193	193	116
5 persons -----	118	109	109	58
6 or more persons -----	73	41	67	41
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.21	2.17	2.21	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.70	2.75	2.83	2.75
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.03	2.07	2.03	2.07
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	1 498	881	1 389	881
1.01 to 1.50 -----	48	31	47	31
1.51 or more -----	14	7	12	7
Mean -----	.55	.60	.56	.60
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	334	92	278	92
Less than \$20,000 -----	7	2	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	17	5	10	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	46	26	36	26
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	104	39	95	39
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	83	76	76	17
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	46	39	39	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	46	2	14	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	2	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	5	4	4	4
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	78 500	67 900	79 000	67 900
Mean (dollars) -----	88 200	68 800	87 400	68 800
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 115	788	1 087	788
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	330	313	329	313
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	343	319	341	319
With meals included in rent -----	3	2	3	2
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	288	225	288	225
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1 103	782	1 077	782
No meals included in rent -----	9	4	7	4
No cash rent -----				

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA
Occupied housing units -----	156
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	65
Percent of occupied housing units -----	41.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	91
Percent of occupied housing units -----	58.3
ROOMS	
1 room -----	4
2 rooms -----	3
3 rooms -----	30
4 rooms -----	28
5 rooms -----	28
6 rooms -----	22
7 rooms -----	24
8 or more rooms -----	17
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached -----	57
1, attached -----	1
2 -----	29
3 -----	17
4 or 5 -----	21
6 or 7 -----	4
8 or 9 -----	4
10 to 19 -----	8
20 to 49 -----	1
50 or more -----	16
Mobile home or trailer -----	2
Other -----	
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person -----	46
2 persons -----	41
3 persons -----	27
4 persons -----	17
5 persons -----	13
6 or more persons -----	12
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.28
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.10
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less -----	149
1.01 to 1.50 -----	5
1.51 or more -----	2
Mean -----	.54
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	37
Less than \$20,000 -----	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	10
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	10
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1
Median (dollars) -----	64,200
Mean (dollars) -----	75,600
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	89
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	329
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	321
With meals included in rent -----	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	113
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	87
No meals included in rent -----	1
No cash rent -----	1

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County			
		Total	Binghamton city	Johnson City village	Tract 143
Occupied housing units -----	1 076	991	344	126	182
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	490	430	54	31	97
Percent of occupied housing units -----	45.5	43.4	15.7	24.6	53.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	586	561	290	95	85
Percent of occupied housing units -----	54.5	56.6	84.3	75.4	46.7
ROOMS					
1 room -----	26	26	15	5	1
2 rooms -----	88	83	37	15	12
3 rooms -----	165	154	68	33	19
4 rooms -----	197	186	81	24	38
5 rooms -----	164	155	56	26	17
6 rooms -----	145	133	38	15	22
7 rooms -----	91	78	16	3	17
8 or more rooms -----	200	176	33	5	56
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.9	4.8	4.1	3.9	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.7	6.7	6.8	5.4	7.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1. detached -----	467	410	54	29	101
1. attached -----	26	26	8	5	-
2 -----	116	112	62	25	2
3 or 4 -----	113	107	59	18	2
5 to 9 -----	122	119	67	17	17
10 to 19 -----	127	120	54	12	43
20 to 49 -----	72	70	33	15	15
50 or more -----	1	1	-	-	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	14	9	1	-	-
Other -----	18	17	6	5	-
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person -----	191	172	72	24	26
2 persons -----	243	228	76	27	45
3 persons -----	230	214	87	27	33
4 persons -----	250	228	60	13	60
5 persons -----	89	82	20	23	12
6 or more persons -----	73	67	22	12	6
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.95	2.95	2.78	2.94	3.11
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.63	3.67	3.58	4.68	3.77
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.41	2.44	2.65	2.61	2.27
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less -----	966	884	296	102	170
1.01 to 1.50 -----	95	93	33	12	9
1.51 or more -----	37	35	15	12	3
Mean -----	.64	.64	.70	.86	.52
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	399	350	38	21	88
Less than \$20,000 -----	2	2	-	-	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	7	6	2	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	28	24	10	5	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	57	49	9	9	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	81	67	2	3	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	108	97	3	3	26
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	58	51	5	1	17
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	26	23	3	-	12
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	14	13	-	-	11
\$300,000 or more -----	18	4	-	-	10
Median (dollars) -----	109 700	73 300	67 500	177 100	177 100
Mean (dollars) -----	133 900	131 100	82 100	193 500	193 500
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	584	559	290	93	85
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	343	343	315	334	447
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	382	383	348	353	545
With meals included in rent -----	4	4	1	3	-
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	263	263	187	288	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	556	553	287	76	82
No meals included in rent -----	24	22	2	14	3
No cash rent -----					

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
Occupied housing units	808	726	324
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	342	280	67
Percent of occupied housing units	42.3	38.6	20.7
Renter-occupied housing units	466	446	257
Percent of occupied housing units	57.7	61.4	79.3
ROOMS			
1 room	24	23	15
2 rooms	42	39	20
3 rooms	121	115	64
4 rooms	156	143	67
5 rooms	150	138	66
6 rooms	138	129	54
7 rooms	73	60	20
8 or more rooms	104	79	18
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.8	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.2	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	324	269	56
1, attached	21	18	11
2 or more	128	119	73
3 or more	87	87	51
5 to 9	93	87	40
10 to 19	85	85	40
20 to 49	31	30	17
50 or more	7	4	6
Mobile home or trailer	22	11	—
Other	8	8	4
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	231	219	108
2 persons	197	179	74
3 persons	164	139	73
4 persons	134	117	37
5 persons	44	38	15
6 or more persons	38	34	17
Median, occupied housing units	2.38	2.30	2.23
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.82	2.72	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.08	2.07	2.16
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	778	701	308
1.01 to 1.50	24	20	13
1.51 or more	6	5	3
Mean	.62	.60	.63
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	257	217	43
Less than \$20,000	1	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	16	7	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	41	37	10
\$60,000 to \$79,999	74	66	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999	56	53	8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	45	38	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	15	9	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	2	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	3	1
\$300,000 or more	3	—	—
Median (dollars)	78 800	79 500	76 500
Mean (dollars)	92 000	92 100	96 000
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	463	443	255
Median contract rent (dollars)	330	332	310
Mean contract rent (dollars)	358	361	329
With meals included in rent	2	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	757	757	757
No meals included in rent	446	428	252
No cash rent	15	13	1

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
Occupied housing units -----	97 117	78 588	20 992
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	67 037	52 414	9 791
Percent of occupied housing units -----	69.0	66.7	46.6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	30 080	26 174	11 201
Percent of occupied housing units -----	31.0	33.3	53.4
ROOMS			
1 room -----	747	695	450
2 rooms -----	1 680	1 463	695
3 rooms -----	7 178	6 156	2 624
4 rooms -----	14 646	12 078	3 281
5 rooms -----	19 411	15 836	4 280
6 rooms -----	20 638	17 053	4 208
7 rooms -----	14 241	11 309	2 445
8 or more rooms -----	18 576	13 998	3 009
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.3	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1. detached -----	59 265	46 840	7 930
2. attached -----	1 327	1 203	376
3 or 4 -----	11 937	10 716	5 475
5 to 9 -----	6 406	5 617	2 729
10 to 19 -----	4 273	3 947	1 917
20 to 49 -----	3 037	2 900	1 249
50 or more -----	1 371	1 313	467
Mobile home or trailer -----	951	820	636
Other -----	7 680	4 531	7
Median -----	870	701	206
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	24 759	21 167	7 689
2 persons -----	31 848	25 954	6 565
3 persons -----	16 865	13 335	3 123
4 persons -----	14 664	11 302	2 173
5 persons -----	6 270	4 769	978
6 or more persons -----	2 711	2 061	464
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.25	2.20	1.93
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.42	2.39	2.18
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.77	1.73	1.62
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	96 009	77 743	20 789
1.01 to 1.50 -----	932	110	158
1.51 or more -----	176	135	45
Mean -----	.43	.43	.41
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	48 155	39 115	6 979
Less than \$20,000 -----	597	52	52
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 957	1 871	424
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	7 899	6 124	1 529
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	14 784	12 498	2 415
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	10 535	8 856	1 245
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	7 818	6 421	810
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2 292	1 866	272
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	720	615	120
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	300	269	55
\$300,000 or more -----	253	234	57
Median (dollars) -----	77 100	77 900	71 400
Mean (dollars) -----	86 500	88 200	83 100
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	29 518	25 806	11 170
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	324	329	314
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	337	343	324
With meals included in rent -----	66	60	27
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	507	510	460
No meals included in rent -----	27 979	24 580	10 854
No cash rent -----	1 473	1 166	289

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Broome County				Tioga County	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Broome County				Binghamton city, Broome County							
	Binghamton city		Endicott village	Johnson City village		Tract 130	Tract 133.04	Tract 137	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4					
	Total																
Binghamton, NY MSA																	
ANCESTRY																	
All persons	264 497	212 160	53 008	13 531	12 602	16 890	52 337	4 748	5 952	3 332	3 434	3 433	2 729				
Ancestry specified	243 253	196 377	48 635	12 648	12 197	15 780	46 876	4 471	5 703	3 165	3 080	3 187	2 519				
Single ancestry	126 850	104 868	28 032	7 350	6 468	8 975	21 982	2 298	3 102	1 712	1 889	1 625	1 399				
Multiple ancestry	116 403	91 509	20 603	5 298	5 729	6 805	24 894	2 173	2 601	1 453	1 191	1 562	1 210				
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	21 244	15 783	4 373	883	405	1 110	5 461	277	249	167	354	246	210				
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																	
Total ancestries reported	528 994	424 320	106 016	27 062	25 204	33 780	104 674	9 496	11 904	6 664	6 868	6 866	5 458				
Arab	1 493	1 364	464	58	13	133	129	11	39	64	—	9	—				
Austrian	1 433	1 289	340	86	134	73	144	58	24	33	4	16	—				
Belgian	1 473	1 177	17	19	6	69	87	6	—	7	—	—	—				
Canadian	1 262	376	121	9	28	27	19	7	—	—	—	—	—				
Czech	1 262	293	201	62	20	27	251	19	87	30	73	62	14				
Danish	921	742	201	595	510	82	4	19	52	8	—	—	—				
Dutch	13 199	9 380	1 623	1 969	2 398	716	3 819	215	128	134	69	117	136				
English	56 270	43 492	9 158	1 969	2 398	3 111	12 778	911	869	567	397	564	617				
Finnish	635	219	52	443	573	5	116	19	—	19	—	—	—				
French (except Basque)	10 921	8 587	1 763	443	573	678	2 334	215	268	187	78	139	66				
French Canadian	2 619	1 935	388	102	119	143	684	71	17	15	5	19	22				
German	63 310	47 275	10 220	2 722	3 087	2 961	16 035	1 145	1 077	652	568	776	685				
Greek	1 298	1 194	499	133	104	56	104	26	68	32	17	23	23				
Hungarian	1 889	1 523	341	32	121	65	366	75	72	15	27	21	6				
Irish	57 909	47 502	13 153	2 657	2 679	3 853	10 407	900	1 081	788	499	817	647				
Italian	31 708	27 286	6 763	3 172	2 255	1 649	4 422	640	1 696	306	309	190	317				
Lithuanian	2 478	2 138	559	138	157	6	340	42	340	36	103	9	6				
Norwegian	1 135	923	168	56	96	60	212	52	14	21	13	5	—				
Norwegian	20 080	16 949	3 263	1 162	1 141	1 765	3 131	418	699	269	426	191	143				
Polish	274	194	76	40	6	—	80	6	—	—	—	—	—				
Portuguese	325	262	65	7	11	35	63	6	20	15	—	—	—				
Romanian	7 361	6 713	1 850	432	318	770	648	153	142	185	177	194	90				
Russian	4 260	3 160	610	271	312	271	1 000	112	53	39	5	49	39				
Scotch-Irish	6 587	5 113	1 015	182	390	407	1 474	129	184	165	42	72	48				
Slovak	16 907	15 644	3 918	1 062	1 262	2 001	1 263	439	705	273	735	459	242				
Subsaharan African	278	269	194	39	39	9	9	—	—	11	15	32	—				
Swedish	3 710	2 926	599	223	190	185	784	97	79	26	16	79	53				
Swiss	859	633	119	31	65	35	226	31	31	6	22	22	—				
Ukrainian	3 407	2 932	632	303	98	474	475	59	120	51	89	173	34				
United States or American	9 240	6 698	1 322	500	322	300	2 542	204	39	135	57	102	104				
Welsh	7 715	5 898	1 204	373	361	467	1 817	103	262	52	33	93	70				
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	372	370	118	22	18	23	2	—	—	6	—	—	—				
Yugoslavian	157	124	38	7	5	5	33	5	9	—	—	—	—				
Other ancestries	191 431	154 470	43 294	10 035	8 045	12 512	36 961	3 213	3 920	2 453	2 859	2 521	2 021				
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																	
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	201	81	8	8	—	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Central American	109	48	7	7	—	15	7	—	—	7	—	—	—				
Costa Rican	53	34	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Guatemalan	18	7	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Honduran	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Nicaraguan	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Panamanian	7	7	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	—				
Salvadoran	19	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
South American	273	203	95	15	15	21	70	15	7	25	—	—	—				
Argentinean	48	42	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Chilean	44	7	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Colombian	130	123	95	—	15	—	7	15	7	25	—	—	—				
Ecuadorian	24	16	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Peruvian	21	15	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other South American	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—				

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Binghamton city, Broome County—Con.																
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	
ANCESTRY																
All persons		2 325	2 528	3 849	541	1 800	895	1 146	1 224	3 220	5 219	5 060	2 818	4 819	4 636	
Ancestry specified		2 097	2 381	3 594	396	1 635	835	971	1 077	2 523	4 783	4 877	2 720	4 553	4 242	
Single ancestry		1 258	1 397	1 841	261	871	544	733	775	1 662	2 779	2 620	1 620	2 629	2 463	
Multiple ancestry		839	984	1 753	135	764	291	238	302	861	2 159	2 148	1 100	1 924	1 779	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		228	147	255	145	165	60	175	147	697	436	183	98	266	394	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																
Total ancestries reported		4 650	5 056	7 698	1 082	3 600	1 790	2 292	2 448	6 440	10 438	10 120	5 636	9 638	9 272	
Arab		25	9	19	—	—	—	—	3	19	71	130	25	41	13	
Austrian		12	11	18	4	3	5	15	—	26	37	31	26	81	18	
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian		13	22	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	4	20	—	—	—	
Czech		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Danish		4	—	22	—	—	4	—	—	22	16	15	11	18	36	
Dutch		72	139	137	24	61	5	41	7	11	29	54	6	20	32	
English		461	410	840	63	418	128	126	32	80	81	92	50	179	174	
Finnish		—	6	6	—	—	—	—	196	298	750	1 167	437	916	803	
French (except Basque)		85	141	168	17	22	20	27	27	87	206	147	117	114	115	
French Canadian		10	7	20	—	—	—	—	9	46	47	83	11	50	44	
German		586	609	869	94	398	112	149	151	662	883	951	427	818	830	
Greek		10	6	—	—	47	18	—	—	33	114	23	62	14	77	
Hungarian		—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	19	74	50	42	31	33	
Irish		603	765	1 105	31	441	174	118	168	488	1 626	1 588	729	1 398	1 168	
Italian		148	382	490	49	340	321	195	133	215	580	596	498	976	718	
Lithuanian		—	—	28	—	54	—	—	—	19	52	98	88	25	41	
Norwegian		4	—	6	5	11	—	—	6	—	19	24	4	35	15	
Polish		95	114	251	55	97	18	23	74	130	303	353	270	271	180	
Portuguese		—	27	5	—	—	6	—	—	6	20	—	12	—	—	
Rumanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	7	13	8	8	
Russian		21	30	83	—	56	14	—	9	141	273	120	223	86	140	
Scotch-Irish		7	24	32	6	50	—	15	25	36	73	82	20	82	38	
Scottish		21	12	92	22	30	—	7	56	25	111	80	52	118	62	
Slovak		99	131	299	22	37	40	35	87	128	257	349	190	277	258	
Subsaharan African		3	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	7	—	55	58	—	
Swedish		27	12	39	6	—	6	6	6	19	19	199	26	33	27	
Swiss		—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	9	12	19	
Ukrainian		—	—	47	7	24	—	—	7	39	—	55	16	48	42	
United States or American		73	36	98	22	34	7	83	132	78	30	41	83	124	83	
Welsh		30	65	177	11	44	15	7	23	36	162	97	48	110	131	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	2	11	—	—	—	—	15	13	31	9	—	21	10	
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	—	—	11	7	
Other ancestries		2 178	2 052	2 729	623	1 398	851	1 352	1 259	3 641	4 228	3 466	2 030	3 565	4 068	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	4	26	—	—	—	9	12	—	23	7	—	—	17	
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	10	
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	7	
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	4	
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	4	
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Endicott village, Broome County				Endwell COP, Broome County				Johnson City village, Broome County			
	Tract 134	Tract 135	Tract 136	Tract 137 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 138	Tract 139	Tract 140
ANCESTRY												
All persons	4 511	1 968	3 921	3 131	3 500	2 827	2 490	3 630	—	3 547	2 853	3 400
Ancestry specified	4 184	1 864	3 618	2 982	3 400	2 740	2 402	3 500	—	3 395	2 585	3 225
Single ancestry	2 768	1 059	2 086	1 437	1 751	1 414	1 246	2 007	—	2 026	1 503	1 808
Multiple ancestry	1 416	805	1 532	1 545	1 649	1 326	1 156	1 493	—	1 369	1 082	1 417
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	327	104	303	149	100	87	88	130	—	152	268	175
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	9 022	3 936	7 842	6 262	7 000	5 654	4 980	7 260	—	7 094	5 706	6 800
Arab	7	23	16	12	6	—	—	7	—	12	17	31
Austrian	72	8	—	6	54	16	19	45	—	25	6	3
Belgian	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	9	—	4	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	27	—	16	19	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	21
Danish	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	24	—	16	6	—
Dutch	152	133	156	154	180	144	61	14	—	27	143	27
English	312	307	631	719	715	505	485	646	—	132	542	210
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	538	—	594
French (except Basque)	102	33	142	166	154	182	151	86	—	117	140	118
French Canadian	—	—	49	33	57	6	28	28	—	8	11	36
German	716	404	837	765	847	674	631	900	—	547	453	668
Greek	23	49	36	25	26	21	6	51	—	29	18	9
Hungarian	10	—	8	14	56	26	11	19	—	28	11	—
Irish	633	427	821	776	661	710	583	689	—	653	664	850
Italian	1 660	273	815	424	553	604	424	676	—	679	188	397
Lithuanian	44	8	80	6	42	23	18	74	—	209	27	56
Norwegian	—	14	—	42	45	14	16	21	—	109	—	5
Polish	458	127	293	284	45	278	239	305	—	21	225	307
Portuguese	—	23	17	—	6	—	—	—	—	582	—	—
Romanian	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	251	6	92	63	141	21	46	5	—	—	6	29
Scotch-Irish	7	59	58	20	102	40	—	101	—	223	135	126
Scottish	23	7	71	74	117	71	12	49	—	60	18	48
Slovak	561	148	163	190	279	199	295	480	—	115	70	51
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	595	239	282
Swedish	33	14	119	57	90	9	43	48	—	35	35	4
Swiss	—	—	9	12	19	6	—	40	—	36	58	14
Ukrainian	146	—	51	17	16	—	—	20	—	5	—	11
United States or American	146	46	107	132	132	79	33	78	—	238	32	59
Welsh	71	44	288	117	132	79	80	117	—	27	57	34
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	72	68	85	148	86	78	80	117	—	83	58	53
Yugoslavian	—	7	—	22	—	—	18	—	—	—	11	12
Other ancestries	3 506	1 633	2 945	1 951	2 186	1 842	1 500	2 452	—	2 469	2 454	2 638
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnson City village, Broome County—Con.												Remainder of Broome County											
	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 102.98	Tract 119.01	Tract 119.02	Tract 119.03	Tract 120.01	Tract 121.01	Tract 121.02	Tract 121.03	Tract 122.01	Tract 122.02	Tract 123	Tract 124										
ANCESTRY																								
All persons.....	3 861	3 229	5 576	3 006	2 714	2 486	1 846	4 286	4 081	3 943	2 764	4 472	5 539	2 627										
Ancestry specified.....	3 495	3 080	5 086	2 808	2 544	2 234	1 583	4 093	3 800	3 618	2 569	4 009	4 848	2 375										
Single ancestry.....	1 865	1 773	2 292	1 238	1 351	1 088	684	1 625	1 463	1 443	1 374	2 018	2 160	1 209										
Multiple ancestry.....	1 630	1 307	2 794	1 570	1 363	1 148	899	2 468	2 127	1 675	1 195	1 991	2 488	1 196										
Ancestry undesignated or not reported.....	366	149	490	198	170	252	263	193	281	325	195	463	691	252										
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																								
Total ancestries reported.....	7 722	6 458	11 152	6 012	5 428	4 972	3 692	8 572	8 162	7 886	5 528	8 944	11 078	5 254										
Arab.....	69	33	—	1	11	10	8	25	53	50	—	35	19	—										
Austrian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	31										
Belgian.....	6	—	9	—	—	—	—	11	—	6	—	15	6	—										
Canadian.....	—	—	10	—	6	4	—	14	13	5	—	28	43	9										
Dutch.....	7	21	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
English.....	170	61	367	29	157	8	23	40	13	30	15	213	15	12										
French.....	794	643	1 329	1 139	666	705	473	1 158	1 156	913	767	1 209	1 516	795										
French (except Basque).....	204	99	302	10	122	124	51	230	209	176	61	314	216	169										
German.....	75	13	118	67	15	29	21	73	17	21	28	64	74	18										
Greek.....	709	584	1 302	687	627	608	441	1 017	954	907	636	1 403	1 246	967										
Hungarian.....	—	—	21	2	—	8	—	8	—	12	—	13	—	—										
Irish.....	26	—	44	34	—	28	13	67	51	31	—	26	8	2										
Italian.....	917	769	1 232	650	580	591	420	927	1 055	868	872	996	1 370	539										
Lithuanian.....	437	418	580	209	253	109	170	333	411	420	265	340	477	151										
Lithuanian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	49	37	78	11	12	8	4	33	23	47	40	5	24	—										
Norwegian.....	25	9	54	25	13	12	21	23	5	16	19	199	22	10										
Polish.....	270	381	665	203	233	99	118	424	352	509	98	199	234	67										
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—										
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Russian.....	107	179	138	32	11	13	21	153	128	142	33	42	96	3										
Scotch-Irish.....	99	46	71	47	67	35	15	46	144	33	51	59	72	26										
Scottish.....	92	79	203	88	73	57	65	73	181	56	61	69	264	112										
Slovak.....	469	416	455	99	24	35	62	356	263	212	106	201	288	28										
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Swedish.....	62	15	165	58	24	60	18	84	70	73	23	32	32	51										
Swiss.....	—	19	23	3	12	13	8	11	20	12	24	33	—	4										
Ukrainian.....	36	109	41	6	29	16	45	65	89	25	44	6	36	—										
United States or American.....	86	94	142	151	225	183	107	54	54	100	126	190	367	98										
Welsh.....	151	120	136	86	49	42	51	301	130	136	157	143	152	57										
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	8	7										
Other ancestries.....	2 762	2 189	3 452	1 846	2 034	1 884	1 336	2 414	2 454	2 788	1 880	3 212	3 888	1 957										
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																								
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Broome County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														
	Troct 125	Troct 126	Troct 127.01	Troct 127.02	Troct 128	Troct 129	Troct 130 (pt.)	Troct 133.01	Troct 133.03	Troct 133.04 (pt.)	Troct 137 (pt.)	Troct 143	Troct 144	Troct 145
ANCESTRY														
All persons														
Ancestry specified	6 440	6 096	6 265	5 006	5 486	1 020	1 248	5 418	3 280	5 797	—	11 908	5 547	3 771
Single ancestry	5 597	5 470	5 697	4 845	4 964	992	1 071	5 067	3 008	5 548	—	11 248	5 239	3 497
Multiple ancestry	2 828	2 624	2 849	2 422	2 869	467	547	2 552	1 457	3 052	—	6 454	2 872	1 794
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	2 769	2 776	2 848	2 423	2 095	525	2 515	2 496	1 551	2 496	—	4 794	2 367	1 703
	843	626	568	161	522	28	177	351	272	249	—	660	308	274
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	12 880	12 192	12 530	10 012	10 972	2 040	2 496	10 836	6 560	11 594	—	23 816	11 094	7 542
Arab	8	36	6	37	60	8	5	80	23	24	—	102	142	7
Austrian	20	6	13	6	41	—	4	30	6	39	—	250	17	28
Belgian	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	5
Canadian	2	9	11	10	—	7	—	—	9	—	—	33	25	—
Czech	35	41	8	44	53	—	19	27	—	87	—	95	22	11
Danish	20	13	—	6	24	—	3	12	5	52	—	30	13	12
Dutch	460	385	436	247	149	27	35	305	153	123	—	220	225	116
English	1 862	1 320	1 629	1 097	990	175	196	1 105	768	822	—	1 373	1 401	926
Finnish	11	19	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	10	10
French (except Basque)	296	256	352	215	222	30	61	162	186	268	—	449	144	131
French Canadian	69	22	45	44	57	—	14	74	44	17	—	151	—	45
German	1 886	1 829	1 409	1 388	1 089	295	298	1 204	724	1 042	—	2 528	1 311	925
Greek	21	11	—	20	4	8	—	—	41	68	—	83	—	34
Hungarian	11	4	54	17	111	7	19	51	25	63	—	219	56	10
Irish	1 273	1 458	1 548	1 050	1 130	202	239	1 072	632	1 045	—	2 091	1 258	876
Italian	438	495	563	748	545	96	87	1 023	473	1 675	—	1 618	540	614
Lithuanian	73	14	24	52	58	9	—	120	110	32	—	62	74	33
Norwegian	53	8	23	13	14	—	7	17	7	21	—	21	78	—
Polish	283	489	412	319	645	225	106	665	367	692	—	1 391	371	213
Portuguese	—	12	16	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	12	—	—
Romanian	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	60	—	—
Russian	63	90	91	176	205	30	12	197	74	133	—	923	193	97
Scottish-Irish	197	90	63	50	66	23	10	54	60	53	—	131	183	87
Scottish	119	156	238	109	146	6	12	140	54	147	—	174	192	136
Slovak	199	344	348	543	633	165	160	410	256	696	—	624	337	126
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Swedish	88	73	54	39	32	—	7	75	61	79	—	81	103	57
Swiss	6	43	59	25	9	—	12	—	6	—	—	47	13	13
Ukrainian	8	117	38	93	123	49	13	67	15	120	—	133	126	46
United States or American	210	264	342	169	175	19	72	135	99	39	—	310	142	202
Welsh	210	214	124	154	91	29	17	229	128	262	—	105	209	158
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	128	—	—
Yugoslavian	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	9	—	11	—	—
Other ancestries	4 828	4 277	4 453	3 190	4 181	529	1 027	3 465	2 192	3 855	—	9 860	3 791	2 499
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
South American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	42	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.		Tract County										
	Tract 146	Tract 147.98	Tract 201.98	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.01	Tract 207.02	Tract 207.03	Tract 208.97	Tract 208.98
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	5 507	—	6 645	5 310	7 502	9 335	4 498	7 241	2 881	4 472	4 453	—	—
Ancestry specified.....	5 307	—	6 024	4 391	7 006	8 621	3 925	6 471	2 542	3 837	4 059	—	—
Single ancestry.....	2 531	—	2 484	2 308	3 272	3 301	2 108	3 296	1 218	2 020	1 975	—	—
Multiple ancestry.....	2 776	—	3 540	2 083	3 734	5 320	1 817	3 175	1 324	1 817	2 084	—	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	200	—	621	919	496	714	573	770	339	635	394	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....	11 014	—	13 290	10 620	15 004	18 670	8 996	14 482	5 762	8 944	8 906	—	—
Arab.....	—	—	9	6	90	21	—	4	—	—	5	—	—
Austrian.....	26	—	25	33	33	9	—	17	13	—	16	—	—
Belgian.....	36	—	36	5	5	42	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	20	—	4	13	30	11	8	22	2	7	—	—	—
Czech.....	17	—	20	9	74	92	12	9	—	12	—	—	—
Danish.....	35	—	30	15	23	54	29	11	10	7	—	—	—
Dutch.....	316	—	486	570	525	576	214	492	241	241	474	—	—
English.....	1 366	—	2 088	1 559	1 817	2 364	953	2 003	660	928	806	—	—
Finnish.....	41	—	26	21	24	24	49	40	7	40	7	—	—
French (except Basque).....	182	—	337	213	377	430	224	218	135	245	155	—	—
French Canadian.....	56	—	134	74	95	155	112	63	19	14	18	—	—
German.....	1 562	—	2 033	1 514	2 265	2 897	1 204	2 466	793	1 275	1 588	—	—
Greek.....	41	—	4	18	9	26	14	—	18	—	15	—	—
Hungarian.....	13	—	31	37	105	69	30	17	18	42	17	—	—
Irish.....	1 186	—	1 441	714	1 269	2 302	946	1 121	460	1 049	1 105	—	—
Italian.....	559	—	344	259	1 696	1 062	347	438	261	333	482	—	—
Lithuanian.....	60	—	14	7	56	127	20	53	29	6	28	—	—
Norwegian.....	49	—	73	—	70	8	28	8	20	—	6	—	—
Polish.....	239	—	341	324	760	735	245	292	132	116	186	—	—
Portuguese.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	9	40	—	27	—	—
Romanian.....	23	—	—	2	—	—	7	18	—	36	—	—	—
Russian.....	247	—	92	55	85	226	45	57	24	20	44	—	—
Scotch-Irish.....	90	—	125	77	134	147	90	217	109	77	124	—	—
Scottish.....	188	—	226	185	281	275	98	215	82	57	55	—	—
Slovak.....	393	—	183	41	452	251	88	161	6	81	—	—	—
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—
Swedish.....	247	—	146	35	21	220	101	92	79	39	51	—	—
Swiss.....	—	—	41	11	40	62	12	29	7	12	—	—	—
Ukrainian.....	75	—	70	38	50	34	47	70	25	82	12	—	—
United States or American.....	279	—	252	567	162	238	143	479	150	495	56	—	—
Welsh.....	123	—	247	70	314	600	74	288	32	69	123	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	16	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	6	—	—
Other ancestries.....	3 292	—	4 238	4 489	4 750	5 412	3 755	5 376	2 103	3 583	3 235	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	10	—	32	—	8	—	6	—	14	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County					Tioga County	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Broome County		
		Total	Binghamton city	Endicott village	Endwell CDP	Johnson City village		Tract 130	Tract 133.04	Tract 137
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	264 497	212 160	53 008	13 531	12 602	16 890	52 337	4 748	5 952	3 131
Native	254 402	203 055	49 857	12 763	12 031	15 942	51 347	4 475	5 613	3 069
Foreign born	10 095	9 105	3 151	768	571	948	990	273	339	62
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	1 342	1 248	567	198	63	173	94	7	30	6
Persons 5 years and over	245 932	197 715	49 486	12 550	11 876	15 906	48 217	4 466	5 461	2 913
In linguistically isolated households	2 271	2 130	1 000	274	129	279	141	18	62	6
Speak a language other than English	17 093	15 161	4 791	1 525	961	1 894	1 932	372	508	124
Do not speak English "very well"	5 433	4 861	1 690	579	283	623	572	102	139	35
Speak Spanish	3 023	2 368	685	163	126	293	655	72	33	31
Do not speak English "very well"	880	629	136	26	49	96	251	30	17	6
Linguistically isolated	126	99	14	—	—	47	27	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	2 554	2 370	843	120	147	271	184	104	79	6
Do not speak English "very well"	1 226	1 208	517	43	57	164	18	34	14	—
Linguistically isolated	599	599	373	—	51	68	—	18	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	69 340	55 776	13 302	2 798	2 884	3 853	13 564	1 219	1 666	625
Preprimary school	5 861	4 711	1 002	315	250	295	1 150	94	235	49
Public school	3 511	2 806	554	103	141	191	705	26	135	17
Elementary or high school	41 157	31 216	6 555	1 687	1 793	2 017	9 941	809	952	391
Public school	38 195	28 621	5 668	1 547	1 612	1 857	9 574	728	879	359
College	22 322	19 849	5 745	796	841	1 541	2 473	316	479	185
Public college	20 064	18 116	5 395	662	684	1 320	1 948	268	380	150
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	171 709	138 549	35 105	9 177	8 901	11 782	33 160	3 251	3 797	2 093
Less than 9th grade	12 724	10 705	3 450	1 106	415	1 239	2 019	54	198	127
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	22 973	18 563	5 721	1 127	716	1 912	4 410	249	252	216
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	58 629	45 549	10 790	3 051	2 640	3 804	13 080	869	927	708
Some college, no degree	26 383	21 642	5 230	1 478	1 501	1 725	4 741	584	542	370
Associate degree	16 395	13 466	2 952	854	1 010	1 113	2 929	319	494	202
Bachelor's degree	20 792	17 113	4 070	1 038	1 623	1 112	3 679	666	825	328
Graduate or professional degree	13 813	11 511	2 892	523	996	877	2 302	510	559	142
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.2	78.9	73.9	75.7	87.3	73.3	80.6	90.7	88.1	83.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.2	20.7	19.8	17.0	29.4	16.9	18.0	36.2	36.4	22.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	213	192	271	315	92	146	320	129	131	301
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 306	1 235	1 152	1 033	1 040	1 079	1 583	1 328	1 107	1 054
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 919	1 886	1 757	1 895	1 896	1 773	2 051	2 074	2 097	1 881
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	245 932	197 715	49 486	12 550	11 876	15 906	48 217	4 466	5 461	2 913
Same house	143 403	113 063	25 445	6 336	7 921	8 970	30 340	2 951	2 967	1 399
Different house in United States	100 678	82 921	23 220	6 168	3 908	6 658	17 757	1 511	2 462	1 514
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	21 215	20 785	11 290	503	294	1 263	430	225	217	85
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	46 483	35 153	4 532	3 599	2 730	3 289	11 330	1 059	1 511	950
Different MSA/PMSA	23 918	20 548	5 960	1 263	647	1 510	3 370	151	616	273
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 062	6 435	1 438	443	237	596	2 627	76	118	206
Abroad	1 851	1 731	821	46	47	278	120	4	32	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	168 288	151 537	53 008	13 531	12 602	16 890	16 751	4 748	5 476	3 131
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	97 110	86 352	21 480	5 867	9 938	9 839	10 758	4 040	4 473	1 332
Rural population	96 209	60 623	—	—	—	—	35 586	—	476	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	38 064	25 366	—	—	—	—	12 698	—	307	—
On farms	2 131	869	—	—	—	—	1 262	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	121 274	97 028	22 414	6 467	6 196	7 629	24 246	2 290	3 051	1 608
Car, truck, or van	108 517	86 216	18 281	5 404	5 829	6 416	22 301	2 063	2 896	1 417
Drive alone	93 000	74 472	15 126	4 607	5 202	5 773	18 528	1 888	2 582	1 263
Carpooled	15 517	11 744	3 155	797	627	643	3 773	175	314	154
Public transportation (including taxicab)	2 630	2 541	1 447	207	61	409	89	42	15	44
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	2 424	2 386	1 356	207	61	382	38	35	15	44
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	22	19	12	—	—	7	3	—	—	—
Walked	6 048	5 150	1 963	653	146	536	898	84	23	83
Other means	878	702	308	67	36	52	176	25	10	18
Worked at home	3 201	2 419	415	136	124	216	782	76	107	46
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.06	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	16.4	14.5	15.6	14.3	14.2	21.2	14.3	15.3	14.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	5 119	3 730	886	240	66	237	1 389	49	76	37
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	25 210	19 244	4 037	1 094	1 112	1 663	5 966	388	590	282
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	37 544	29 961	6 270	1 900	2 267	2 175	7 583	970	1 218	497
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	20 368	16 888	4 313	1 286	1 161	1 334	3 480	334	470	355
All other times	29 832	24 786	6 493	1 811	1 466	2 004	5 046	473	590	391
Worked in MSA of residence	111 577	92 798	21 742	6 295	6 073	7 425	18 779	2 193	2 972	1 575
Binghamton city	33 602	32 154	12 605	1 110	1 055	2 279	1 448	384	513	265
Endicott village	14 540	12 001	1 142	2 270	1 584	663	2 539	464	891	540
Johnson City village	9 983	9 433	1 721	512	584	2 322	550	305	238	175
Remainder of Broome County	39 833	36 469	6 003	2 075	2 541	2 026	3 364	953	1 132	504
Waverly village	1 005	—	—	—	—	—	1 005	—	—	—
Owego village	3 575	556	90	88	40	43	3 019	14	10	46
Remainder of Tioga County	9 039	2 185	181	240	269	92	6 854	73	188	45
Worked outside MSA of residence	9 697	4 230	672	172	123	204	5 467	97	79	33
Susquehanna County, PA	314	314	80	—	6	12	—	6	10	—
Syracuse city	197	188	23	20	5	7	9	—	—	13
Remainder of Syracuse, NY MSA	225	132	—	—	32	—	93	5	7	—
Elmira city	448	40	—	—	6	17	408	15	—	—
Remainder of Elmira, NY MSA	298	47	36	9	—	—	251	—	—	—
Delaware County	479	464	38	—	—	11	15	—	10	—
Cortland city	244	138	13	—	—	—	106	—	—	—
Remainder of Cortland County	222	180	11	16	—	—	42	—	—	—
Sayre borough, PA	1 050	76	22	7	—	—	974	—	—	—
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	530	24	17	—	—	7	506	—	—	—
Ithaca city	1 997	193	34	18	5	19	1 804	11	7	—
Remainder of Tompkins County	800	68	7	—	—	17	732	—	19	—
Chenango County	808	778	57	31	6	—	30	—	7	—
Worked elsewhere	2 085	1 588	334	71	63	110	497	60	19	20

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 332	3 434	3 433	2 729	2 325	2 528	3 849	541	1 800	895
Native	3 041	3 183	3 187	2 668	2 259	2 444	3 740	487	1 665	828
Foreign born	291	251	246	61	66	84	109	54	135	67
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	57	88	65	13	27	29	14	—	21	26
Persons 5 years and over	3 177	3 200	3 087	2 523	2 104	2 213	3 707	541	1 666	781
In linguistically isolated households	82	144	132	13	43	58	31	—	48	33
Speak a language other than English	397	468	404	98	79	186	201	103	167	165
Do not speak English "very well"	101	207	179	36	45	91	84	46	83	59
Speak Spanish	30	—	33	20	6	35	28	29	9	18
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	4	—	—	19	—	11	9	—
Linguistically isolated	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	112	126	38	—	32	29	37	30	54	—
Do not speak English "very well"	18	115	32	—	27	24	32	15	36	—
Linguistically isolated	11	80	18	—	32	24	19	—	43	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 124	648	857	727	541	548	860	21	400	107
Preprimary school	48	61	83	94	65	96	36	—	16	4
Public school	41	48	66	42	41	67	13	—	16	—
Elementary or high school	328	403	535	435	321	356	614	16	224	42
Public school	291	379	470	403	316	343	579	16	194	42
College	748	184	239	198	155	96	210	5	160	61
Public college	719	184	228	167	138	96	191	5	160	49
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 098	2 434	2 138	1 724	1 470	1 563	2 793	516	1 211	612
Less than 9th grade	131	365	241	79	205	183	153	208	94	106
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	278	521	383	362	397	336	414	110	171	148
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	643	831	755	581	392	555	1 075	119	554	214
Some college, no degree	345	259	325	332	222	255	481	37	150	49
Associate degree	157	169	160	165	108	138	256	22	63	45
Bachelor's degree	321	179	201	127	96	70	295	8	124	50
Graduate or professional degree	223	110	73	78	50	26	119	12	55	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.5	63.6	70.8	74.4	59.0	66.8	79.7	38.4	78.1	58.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.9	11.9	12.8	11.9	9.9	6.1	14.8	3.9	14.8	8.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	56	567	596	324	737	468	32	—	1 108	742
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	675	1 078	1 489	907	1 731	1 447	881	923	1 445	972
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 688	2 698	1 697	2 028	1 524	1 678	1 801	870	1 789	535
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 177	3 200	3 087	2 523	2 104	2 213	3 707	541	1 666	781
Same house	1 339	1 640	1 384	1 325	955	1 133	2 299	364	942	426
Different house in United States	1 742	1 486	1 571	1 193	1 117	1 056	1 408	162	706	349
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	656	802	748	728	649	532	808	58	363	222
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	387	407	350	247	254	295	311	41	83	43
Different MSA/PMSA	585	226	316	132	153	207	167	41	190	69
Not in an MSA/PMSA	114	51	157	86	61	22	122	22	70	15
Abroad	96	74	132	5	32	24	—	15	18	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 332	3 434	3 433	2 729	2 325	2 528	3 849	541	1 800	895
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 233	1 260	978	1 398	280	816	2 482	52	788	18
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 593	1 463	1 320	1 306	886	993	1 732	20	817	336
Car, truck, or van	1 241	1 148	1 156	1 207	633	816	1 524	20	695	207
Drove alone	1 036	968	1 002	990	504	675	1 297	20	609	157
Carpooled	205	180	154	217	129	141	227	—	86	50
Public transportation (including taxicab)	211	63	80	33	100	59	69	—	70	36
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	211	56	71	33	96	52	69	—	63	36
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	116	185	72	24	117	76	113	—	47	78
Other means	15	46	12	6	14	14	14	—	—	—
Worked at home	10	21	—	36	22	28	12	—	5	15
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.00	1.07	1.14
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.0	15.1	15.7	13.5	14.5	13.9	13.6	11.0	15.5	16.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	59	64	66	74	15	83	60	—	54	6
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	247	283	253	258	232	202	388	5	193	55
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	446	408	348	348	192	309	540	15	176	113
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	302	237	223	202	105	127	281	—	193	81
All other times	529	450	430	388	320	244	451	—	196	66
Worked in MSA of residence	1 542	1 456	1 258	1 278	882	936	1 679	20	801	330
Binghamton city	747	748	700	628	616	591	1 087	15	406	194
Endicott village	92	110	81	61	13	27	51	5	51	22
Johnson City village	165	153	106	84	74	83	101	—	78	18
Remainder of Broome County	493	417	352	465	179	221	433	—	266	96
Waverly village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owego village	16	16	6	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Tioga County	29	12	13	12	—	14	7	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	51	7	62	28	4	57	53	—	16	6
Susquehanna County, PA	—	—	15	—	—	4	15	—	—	—
Syracuse city	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Syracuse, NY MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elmira city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Elmira, NY MSA	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
Delaware County	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Cortland city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cortland County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sayre borough, PA	11	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ithaca city	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Remainder of Tompkins County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Chenango County	—	—	11	6	—	17	11	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	20	7	29	13	4	6	27	—	—	6

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County—Con.								Endicott village, Broome County	
	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 134	Tract 135
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 146	1 224	3 220	5 219	5 060	2 818	4 819	4 636	4 511	1 968
Native	1 043	1 151	2 982	4 797	4 828	2 639	4 587	4 328	4 147	1 777
Foreign born	103	73	238	422	232	179	232	308	364	191
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	7	21	28	55	8	—	43	65	111	30
Persons 5 years and over	1 107	1 218	3 072	4 977	4 754	2 662	4 504	4 193	4 192	1 782
In linguistically isolated households	7	21	45	109	8	—	72	154	164	37
Speak a language other than English	109	106	348	491	354	205	329	581	840	307
Do not speak English "very well"	33	36	102	181	63	20	132	192	347	117
Speak Spanish	30	7	42	127	82	12	12	165	43	27
Do not speak English "very well"	14	—	—	43	29	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	110	80	32	6	23	134	25	89
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	55	28	17	6	23	89	—	43
Linguistically isolated	—	—	30	28	—	—	23	65	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	191	246	1 056	1 711	1 318	632	1 111	1 204	865	474
Preprimary school	11	—	29	52	151	47	94	115	59	94
Public school	11	—	20	—	49	19	53	68	20	8
Elementary or high school	128	76	185	455	614	375	670	778	579	268
Public school	128	70	185	291	398	311	629	623	493	246
College	52	170	842	1 204	553	210	347	311	227	112
Public college	52	143	810	1 156	489	184	328	296	210	86
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	851	924	1 914	3 219	3 641	2 014	3 175	2 808	3 208	1 215
Less than 9th grade	184	159	355	146	93	79	381	288	566	101
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	189	274	405	348	345	133	438	469	416	156
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	291	261	528	795	730	427	1 089	950	980	438
Some college, no degree	70	99	263	483	646	351	429	434	432	248
Associate degree	24	36	161	311	496	163	246	232	310	77
Bachelor's degree	31	53	113	635	662	471	300	334	366	106
Graduate or professional degree	62	42	89	501	669	390	292	101	138	89
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.2	53.1	60.3	84.7	88.0	89.5	74.2	73.0	69.4	78.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.9	10.3	10.6	35.3	36.6	42.8	18.6	15.5	15.7	16.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	71	—	155	66	107	—	327	638	465	386
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 478	2 198	996	734	878	803	1 169	1 677	947	1 429
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 189	2 000	1 688	1 730	1 213	2 020	1 844	1 856	1 878	1 490
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 107	1 218	3 072	4 977	4 754	2 662	4 504	4 193	4 192	1 782
Same house	569	447	771	1 962	3 224	1 698	2 648	2 319	2 414	666
Different house in United States	499	754	2 221	2 867	1 530	896	1 833	1 830	1 771	1 086
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	221	384	884	1 134	791	434	951	925	206	96
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	53	109	442	367	313	174	307	349	1 122	678
Different MSA/PMSA	210	201	776	1 145	371	266	459	446	384	234
Not in an MSA/PMSA	15	60	119	221	55	22	116	110	59	78
Abroad	39	17	80	148	—	68	23	44	7	30
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 146	1 224	3 220	5 219	5 060	2 818	4 819	4 636	4 511	1 968
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	21	6	333	1 679	3 428	1 990	2 587	2 131	2 515	427
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	239	374	1 269	2 336	2 446	1 369	2 083	1 832	2 019	885
Car, truck, or van	145	152	797	1 828	2 137	1 255	1 759	1 561	1 709	578
Drove alone	75	98	589	1 575	1 875	1 082	1 416	1 158	1 407	494
Carpooled	70	54	208	253	173	173	343	403	302	84
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	35	182	182	69	49	84	125	71	58
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	20	167	182	57	49	77	117	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	25	147	251	254	180	28	164	86	183	191
Other means	47	40	33	14	—	—	41	12	11	30
Worked at home	22	—	6	58	60	37	35	48	45	28
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.35	1.22	1.16	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.11	1.16	1.10	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	10.5	14.7	18.2	14.1	12.5	14.5	13.7	16.4	16.8	17.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	18	46	78	40	46	53	61	63	83	49
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	25	83	332	336	249	176	404	316	368	154
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	114	48	195	555	866	429	660	508	659	212
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4	54	157	654	600	308	410	375	341	136
All other times	56	143	501	693	625	366	513	522	523	306
Worked in MSA of residence	239	374	1 217	2 283	2 356	1 292	2 030	1 769	1 938	864
Binghamton city	214	305	709	1 400	1 302	742	1 119	1 082	416	102
Endicott village	—	7	31	140	154	89	118	90	693	336
Johnson City village	—	12	87	170	202	116	180	92	116	59
Remainder of Broome County	25	43	390	543	642	341	599	498	630	353
Waverly village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owego village	—	—	—	7	17	—	—	—	22	7
Remainder of Tioga County	—	7	—	23	39	4	14	7	61	7
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	52	53	90	77	53	63	81	21
Susquehanna County, PA	—	—	—	9	8	6	9	14	—	—
Syracuse city	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	7
Remainder of Syracuse, NY MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elmira city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Elmira, NY MSA	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	9	—
Delaware County	—	—	—	—	—	24	7	—	—	—
Cortland city	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cortland County	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	16	—
Sayre borough, PA	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	11	—	—
Ithaca city	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	18	—
Remainder of Tompkins County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chenango County	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	11	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	32	44	65	26	17	38	27	14

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Endicott village, Broome County—Con.		Endwell CDP, Broome County					Johnson City village, Broome County		
	Tract 136	Tract 137 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 138	Tract 139
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 921	3 131	3 500	2 827	2 490	3 630	155	—	3 547	2 853
Native	3 770	3 069	3 269	2 703	2 397	3 507	155	—	3 384	2 681
Foreign born	151	62	231	124	93	123	—	—	163	172
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	51	6	—	41	7	15	—	—	66	18
Persons 5 years and over	3 663	2 913	3 333	2 630	2 368	3 406	139	—	3 356	2 651
In linguistically isolated households	67	6	—	100	14	15	—	—	93	33
Speak a language other than English	254	124	328	245	151	237	—	—	538	389
Do not speak English "very well"	80	35	84	113	32	54	—	—	163	135
Speak Spanish	62	31	72	—	9	45	—	—	19	117
Do not speak English "very well"	20	6	30	—	—	19	—	—	—	27
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	6	79	63	—	5	—	—	16	76
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	16	41	—	—	—	—	—	52
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	25
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	834	625	944	533	527	827	53	—	646	673
Preprimary school	113	49	61	56	30	97	6	—	80	40
Public school	58	17	7	45	25	64	—	—	68	30
Elementary or high school	449	391	607	327	366	474	19	—	357	341
Public school	449	359	526	269	341	457	19	—	352	288
College	272	185	276	150	131	256	28	—	209	292
Public college	216	150	234	124	104	202	20	—	205	266
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 661	2 093	2 412	1 988	1 832	2 563	106	—	2 658	1 937
Less than 9th grade	312	127	30	184	91	103	7	—	391	207
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	339	216	118	314	143	141	—	—	525	320
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	925	708	515	643	649	823	10	—	907	632
Some college, no degree	428	370	374	334	387	393	13	—	295	238
Associate degree	265	202	289	201	186	297	37	—	295	165
Bachelor's degree	238	328	590	215	281	519	18	—	147	140
Graduate or professional degree	154	142	496	97	95	287	21	—	98	235
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.5	83.6	93.9	74.9	87.2	90.5	93.4	—	65.5	72.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.7	22.5	45.0	15.7	20.5	31.4	36.8	—	9.2	19.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	157	301	39	300	—	21	—	—	179	179
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	965	1 054	1 089	854	1 305	1 038	917	—	1 042	871
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 201	1 881	2 024	1 812	1 937	1 784	—	—	1 867	1 468
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 663	2 913	3 333	2 630	2 368	3 406	139	—	3 356	2 651
Same house	1 857	1 399	2 365	1 434	1 887	2 126	109	—	2 321	1 146
Different house in United States	1 797	1 514	964	1 184	481	1 249	30	—	1 010	1 430
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	116	85	89	57	32	98	18	—	177	209
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 209	950	696	848	323	859	4	—	663	814
Different MSA/PMSA	372	273	110	240	83	206	8	—	124	309
Not in an MSA/PMSA	100	206	69	39	43	86	—	—	46	98
Abroad	9	—	4	12	—	31	—	—	25	75
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 921	3 131	3 500	2 827	2 490	3 630	155	—	3 547	2 853
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 593	1 332	3 194	1 691	2 181	2 735	137	—	2 423	926
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 955	1 608	1 705	1 380	1 221	1 823	67	—	1 593	1 282
Car, truck, or van	1 700	1 417	1 597	1 238	1 147	1 780	67	—	1 403	996
Drove alone	1 443	1 263	1 451	1 093	1 010	1 590	58	—	1 265	928
Carpooled	257	154	146	145	137	190	9	—	138	68
Public transportation (including taxicab)	34	44	6	27	28	—	—	—	32	68
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	34	44	6	27	28	—	—	—	32	68
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	196	83	26	83	33	4	—	—	99	157
Other means	8	18	25	6	—	5	—	—	7	21
Worked at home	17	46	51	26	13	34	—	—	52	40
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.07	—	1.05	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.2	13.7	14.1	22.7	—	12.9	13.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	71	37	6	23	18	19	—	—	46	60
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	290	282	267	264	221	332	28	—	296	330
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	532	497	792	313	438	702	22	—	432	368
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	454	355	275	336	222	328	—	—	298	266
All other times	591	391	314	418	309	408	17	—	469	266
Worked in MSA of residence	1 918	1 575	1 637	1 367	1 204	1 805	60	—	1 562	1 235
Binghamton city	327	265	267	267	210	297	14	—	436	340
Endicott village	701	540	414	346	223	577	24	—	123	112
Johnson City village	162	175	132	78	185	180	—	—	561	402
Remainder of Broome County	588	504	746	598	514	676	7	—	425	368
Waverly village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owego village	13	46	5	13	14	8	—	—	10	7
Remainder of Tioga County	127	45	73	65	58	67	6	—	7	6
Worked outside MSA of residence	37	33	68	13	17	18	7	—	31	47
Susquehanna County, PA	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Syracuse city	—	13	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Syracuse, NY MSA	—	—	5	7	6	7	7	—	—	—
Elmira city	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Elmira, NY MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cortland city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cortland County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sayre borough, PA	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ithaca city	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Remainder of Tompkins County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5
Chenango County	20	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	10	20	46	6	6	5	—	—	14	18

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnson City village, Broome County—Con.			Remainder of Broome County						
	Tract 140	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 102.98	Tract 119.01	Tract 119.02	Tract 119.03	Tract 120.01	Tract 121.01	Tract 121.02
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 400	3 861	3 229	5 576	3 006	2 714	2 486	1 846	4 286	4 081
Native	3 098	3 707	3 072	5 471	2 980	2 676	2 461	1 811	4 205	3 986
Foreign born	302	154	157	105	26	38	25	35	81	95
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	46	20	23	8	5	—	2	—	19	8
Persons 5 years and over	3 193	3 620	3 086	5 143	2 767	2 479	2 239	1 665	4 009	3 801
In linguistically isolated households	99	31	23	8	10	—	2	—	25	15
Speak a language other than English	402	285	280	154	51	61	54	65	222	134
Do not speak English "very well"	190	54	81	59	25	—	22	5	65	50
Speak Spanish	62	32	63	24	8	23	13	12	94	11
Do not speak English "very well"	27	12	30	8	4	—	3	2	33	5
Linguistically isolated	19	12	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	161	18	—	—	11	—	6	—	—	20
Do not speak English "very well"	112	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	20
Linguistically isolated	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 043	875	616	1 469	871	747	666	517	1 139	1 056
Preprimary school	48	71	56	102	61	92	59	52	79	76
Public school	22	39	32	83	45	73	42	45	47	40
Elementary or high school	527	454	338	992	659	520	515	385	863	716
Public school	508	382	327	908	633	498	490	378	825	690
College	468	350	222	375	151	135	92	80	197	264
Public college	434	243	172	314	145	123	77	74	185	245
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 107	2 716	2 364	3 601	1 819	1 680	1 480	1 074	2 758	2 734
Less than 9th grade	249	221	171	199	97	74	114	47	118	97
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	402	369	296	468	292	310	311	213	317	274
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	668	916	681	1 236	735	604	592	479	851	847
Some college, no degree	368	426	398	667	336	308	207	157	532	426
Associate degree	123	260	270	429	129	179	120	84	347	279
Bachelor's degree	188	347	290	351	106	108	86	60	388	472
Graduate or professional degree	109	177	258	251	124	97	50	34	205	339
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.1	78.3	80.2	81.5	78.6	77.1	71.3	75.8	84.2	86.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	19.3	23.2	16.7	12.6	12.2	9.2	8.8	21.5	29.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	234	88	38	287	223	346	363	532	328	8
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 232	993	1 321	1 554	1 560	1 496	1 706	1 747	1 227	1 199
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 893	1 667	2 020	1 916	2 197	1 944	2 236	2 082	1 768	1 876
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 193	3 620	3 086	5 143	2 767	2 479	2 239	1 665	4 009	3 801
Some house	1 646	2 324	1 533	3 309	1 471	1 686	1 322	1 001	2 553	2 650
Different house in United States	1 390	1 291	1 537	1 834	1 290	788	909	657	1 416	1 141
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	296	402	179	182	153	213	47	65	277	307
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	510	474	828	1 153	796	312	524	466	695	504
Different MSA/PMSA	420	277	380	288	190	142	179	83	319	232
Not in an MSA/PMSA	164	138	150	211	151	121	159	43	125	98
Abroad	157	5	16	—	6	5	8	7	40	10
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 400	3 861	3 229	—	—	—	—	—	1 962	3 091
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 563	2 884	2 043	—	—	—	—	—	1 683	2 480
Rural population	—	—	—	5 576	3 006	2 714	2 486	1 846	2 324	990
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	1 874	1 582	684	971	798	1 153	727
On farms	—	—	—	—	52	54	155	63	57	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 529	1 659	1 566	2 699	1 339	1 299	1 053	861	2 163	1 887
Car, truck, or van	1 079	1 464	1 474	2 542	1 244	1 223	943	826	2 018	1 806
Drove alone	914	1 316	1 350	2 191	1 053	1 010	755	654	1 759	1 577
Carpooled	165	148	124	351	191	213	188	172	259	229
Public transportation (including taxicab)	218	68	23	9	3	6	—	—	18	32
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	206	53	23	9	3	6	—	—	18	25
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	164	95	21	33	47	23	51	8	17	22
Other means	18	6	—	—	2	7	5	3	25	6
Worked at home	50	26	48	115	43	40	54	24	85	21
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.12	1.13	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.7	14.4	14.3	20.9	22.7	22.8	25.3	25.4	19.2	18.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	84	34	13	96	104	106	93	88	78	44
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	385	340	312	712	329	440	251	232	386	355
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	376	420	579	731	405	299	306	251	780	692
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	238	304	276	474	194	129	109	91	316	388
All other times	396	535	338	571	264	285	240	175	518	387
Worked in MSA of residence	1 497	1 613	1 518	2 632	1 097	1 162	820	809	2 056	1 821
Binghamton city	545	551	407	639	272	417	197	154	802	744
Endicott village	83	134	211	610	52	59	46	145	76	114
Johnson City village	415	504	440	266	53	92	54	95	183	111
Remainder of Broome County	427	376	430	994	713	587	505	378	970	821
Waverly village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owego village	11	7	8	31	—	7	—	6	6	14
Remainder of Tioga County	16	41	22	92	7	—	18	31	19	17
Worked outside MSA of residence	32	46	48	67	242	137	233	52	107	66
Susquehanna County, PA	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	5	7	—
Syracuse city	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	12	6
Remainder of Syracuse, NY MSA	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	5	5	—
Elmira city	—	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Elmira, NY MSA	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware County	—	—	—	—	9	6	5	3	5	—
Cortland city	—	—	—	—	13	8	71	4	—	—
Remainder of Cortland County	—	—	—	—	50	—	60	7	—	—
Sayre borough, PA	—	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ithaca city	—	6	—	14	15	4	20	9	6	—
Remainder of Tompkins County	—	—	—	—	5	4	14	2	—	—
Chenango County	—	—	—	10	115	82	30	9	41	16
Worked elsewhere	25	25	28	23	23	33	19	8	31	44

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Braame County—Con.							
	Tract 121.03	Tract 122.01	Tract 122.02	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127.01
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 943	2 764	4 472	5 539	2 627	6 440	6 096	6 265
Native	3 847	2 710	4 419	5 475	2 592	6 382	5 973	6 086
Foreign born	96	54	53	64	35	58	123	179
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	4	—	7	—	14	8	—	9
Persons 5 years and over	3 657	2 593	4 139	5 067	2 453	5 877	5 614	5 834
In linguistically isolated households	9	—	19	—	21	8	—	21
Speak a language other than English	209	69	94	169	82	195	204	215
Do not speak English "very well"	44	—	60	47	32	58	97	108
Speak Spanish	56	11	25	47	16	65	65	96
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	13	8	4	25	49	45
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	15	9	—	—	—	27
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	19
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	936	662	1 271	1 512	700	1 594	1 358	1 728
Preprimary school	85	75	127	158	52	160	120	173
Public school	71	37	96	109	34	139	87	129
Elementary or high school	623	426	892	1 121	541	1 150	984	1 151
Public school	555	361	884	1 084	532	1 121	945	1 113
College	228	161	252	233	107	284	254	404
Public college	196	124	229	233	104	274	226	372
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 613	1 946	2 842	3 463	1 656	4 022	3 986	4 022
Less than 9th grade	114	111	198	237	119	218	199	280
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	407	209	430	701	267	738	627	530
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	991	670	1 186	1 409	771	1 715	1 652	1 572
Some college, no degree	374	337	511	564	224	545	573	678
Associate degree	324	237	237	268	115	353	437	407
Bachelor's degree	280	210	187	206	118	296	355	337
Graduate or professional degree	123	172	93	78	42	157	143	218
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.1	83.6	77.9	72.9	76.7	76.2	79.3	79.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.4	19.6	9.9	8.2	9.7	11.3	12.5	13.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	217	66	219	109	447	170	384	242
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 538	1 524	1 464	1 695	2 045	1 449	1 327	1 555
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 832	1 892	2 245	2 256	2 587	2 271	1 689	1 866
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 657	2 593	4 139	5 067	2 453	5 877	5 614	5 834
Same house	2 181	1 726	2 592	2 856	1 741	3 637	3 212	3 627
Different house in United States	1 462	856	1 547	2 211	712	2 230	2 386	2 207
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	491	251	210	447	62	391	720	620
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	691	445	1 028	1 154	321	1 296	1 192	1 259
Different MSA/PMSA	193	101	169	425	121	373	246	253
Not in an MSA/PMSA	87	59	140	185	208	170	228	75
Abroad	14	11	—	—	—	10	16	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	934	2 259	204	—	—	—	2 177	2 724
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	875	1 860	145	—	—	—	1 187	2 154
Rural population	3 009	505	4 268	5 539	2 627	6 440	3 919	3 541
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 138	133	2 275	2 115	876	2 441	1 724	1 601
On farms	—	—	49	343	19	46	26	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 914	1 363	2 098	2 339	1 017	2 851	3 079	3 053
Car, truck, or van	1 833	1 281	2 029	2 095	853	2 682	2 893	2 911
Drive alone	1 538	1 194	1 725	1 656	678	2 251	2 424	2 443
Carpooled	295	87	304	439	175	431	469	468
Public transportation (including taxicab)	7	13	16	21	—	7	18	29
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	7	13	16	21	—	7	18	29
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	8	41	24	79	71	70	37	46
Other means	14	—	—	9	—	26	36	—
Worked at home	52	28	29	135	93	66	95	67
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.04	1.08	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.09	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	15.3	20.2	23.7	23.6	22.6	16.9	19.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	42	65	109	192	92	169	202	129
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	511	179	491	480	232	752	751	693
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	524	533	667	805	282	803	903	1 050
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	324	289	314	179	89	340	441	475
All other times	461	269	488	548	229	721	687	639
Worked in MSA of residence	1 850	1 350	1 932	2 029	750	2 679	2 936	2 917
Binghamton city	501	553	795	673	125	977	1 431	1 147
Endicott village	224	76	41	72	35	142	199	133
Johns City village	230	119	170	128	36	204	152	195
Remainder of Braame County	881	564	926	1 119	549	1 331	1 131	1 418
Waverly village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owego village	—	33	—	7	—	6	4	7
Remainder of Tioga County	14	5	—	30	5	19	19	17
Worked outside MSA of residence	64	13	166	310	267	172	143	136
Susquehanna County, PA	18	—	6	—	5	37	44	15
Syracuse city	—	—	7	8	—	4	9	22
Remainder of Syracuse, NY MSA	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	8
Elmira city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Elmira, NY MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware County	10	—	10	95	171	34	27	—
Cortland city	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cortland County	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	14
Sayre borough, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ithaca city	—	—	7	—	—	4	9	—
Remainder of Tompkins County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chenango County	16	7	124	104	55	17	10	6
Worked elsewhere	12	—	6	94	31	76	44	63

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.							
	Tract 127.02	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 133.01	Tract 133.03	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 137 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 006	5 486	1 020	1 248	5 418	3 280	5 797	—
Native	4 832	5 311	999	1 206	5 294	3 190	5 458	—
Foreign born	174	175	21	42	124	90	339	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	23	20	7	7	16	4	30	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 639	5 179	954	1 133	5 015	3 066	5 322	—
In linguistically isolated households	52	25	7	18	31	14	62	—
Speak a language other than English	248	473	84	44	232	186	508	—
Do not speak English "very well"	70	106	19	18	107	53	139	—
Speak Spanish	32	24	12	—	30	46	33	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	2	12	—	9	18	17	—
Linguistically isolated	—	2	—	—	—	9	17	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	65	—	—	25	18	87	79	—
Do not speak English "very well"	38	—	—	18	9	23	14	—
Linguistically isolated	33	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 376	1 147	243	275	1 216	969	1 613	—
Preprimary school	157	121	19	33	120	71	229	—
Public school	65	67	13	19	100	45	135	—
Elementary or high school	848	668	172	202	765	630	933	—
Public school	774	546	154	202	759	598	860	—
College	371	358	52	40	331	268	451	—
Public college	344	319	52	34	274	214	360	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 265	3 925	752	839	3 649	2 057	3 691	—
Less than 9th grade	163	744	58	24	230	68	191	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	313	445	125	131	437	164	252	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 054	1 096	274	354	1 319	579	917	—
Some college, no degree	521	573	87	210	496	355	529	—
Associate degree	455	334	86	30	401	260	457	—
Bachelor's degree	441	410	89	76	462	452	807	—
Graduate or professional degree	318	323	33	14	304	179	538	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.4	69.7	75.7	81.5	81.7	88.7	88.0	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.2	18.7	16.2	10.7	21.0	30.7	36.4	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	157	208	—	367	223	54	135	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 384	772	978	1 677	1 245	1 018	1 115	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 005	1 680	2 029	2 290	1 581	2 088	2 097	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 639	5 179	954	1 133	5 015	3 066	5 322	—
Same house	3 095	3 349	723	586	3 127	2 147	2 858	—
Different house in United States	1 533	1 826	231	547	1 888	912	2 432	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	596	664	35	136	109	59	199	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	506	669	97	363	1 147	544	1 507	—
Different MSA/PMSA	340	328	89	41	482	256	608	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	91	165	10	7	150	53	118	—
Abroad	11	4	—	—	—	7	32	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	1 706	5 386	—	1 248	4 380	2 127	5 321	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 447	3 216	—	846	3 593	1 842	4 336	—
Rural population	3 300	—	1 020	—	1 038	1 153	476	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 247	56	666	—	550	555	307	—
On farms	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 425	2 170	413	585	2 568	1 727	2 984	—
Car, truck, or van	2 357	2 071	397	466	2 436	1 672	2 829	—
Drove alone	2 061	1 859	321	437	2 177	1 516	2 524	—
Carpooled	296	212	76	29	259	156	305	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	36	—	36	12	—	15	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	36	—	29	12	—	15	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	18	33	5	58	81	12	23	—
Other means	—	11	—	—	—	16	10	—
Worked at home	50	19	11	25	39	27	107	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.06	1.11	1.03	1.06	1.05	1.06	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.4	14.7	12.7	13.5	15.7	17.1	15.2	—
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	86	75	7	43	104	55	76	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	453	348	152	121	437	417	562	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	673	700	75	178	906	640	1 196	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	581	536	75	59	515	220	470	—
All other times	582	492	93	159	567	368	573	—
Worked in MSA of residence	2 378	2 030	404	556	2 516	1 663	2 912	—
Binghamton city	1 067	786	97	117	404	259	499	—
Endicott village	175	141	69	50	623	547	867	—
Johnson City village	205	195	79	173	192	123	229	—
Remainder of Broome County	867	871	144	207	1 124	573	1 125	—
Waverly village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owego village	7	13	—	9	14	6	10	—
Remainder of Tioga County	57	24	15	—	159	155	182	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	47	140	9	29	52	64	72	—
Susquehanna County, PA	19	17	—	—	—	—	10	—
Syracuse city	—	14	—	—	12	10	—	—
Remainder of Syracuse, NY MSA	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elmira city	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Elmira, NY MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware County	7	5	—	—	—	7	10	—
Cortland city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cortland County	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sayre borough, PA	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ithaca city	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Tompkins County	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Chenango County	—	9	—	—	—	5	7	—
Worked elsewhere	7	62	9	14	16	42	19	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.					Tioga County		
	Tract 143	Tract 144	Tract 145	Tract 146	Tract 147.98	Tract 201.98	Tract 202	Tract 203
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	11 908	5 547	3 771	5 507	—	6 645	5 310	7 502
Native	10 754	5 299	3 680	5 365	—	6 567	5 230	7 283
Foreign born	1 154	248	91	142	—	78	80	219
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	28	17	11	—	—	3	2	16
Persons 5 years and over	11 495	5 192	3 465	5 100	—	6 087	4 830	6 993
In linguistically isolated households	64	26	11	—	—	5	9	16
Speak a language other than English	1 493	346	157	241	—	139	220	344
Do not speak English "very well"	342	75	50	35	—	44	57	45
Speak Spanish	220	53	46	39	—	60	48	96
Do not speak English "very well"	19	8	21	11	—	20	32	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	534	29	5	59	—	—	—	74
Do not speak English "very well"	241	19	5	2	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	6 028	1 373	884	1 589	—	1 858	1 351	2 008
Preprimary school	141	160	191	136	—	126	71	155
Public school	37	82	73	104	—	82	64	83
Elementary or high school	1 010	786	543	1 069	—	1 458	1 088	1 361
Public school	927	712	518	870	—	1 431	1 069	1 287
College	4 877	396	181	384	—	274	192	492
Public college	4 760	323	157	297	—	240	152	334
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	5 699	3 904	2 521	3 586	—	4 032	3 224	4 978
Less than 9th grade	387	195	74	139	—	309	245	215
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	304	371	229	222	—	583	514	429
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 179	1 294	879	1 009	—	1 729	1 436	1 597
Some college, no degree	760	660	434	644	—	524	419	794
Associate degree	550	367	215	437	—	358	185	539
Bachelor's degree	1 284	610	428	651	—	312	271	828
Graduate or professional degree	1 235	407	262	484	—	217	154	576
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.9	85.5	88.0	89.9	—	77.9	76.5	87.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	44.2	26.1	27.4	31.7	—	13.1	13.2	28.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	36	29	111	118	—	425	479	79
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	812	1 159	1 385	1 379	—	1 692	1 518	1 352
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 669	1 982	1 918	1 966	—	2 300	2 038	1 984
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	11 495	5 192	3 465	5 100	—	6 087	4 830	6 993
Same house	3 936	3 404	2 304	3 298	—	3 743	2 934	4 682
Different house in United States	7 304	1 741	1 134	1 773	—	2 308	1 884	2 311
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	678	198	138	187	—	37	4	90
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 558	870	747	799	—	1 562	1 280	1 537
Different MSA/PMSA	4 465	503	201	541	—	447	246	498
Not in an MSA/PMSA	603	170	48	246	—	262	354	186
Abroad	255	47	27	29	—	36	12	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	11 269	5 434	3 041	2 243	—	—	—	2 664
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 653	4 429	2 528	1 954	—	—	—	2 021
Rural population	639	113	730	3 264	—	6 645	5 310	4 838
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	293	20	303	1 277	—	2 239	1 877	1 449
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	260	150	111
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	5 022	2 908	1 782	2 723	—	2 987	2 425	3 662
Car, truck, or van	3 855	2 722	1 722	2 580	—	2 686	2 245	3 546
Drove alone	3 587	2 416	1 582	2 376	—	2 152	1 596	3 099
Carpooled	268	306	140	204	—	534	649	447
Public transportation (including taxicab)	107	32	—	—	—	9	—	21
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	92	24	—	—	—	7	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	920	52	23	50	—	108	136	36
Other means	37	19	—	13	—	24	6	17
Worked at home	103	83	37	80	—	160	38	42
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.04	—	1.12	1.19	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.9	14.0	15.8	16.6	—	24.6	26.0	18.6
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	54	77	34	81	—	221	292	83
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	520	573	350	611	—	859	649	848
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 403	997	602	948	—	782	810	1 287
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	958	444	332	452	—	323	219	664
All other times	1 984	734	427	551	—	642	417	738
Worked in MSA of residence	4 830	2 832	1 712	2 590	—	2 344	1 460	3 493
Binghamton city	1 210	458	269	512	—	233	75	345
Endicott village	463	520	386	477	—	365	99	824
Johnson City village	499	189	92	230	—	65	54	144
Remainder of Broome County	2 542	1 449	806	1 229	—	409	151	779
Waverly village	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	3
Owego village	44	20	21	30	—	215	298	466
Remainder of Tioga County	72	196	138	112	—	1 044	778	932
Worked outside MSA of residence	192	76	70	133	—	643	965	169
Susquehanna County, PA	7	9	—	8	—	—	—	—
Syracuse city	11	8	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Syracuse, NY MSA	—	8	6	6	—	8	7	8
Elmira city	—	—	8	—	—	—	10	—
Remainder of Elmira, NY MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware County	11	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Cortland city	—	—	—	6	—	71	12	—
Remainder of Cortland County	—	—	6	—	—	29	—	—
Sayre borough, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Ithaca city	—	8	8	—	—	276	683	65
Remainder of Tompkins County	—	—	—	—	—	200	208	—
Chenango County	—	8	7	6	—	5	—	—
Worked elsewhere	163	35	35	101	—	52	32	87

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tioga County—Con.						
	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.01	Tract 207.02	Tract 207.03	Tract 208.97
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	9 335	4 498	7 241	2 881	4 472	4 453	—
Native	9 199	4 410	7 137	2 825	4 376	4 320	—
Foreign born	136	88	104	56	96	133	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	24	9	10	7	6	17	—
Persons 5 years and over	8 558	4 110	6 674	2 673	4 155	4 137	—
In linguistically isolated households	33	9	18	12	10	29	—
Speak a language other than English	285	140	211	170	184	239	—
Do not speak English "very well"	114	24	72	56	50	110	—
Speak Spanish	72	40	87	47	66	139	—
Do not speak English "very well"	26	15	20	31	14	87	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	33	21	34	—	7	15	—
Do not speak English "very well"	14	—	—	—	—	4	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 569	1 075	1 854	722	1 018	1 109	—
Preprimary school	270	117	180	68	57	106	—
Public school	173	61	106	21	37	78	—
Elementary or high school	1 828	706	1 399	531	829	741	—
Public school	1 725	655	1 386	487	804	730	—
College	471	252	275	123	132	262	—
Public college	404	228	204	101	118	167	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	5 883	2 858	4 568	1 843	2 856	2 918	—
Less than 9th grade	234	233	249	113	175	246	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	530	377	580	306	585	506	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 828	1 073	2 184	687	1 412	1 134	—
Some college, no degree	996	371	634	296	310	397	—
Associate degree	766	218	346	177	147	193	—
Bachelor's degree	985	403	410	139	118	213	—
Graduate or professional degree	544	183	165	125	109	229	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.0	78.7	81.9	77.3	73.4	74.2	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.0	20.5	12.6	14.3	7.9	15.1	—
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	176	467	240	222	358	559	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 617	1 717	1 718	1 419	1 633	1 474	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 053	1 696	1 940	1 970	2 335	1 997	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	8 558	4 110	6 674	2 673	4 155	4 137	—
Same house	5 520	2 286	4 507	1 627	2 505	2 536	—
Different house in United States	3 019	1 820	2 160	1 039	1 622	1 594	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	135	41	78	20	5	20	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 932	1 480	1 638	366	882	653	—
Different MSA/PMSA	639	178	294	364	311	393	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	313	121	150	289	424	528	—
Abroad	19	4	7	7	28	7	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	4 858	4 442	—	—	423	4 364	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 963	2 341	—	—	148	2 285	—
Rural population	4 477	56	7 241	2 881	4 049	89	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 521	56	3 007	947	1 528	74	—
On farms	317	—	279	33	112	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	4 629	1 907	3 456	1 327	1 980	1 873	—
Car, truck, or van	4 446	1 590	3 119	1 213	1 824	1 632	—
Drive alone	3 918	1 317	2 696	839	1 470	1 441	—
Carpooled	528	273	423	374	354	191	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	32	5	—	—	22	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	24	—	—	—	7	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	81	224	101	18	44	150	—
Other means	13	23	22	14	41	16	—
Worked at home	89	38	209	82	71	53	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.19	1.11	1.07	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	16.2	22.6	27.7	22.4	16.7	—
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	188	79	203	98	132	93	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	1 047	408	954	374	459	368	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 541	619	952	451	511	630	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	814	208	548	120	272	312	—
All other times	950	555	590	202	535	417	—
Worked in MSA of residence	4 484	1 784	2 951	473	996	794	—
Binghamton city	481	93	125	11	39	46	—
Endicott village	904	150	183	—	8	6	—
Johnson City village	124	80	77	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Broome County	1 405	226	340	8	33	13	—
Waverly village	6	8	83	—	370	517	—
Oswego village	462	740	656	48	76	58	—
Remainder of Tioga County	1 102	487	1 487	400	470	154	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	145	123	505	854	984	1 079	—
Susquehanna County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syracuse city	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Syracuse, NY MSA	24	13	8	5	20	—	—
Elmira city	—	7	28	26	132	205	—
Remainder of Elmira, NY MSA	8	—	20	38	85	100	—
Delaware County	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cortland city	—	—	—	2	15	6	—
Remainder of Cortland County	—	—	—	7	—	6	—
Sayre borough, PA	—	—	108	17	356	479	—
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	8	28	59	3	197	206	—
Ithaca city	13	47	143	491	72	14	—
Remainder of Tompkins County	—	22	45	215	30	12	—
Chenango County	17	—	—	—	8	—	—
Worked elsewhere	56	6	94	50	69	51	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Broome County						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Broome County			
	Binghamton, NY MSA	Total	Binghamton city	Endicott village	Endwell COP	Jahnson City village	Tioga County	Tract 130	Tract 133.04	Tract 137
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	207 872	168 768	43 532	11 018	10 235	14 002	39 104	3 748	4 447	2 540
In labor force	131 134	104 900	25 028	7 005	6 525	8 183	26 234	2 440	3 161	1 763
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.1	62.2	57.5	63.6	63.8	58.4	67.1	65.1	71.1	69.4
Civilian labor force	130 944	104 752	24 993	6 986	6 521	8 183	26 192	2 436	3 161	1 763
Employed	123 419	98 783	22 939	6 525	6 281	7 768	24 636	2 329	3 080	1 636
Unemployed	7 525	5 969	2 054	461	240	415	1 556	107	81	127
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	5.7	8.2	6.6	3.7	5.1	5.9	4.4	2.6	7.2
Not in labor force	76 738	63 868	18 504	4 013	3 710	5 819	12 870	1 308	1 286	777
Institutionalized persons	3 510	3 195	1 330	63	—	563	315	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	13 598	11 681	3 306	456	404	660	1 917	208	241	85
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	31 340	26 454	8 136	2 050	1 963	2 898	4 886	576	426	434
Females 16 years and over	109 201	89 071	23 744	5 947	5 483	7 657	20 130	1 933	2 237	1 397
In labor force	59 375	47 935	11 613	3 322	3 034	3 879	11 440	1 073	1 386	878
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.4	53.8	48.9	55.9	55.3	50.7	56.8	55.5	62.0	62.8
Civilian labor force	59 351	47 921	11 613	3 314	3 034	3 879	11 430	1 073	1 386	878
Employed	56 527	45 712	10 859	3 162	2 920	3 769	10 815	1 032	1 357	840
Unemployed	2 824	2 209	754	152	114	110	615	41	29	38
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	4.6	6.5	4.6	3.8	2.8	5.4	3.8	2.1	4.3
With own children under 6 years	15 488	12 244	2 949	864	602	868	3 244	243	427	201
In labor force	9 298	7 362	1 584	506	418	507	1 936	172	294	147
With own children 6 to 17 years only	16 509	12 471	2 569	627	858	828	4 038	330	473	169
In labor force	12 915	9 740	1 959	573	639	709	3 175	251	353	162
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	22 148	17 214	4 083	1 178	823	1 208	4 934	320	643	263
All parents present in household in labor force	12 721	9 902	2 193	612	551	690	2 819	222	435	187
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	38 748	29 432	5 973	1 554	1 823	1 959	9 316	788	948	400
All parents present in household in labor force	27 684	21 003	4 142	1 305	1 296	1 535	6 681	560	679	337
Persons 16 to 19 years	15 393	12 478	2 381	614	567	739	2 915	238	299	140
Not enrolled in school	2 644	2 110	674	118	94	179	534	44	80	24
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 154	919	333	30	16	71	235	5	34	—
Nat high school graduate	1 256	1 024	358	61	23	73	232	11	31	24
Employed	443	358	96	53	18	40	85	6	8	24
Unemployed	245	217	112	8	—	—	28	—	11	—
Not in labor force	568	449	150	—	5	33	119	5	12	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	123 419	98 783	22 939	6 525	6 281	7 768	24 636	2 329	3 080	1 636
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	14 380	11 701	2 396	673	1 078	885	2 679	433	590	179
Professional specialty occupations	21 307	17 323	3 917	880	1 428	1 203	3 984	528	720	218
Technicians and related support occupations	6 947	5 428	993	379	467	463	1 519	186	334	108
Sales occupations	13 156	10 917	2 568	768	785	959	2 239	292	256	226
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	18 484	15 006	3 425	1 120	1 029	1 304	3 478	310	461	286
Private household occupations	334	281	71	36	—	13	53	—	17	13
Protective service occupations	1 663	1 415	411	64	89	141	248	30	25	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	15 449	12 783	3 922	1 055	529	1 056	2 666	222	241	270
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 746	932	124	8	21	15	814	—	16	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13 429	9 963	2 038	617	319	732	3 466	132	207	104
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8 150	6 426	1 612	561	296	523	1 724	95	68	111
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 439	3 485	734	134	130	219	954	39	61	49
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 935	3 123	728	230	110	255	812	62	84	52
Construction	6 998	5 466	969	336	138	399	1 532	63	183	88
Manufacturing	33 378	25 611	4 515	1 798	2 218	1 942	7 767	827	1 178	429
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	6 055	5 126	1 276	194	210	301	929	56	164	46
Wholesale and retail trade	25 349	20 791	4 883	1 686	1 210	1 818	4 558	460	485	414
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5 370	4 473	1 192	323	434	318	897	171	145	97
Business and repair services	4 529	3 738	815	336	260	318	791	81	132	91
Professional and related services	31 892	25 979	7 102	1 370	1 429	2 172	5 913	556	646	364
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	123 419	98 783	22 939	6 525	6 281	7 768	24 636	2 329	3 080	1 636
Private wage and salary workers	95 884	76 574	17 185	5 284	5 147	6 202	19 310	1 940	2 540	1 347
Government workers	19 667	16 304	4 609	828	850	1 196	3 363	235	392	215
Local government workers	10 321	8 355	2 265	454	519	619	1 966	172	241	108
Self-employed workers	7 456	5 614	1 102	406	271	360	1 842	148	141	67
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	145 388	117 028	28 106	7 623	7 075	8 887	28 360	2 654	3 502	1 860
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	110 319	88 221	20 733	5 923	5 449	6 763	22 098	2 128	2 601	1 439
50 to 52 weeks	79 974	63 388	13 939	4 352	4 348	4 903	16 586	1 649	2 106	1 024
40 to 49 weeks	11 934	9 624	2 499	604	491	775	2 310	231	251	138
27 to 39 weeks	5 528	4 416	1 221	332	209	331	1 112	74	78	103
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	18 463	15 374	3 836	866	874	1 299	3 089	305	534	236
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	169 011	135 731	32 981	8 626	8 096	10 248	33 280	3 106	3 984	2 033
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 028	4 011	1 306	359	80	335	1 017	63	52	84
With a mobility limitation	2 983	2 513	823	225	56	210	470	45	14	41
In labor force	578	470	116	48	11	38	108	6	—	12
With a self-care limitation	3 332	2 550	836	197	33	227	782	18	52	50
With a work disability	13 510	11 009	3 753	856	428	902	2 501	249	109	180
In labor force	5 487	4 368	1 315	348	204	333	1 119	121	55	84
Prevented from working	6 553	5 522	2 093	426	155	457	1 031	106	54	89
No work disability	155 501	124 722	29 228	7 770	7 668	9 346	30 779	2 857	3 875	1 853
In labor force	121 983	97 477	22 747	6 440	6 160	7 586	24 506	2 253	3 069	1 614
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	35 161	29 694	9 186	2 310	2 135	3 191	5 467	638	463	507
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6 425	5 390	1 936	475	331	540	1 035	61	84	139
With a mobility limitation	5 187	4 321	1 568	383	265	404	866	61	84	108
With a self-care limitation	3 471	2 941	999	283	184	270	530	32	45	95
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	9 388	7 942	2 300	548	656	879	1 446	210	124	132
Mean family income (dollars)	20 842	21 036	17 564	19 742	35 612	19 559	19 778	35 272	19 719	22 084
1 worker	19 057	15 050	3 609	1 054	921	1 121	4 007	255	385	137
Mean family income (dollars)	32 743	33 641	27 180	25 530	41 404	28 904	29 368	46 184	45 092	25 574
2 or more workers	41 108	32 100	6 552	1 838	2 147	2 324	9 008	932	1 206	530
Mean family income (dollars)	49 770	50 040	47 370	40 550	61 798	42 326	48 807	65 138	62 800	41 784

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 879	2 865	2 584	2 101	1 811	1 908	3 187	531	1 413	739
In labor force	1 731	1 700	1 523	1 434	1 064	1 129	1 846	33	890	392
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.1	59.3	58.9	68.3	58.8	59.2	57.9	6.2	63.0	53.0
Civilian labor force	1 731	1 700	1 523	1 434	1 064	1 129	1 840	33	883	392
Employed	1 640	1 497	1 349	1 327	902	1 015	1 732	26	816	348
Unemployed	91	203	174	107	162	114	108	7	67	44
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	11.9	11.4	7.5	15.2	10.1	5.9	21.2	7.6	11.2
Not in labor force	1 148	1 165	1 061	667	747	779	1 341	498	523	347
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	474	—	—
Enrolled in school	370	119	121	114	116	62	137	—	52	7
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	488	721	460	330	287	336	713	—	251	167
Females 16 years and over	1 612	1 540	1 443	1 095	1 008	1 070	1 721	253	699	433
In labor force	942	742	778	647	524	508	864	5	360	212
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.4	48.2	53.9	59.1	52.0	47.5	50.2	2.0	51.5	49.0
Civilian labor force	942	742	778	647	524	508	864	5	360	212
Employed	903	688	702	621	472	466	822	5	360	184
Unemployed	39	54	76	26	52	42	42	—	—	28
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	7.3	9.8	4.0	9.9	8.3	4.9	—	—	13.2
With own children under 6 years	137	200	284	204	144	204	126	—	119	72
In labor force	105	77	160	141	70	90	82	—	46	23
With own children 6 to 17 years only	105	164	200	116	114	132	280	5	120	27
In labor force	84	145	146	88	74	110	228	5	106	20
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	190	263	401	254	272	333	171	—	163	110
All parents present in household in labor force	133	94	198	178	170	176	105	—	54	45
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	303	346	530	384	282	294	566	10	245	48
All parents present in household in labor force	247	232	326	277	160	244	459	10	170	41
Persons 16 to 19 years	150	133	192	108	101	119	182	—	44	17
Not enrolled in school	15	67	77	25	37	61	13	—	6	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	19	53	20	16	52	5	—	6	6
Not high school graduate	3	25	70	13	37	38	5	—	6	6
Employed	—	6	17	—	21	4	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	10	34	13	3	15	—	—	6	—
Not in labor force	3	9	19	—	13	19	5	—	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 640	1 497	1 349	1 327	902	1 015	1 732	26	816	348
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	144	78	101	156	56	111	262	5	62	72
Professional specialty occupations	386	117	166	166	88	79	190	21	128	18
Technicians and related support occupations	84	172	50	44	21	27	82	—	36	28
Sales occupations	188	168	158	110	129	36	186	—	100	40
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	244	225	239	204	104	215	311	—	121	26
Private household occupations	2	7	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	34	32	22	30	20	20	32	—	16	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	304	238	233	236	196	173	270	—	134	62
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	10	5	5	10	8	—	—	—	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	114	181	121	150	80	140	181	—	76	27
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	79	164	166	139	105	78	116	—	75	19
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	63	28	28	52	77	68	—	29	38
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	27	42	60	59	34	51	27	—	39	7
Construction	76	57	57	62	22	51	41	4	47	7
Manufacturing	232	409	353	323	220	209	387	5	206	56
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	46	87	36	67	49	91	125	—	63	53
Wholesale and retail trade	349	370	262	268	270	258	384	—	175	74
Finance, insurance, and real estate	84	54	50	84	42	46	110	—	21	38
Business and repair services	88	31	78	37	31	46	41	—	15	11
Professional and related services	594	357	380	356	159	237	474	17	215	80
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 640	1 497	1 349	1 327	902	1 015	1 732	26	816	348
Private wage and salary workers	1 140	1 172	1 101	989	715	851	1 231	10	667	284
Government workers	423	251	213	287	147	132	450	10	122	56
Local government workers	129	115	118	164	63	40	200	—	70	36
Self-employed workers	77	62	35	51	40	32	44	6	27	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 079	1 729	1 641	1 503	1 141	1 221	2 049	77	907	367
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 383	1 381	1 300	1 230	831	986	1 488	27	687	275
50 to 52 weeks	843	1 009	920	897	577	683	1 153	15	532	158
40 to 49 weeks	177	214	150	123	125	148	148	5	46	59
27 to 39 weeks	98	65	79	65	52	67	71	—	23	12
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	354	198	175	162	120	123	311	11	99	60
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 365	2 032	2 075	1 726	1 495	1 555	2 235	57	1 105	543
With a mobility or self-care limitation	83	90	100	54	88	102	42	—	109	28
With a mobility limitation	46	49	84	34	59	65	29	—	57	22
In labor force	18	13	—	—	5	13	—	—	15	—
With a self-care limitation	44	61	51	40	70	56	26	—	81	6
With a work disability	216	223	320	177	330	241	212	—	116	107
In labor force	76	116	74	45	95	83	92	—	51	28
Prevented from working	135	61	234	92	200	137	114	—	65	75
No work disability	2 149	1 809	1 755	1 549	1 165	1 314	2 023	57	989	436
In labor force	1 629	1 503	1 400	1 351	940	1 029	1 693	33	782	335
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	514	833	509	375	316	353	787	—	301	196
With a mobility or self-care limitation	104	227	50	60	88	92	157	—	39	72
With a mobility limitation	91	186	36	43	88	79	97	—	25	43
With a self-care limitation	44	129	18	34	45	64	108	—	14	29
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	119	235	153	130	84	140	185	—	77	103
Mean family income (dollars)	21 217	15 160	12 620	16 505	9 697	13 789	20 319	—	17 659	12 624
1 worker	190	201	336	182	176	190	235	17	175	96
Mean family income (dollars)	20 157	22 057	20 826	36 120	16 231	17 982	33 068	86 337	22 589	21 404
2 or more workers	441	398	408	398	255	323	580	4	217	43
Mean family income (dollars)	41 209	36 988	35 879	49 146	34 477	37 222	45 509	51 942	41 559	32 773

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County—Con.								Endicott village, Broome County	
	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 134	Tract 135
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 007	1 182	2 914	4 576	4 149	2 321	3 905	3 460	3 704	1 574
In labor force	318	424	1 472	2 606	2 575	1 441	2 364	2 086	2 165	1 000
Percent of persons 16 years and over	31.6	35.9	50.5	56.9	62.1	62.1	60.5	60.3	58.5	63.5
Civilian labor force	318	424	1 463	2 606	2 575	1 441	2 364	2 073	2 146	1 000
Employed	259	374	1 272	2 432	2 478	1 394	2 203	1 875	2 028	899
Unemployed	59	50	191	174	97	47	161	198	118	101
Percent of civilian labor force	18.6	11.8	13.1	6.7	3.8	3.3	6.8	9.6	5.5	10.1
Not in labor force	689	758	1 442	1 970	1 574	880	1 541	1 374	1 539	574
Institutionalized persons	—	63	347	187	—	—	100	—	63	—
Enrolled in school	71	113	453	744	206	155	234	232	143	120
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	442	354	306	642	968	427	709	535	787	213
Females 16 years and over	645	618	1 636	2 553	2 277	1 218	2 085	1 838	2 003	748
In labor force	143	151	643	1 225	1 240	680	1 053	896	1 020	350
Percent of females 16 years and over	22.2	24.4	39.3	48.0	54.5	55.8	50.5	48.7	50.9	46.8
Civilian labor force	143	151	643	1 225	1 240	680	1 053	896	1 012	350
Employed	109	145	581	1 147	1 175	648	991	840	976	318
Unemployed	34	6	62	78	65	32	62	56	36	32
Percent of civilian labor force	23.8	4.0	9.6	6.4	5.2	4.7	5.9	6.3	3.6	9.1
With own children under 6 years	36	—	123	250	249	117	279	405	242	162
In labor force	15	—	31	165	179	65	173	162	132	63
With own children 6 to 17 years only	54	34	85	186	298	172	220	257	225	96
In labor force	28	26	57	156	232	122	153	179	199	87
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	50	6	151	255	383	191	395	495	364	207
All parents present in household in labor force	14	6	63	158	246	106	247	200	186	66
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	98	41	158	454	570	355	576	713	542	200
All parents present in household in labor force	46	26	94	358	415	221	371	445	486	162
Persons 16 to 19 years	67	79	172	268	187	129	216	217	179	104
Not enrolled in school	28	27	93	59	17	29	49	65	25	36
Unemployed or not in labor force	22	12	56	20	8	—	—	35	14	8
Not high school graduate	16	19	77	13	8	—	13	9	8	21
Employed	—	7	25	—	—	—	13	3	8	21
Unemployed	—	6	17	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	16	6	35	13	—	—	—	6	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	259	374	1 272	2 432	2 478	1 394	2 203	1 875	2 028	899
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	7	77	224	447	253	228	113	208	95
Professional specialty occupations	6	33	155	658	652	355	442	257	341	89
Technicians and related support occupations	9	—	33	107	112	54	83	51	131	15
Sales occupations	8	15	133	370	295	246	186	200	207	77
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	53	76	160	336	354	159	288	310	358	105
Private household occupations	—	7	—	9	21	—	—	11	9	6
Protective service occupations	10	—	—	8	36	23	66	57	30	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	109	133	338	420	260	124	348	344	292	221
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	9	17	—	—	11	9	20	—	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	37	26	149	88	140	99	214	215	197	83
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	19	28	122	90	80	47	176	109	174	80
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	9	38	57	24	14	77	104	32	43
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	31	50	65	57	9	86	84	49	71
Construction	10	11	48	56	68	71	187	94	106	56
Manufacturing	14	72	244	248	480	207	471	379	565	216
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	38	24	40	118	128	50	106	155	64	7
Wholesale and retail trade	28	57	326	537	483	250	428	364	547	287
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	—	66	176	57	136	94	123	52	40
Business and repair services	18	25	89	72	51	46	81	55	76	56
Professional and related services	119	108	372	978	1 024	459	646	527	418	182
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	259	374	1 272	2 432	2 478	1 394	2 203	1 875	2 028	899
Private wage and salary workers	213	303	1 013	1 750	1 792	998	1 575	1 381	1 553	668
Government workers	40	71	231	551	472	289	461	403	351	116
Local government workers	29	41	66	184	234	154	313	309	220	58
Self-employed workers	6	—	28	116	214	107	158	91	124	115
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	346	624	1 847	3 197	2 793	1 622	2 666	2 297	2 368	1 117
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	282	431	1 257	2 212	2 003	1 187	2 026	1 747	1 868	826
50 to 52 weeks	129	184	600	1 346	1 465	892	1 356	1 180	1 447	554
40 to 49 weeks	41	31	132	270	248	92	297	193	171	100
27 to 39 weeks	7	31	133	142	105	68	117	86	78	96
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	17	85	263	501	459	220	387	291	289	119
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	539	733	2 204	3 627	3 072	1 767	3 023	2 828	2 734	1 322
With a mobility or self-care limitation	83	88	77	111	52	8	52	139	97	25
With a mobility limitation	41	64	44	67	27	8	27	100	54	18
In labor force	7	7	7	6	20	—	—	5	17	5
With a self-care limitation	47	52	58	71	32	8	39	94	49	7
With a work disability	124	245	298	272	171	100	254	347	236	164
In labor force	21	59	87	122	99	39	130	98	92	63
Prevented from working	96	164	172	115	56	57	109	191	121	78
No work disability	415	488	1 906	3 355	2 901	1 667	2 769	2 481	2 498	1 158
In labor force	292	333	1 343	2 375	2 367	1 283	2 161	1 898	1 984	921
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	468	386	354	762	1 077	554	782	619	888	252
With a mobility or self-care limitation	169	111	91	136	220	84	144	92	167	64
With a mobility limitation	137	97	79	126	178	72	134	57	143	44
With a self-care limitation	58	72	66	72	85	45	54	62	97	20
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	68	30	97	122	280	97	123	257	216	66
Mean family income (dollars)	10 656	12 037	11 311	21 743	23 539	40 225	21 120	12 234	20 367	18 120
1 worker	72	27	142	263	278	246	385	398	432	163
Mean family income (dollars)	11 207	14 244	12 038	27 189	49 838	52 886	26 207	19 428	26 587	22 395
2 or more workers	14	47	235	549	889	481	688	582	585	192
Mean family income (dollars)	15 303	28 272	27 738	46 356	60 385	85 548	46 864	42 695	44 718	30 672

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Endicott village, Broome County—Con.		Endwell CDP, Broome County					Johnson City village, Broome County		
	Tract 136	Tract 137 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 138	Tract 139
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 200	2 540	2 783	2 275	2 046	3 011	120	—	2 979	2 364
In labor force	2 077	1 763	1 810	1 449	1 265	1 926	75	—	1 678	1 425
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.9	69.4	65.0	63.7	61.8	64.0	62.5	—	56.3	60.3
Civilian labor force	2 077	1 763	1 806	1 449	1 265	1 926	75	—	1 678	1 425
Employed	1 962	1 636	1 744	1 380	1 228	1 862	67	—	1 593	1 307
Unemployed	115	127	62	69	37	64	8	—	85	118
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	7.2	3.4	4.8	2.9	3.3	10.7	—	5.1	8.3
Not in labor force	1 123	777	973	826	781	1 085	45	—	1 301	939
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173
Enrolled in school	108	85	159	54	20	171	—	—	54	147
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	616	434	421	493	512	521	16	—	877	306
Females 16 years and over	1 799	1 397	1 424	1 276	1 099	1 623	61	—	1 650	1 301
In labor force	1 074	878	768	704	616	919	27	—	814	721
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.7	62.8	53.9	55.2	56.1	56.6	44.3	—	49.3	55.4
Civilian labor force	1 074	878	768	704	616	919	27	—	814	721
Employed	1 028	840	734	673	609	881	23	—	797	687
Unemployed	46	38	34	31	7	38	4	—	17	34
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	1.1	4.1	14.8	—	2.1	4.7
With own children under 6 years	259	201	135	151	117	189	10	—	159	153
In labor force	164	147	84	111	68	145	10	—	83	106
With own children 6 to 17 years only	137	169	279	195	169	203	12	—	156	137
In labor force	125	162	217	140	139	143	—	—	156	106
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	344	263	186	218	147	256	16	—	265	230
All parents present in household in labor force	173	187	118	158	64	195	16	—	132	157
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	412	400	615	361	370	458	19	—	374	320
All parents present in household in labor force	320	337	453	254	258	331	—	—	313	230
Persons 16 to 19 years	191	140	191	76	101	199	—	—	114	128
Not enrolled in school	33	24	44	33	7	10	—	—	23	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	—	5	11	—	—	—	—	13	—
Not high school graduate	8	24	11	12	—	—	—	—	16	3
Employed	—	24	6	12	—	—	—	—	10	3
Unemployed	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 962	1 636	1 744	1 380	1 228	1 862	67	—	1 593	1 307
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	191	179	370	203	191	307	7	—	174	120
Professional specialty occupations	232	218	478	228	240	459	23	—	169	235
Technicians and related support occupations	125	108	175	92	57	129	14	—	114	67
Sales occupations	258	226	194	177	208	206	—	—	198	90
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	371	286	203	235	240	346	5	—	320	164
Private household occupations	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Protective service occupations	8	20	30	27	8	24	—	—	18	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	272	270	136	155	113	116	9	—	255	214
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	9	8	4	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	233	104	63	65	66	116	9	—	165	167
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	196	111	47	105	62	82	—	—	82	156
Transportation and material moving occupations	10	49	14	31	23	62	—	—	50	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58	52	34	53	12	11	—	—	48	57
Construction	86	88	26	67	26	19	—	—	62	70
Manufacturing	588	429	714	420	424	616	44	—	383	302
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	77	46	26	13	56	115	—	—	60	11
Wholesale and retail trade	438	414	274	340	248	330	18	—	416	346
Finance, insurance, and real estate	134	97	136	64	109	120	5	—	62	59
Business and repair services	113	91	66	71	49	74	—	—	107	47
Professional and related services	406	364	434	271	239	485	—	—	372	388
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 962	1 636	1 744	1 380	1 228	1 862	67	—	1 593	1 307
Private wage and salary workers	1 716	1 347	1 414	1 113	1 018	1 535	67	—	1 217	1 095
Government workers	146	215	210	192	183	265	—	—	253	134
Local government workers	68	108	152	129	95	143	—	—	115	80
Self-employed workers	100	67	114	68	27	62	—	—	123	78
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 278	1 860	1 985	1 530	1 377	2 098	85	—	1 802	1 544
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 790	1 439	1 574	1 188	1 016	1 607	64	—	1 388	1 221
50 to 52 weeks	1 327	1 024	1 240	903	893	1 252	60	—	1 067	797
40 to 49 weeks	195	138	145	122	53	171	—	—	134	201
27 to 39 weeks	55	103	45	68	31	65	—	—	53	75
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	222	236	225	185	216	233	15	—	284	156
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 537	2 033	2 310	1 743	1 493	2 446	104	—	2 008	1 832
With a mobility or self-care limitation	153	84	35	14	11	20	—	—	93	84
With a mobility limitation	112	41	17	14	11	14	—	—	59	48
In labor force	14	12	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	91	50	18	2	—	13	—	—	60	57
With a work disability	276	180	132	82	79	135	—	—	196	190
In labor force	109	84	82	30	36	56	—	—	54	55
Prevented from working	138	89	34	52	19	50	—	—	109	123
No work disability	2 261	1 853	2 178	1 661	1 414	2 311	104	—	1 812	1 642
In labor force	1 921	1 614	1 676	1 380	1 188	1 841	75	—	1 538	1 331
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	663	507	469	532	553	565	16	—	971	359
With a mobility or self-care limitation	105	139	37	134	45	108	7	—	136	85
With a mobility limitation	88	108	37	125	40	56	7	—	80	82
With a self-care limitation	71	95	12	73	16	76	7	—	74	48
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	134	132	173	166	144	166	7	—	254	122
Mean family income (dollars)	17 226	22 084	38 151	20 516	25 189	57 646	22 741	—	16 789	19 164
1 worker	322	137	189	246	202	268	16	—	262	167
Mean family income (dollars)	25 680	25 574	50 630	33 336	30 033	49 808	59 250	—	25 257	21 599
2 or more workers	531	530	697	350	422	651	27	—	528	349
Mean family income (dollars)	38 297	41 784	74 335	41 477	54 153	63 786	73 137	—	40 291	33 392

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnson City village, Broome County—Con.			Remainder of Broome County						
	Tract 140	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 102.98	Tract 119.01	Tract 119.02	Tract 119.03	Tract 120.01	Tract 121.01	Tract 121.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 731	3 197	2 731	4 263	2 163	1 979	1 762	1 289	3 242	3 184
In labor force	1 694	1 765	1 621	2 925	1 457	1 442	1 177	934	2 328	2 034
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.0	55.2	59.4	68.6	67.4	72.9	66.8	72.5	71.8	63.9
Civilian labor force	1 694	1 765	1 621	2 915	1 457	1 442	1 177	932	2 328	2 025
Employed	1 595	1 687	1 586	2 779	1 366	1 347	1 074	874	2 196	1 896
Unemployed	99	78	35	136	91	95	103	58	132	129
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	4.4	2.2	4.7	6.2	6.6	8.8	6.2	5.7	6.4
Not in labor force	1 037	1 432	1 110	1 338	706	537	585	355	914	1 150
Institutionalized persons	—	133	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	234	152	73	241	113	41	79	62	126	179
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	436	796	483	481	282	234	197	120	372	514
Females 16 years and over	1 408	1 773	1 525	2 138	1 102	982	894	658	1 641	1 688
In labor force	780	831	733	1 288	643	647	520	424	1 060	927
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.4	46.9	48.1	60.2	58.3	65.9	58.2	64.4	64.6	54.9
Civilian labor force	780	831	733	1 288	643	647	520	424	1 060	927
Employed	757	807	721	1 251	604	625	474	402	1 027	848
Unemployed	23	24	12	37	39	22	46	22	33	79
Percent of civilian labor force	2.9	2.9	1.6	2.9	6.1	3.4	8.8	5.2	3.1	8.5
With own children under 6 years	187	204	165	355	185	176	208	145	266	205
In labor force	88	144	86	263	130	113	119	98	158	145
With own children 6 to 17 years only	185	191	159	473	254	201	168	135	346	260
In labor force	153	169	125	397	186	167	126	101	265	196
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	261	285	167	469	252	277	292	209	342	323
All parents present in household in labor force	141	185	75	320	179	155	160	120	214	187
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	465	463	337	996	631	495	484	387	781	663
All parents present in household in labor force	347	391	254	767	462	363	329	279	544	465
Persons 16 to 19 years	170	200	127	335	181	137	132	90	233	229
Not enrolled in school	50	34	62	64	58	21	30	23	40	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	23	14	21	26	31	15	8	2	20	2
Not high school graduate	32	6	16	26	28	9	15	8	7	8
Employed	19	—	8	—	2	—	7	8	—	8
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	13	6	8	26	26	9	8	—	7	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 595	1 687	1 586	2 779	1 366	1 347	1 074	874	2 196	1 896
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	98	260	233	206	87	107	64	51	275	274
Professional specialty occupations	176	264	359	452	148	196	119	90	449	449
Technicians and related support occupations	77	88	117	258	61	86	40	50	89	113
Sales occupations	242	240	189	291	181	125	111	76	201	161
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	299	256	265	401	231	182	109	101	286	312
Private household occupations	6	—	—	—	13	—	5	4	6	10
Protective service occupations	38	28	42	46	18	17	9	12	31	34
Service occupations, except protective and household	196	240	151	380	170	133	146	124	294	175
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	6	—	22	70	19	88	25	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	183	101	116	383	165	264	156	154	263	204
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	146	112	27	184	93	63	89	91	123	71
Transportation and material moving occupations	60	31	63	67	79	83	63	63	118	57
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	65	61	24	89	50	72	75	33	50	36
Construction	70	86	111	205	105	150	105	73	129	145
Manufacturing	447	329	481	917	295	288	257	264	521	442
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	58	71	101	100	59	72	64	44	150	113
Wholesale and retail trade	408	351	297	545	349	287	212	161	401	366
Finance, insurance, and real estate	56	73	68	94	48	38	38	29	111	89
Business and repair services	65	56	43	119	52	58	49	52	33	32
Professional and related services	393	601	418	620	280	352	183	187	664	587
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 595	1 687	1 586	2 779	1 366	1 347	1 074	874	2 196	1 896
Private wage and salary workers	1 284	1 349	1 257	2 151	1 041	1 010	754	684	1 577	1 428
Government workers	284	242	283	385	210	202	162	123	402	366
Local government workers	124	159	141	200	111	58	95	67	205	195
Self-employed workers	22	96	41	195	113	135	152	65	204	102
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 857	1 910	1 774	3 146	1 591	1 523	1 251	986	2 446	2 194
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 340	1 424	1 390	2 478	1 232	1 215	980	802	1 911	1 623
50 to 52 weeks	943	1 075	1 021	1 832	867	909	709	601	1 473	1 227
40 to 49 weeks	128	168	144	253	155	140	110	70	200	243
27 to 39 weeks	58	46	99	103	78	45	67	43	113	60
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	306	337	216	302	213	218	166	111	324	322
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 244	2 198	1 966	3 708	1 839	1 733	1 532	1 154	2 823	2 578
With a mobility or self-care limitation	85	53	20	180	54	17	53	20	105	62
With a mobility limitation	63	24	16	80	34	17	37	12	51	57
In labor force	27	7	4	33	4	—	5	6	11	13
With a self-care limitation	52	42	16	134	46	4	29	8	81	31
With a work disability	230	202	84	285	144	168	160	91	174	140
In labor force	84	93	47	107	68	78	71	44	61	67
Prevented from working	101	101	23	149	65	90	78	39	95	70
No work disability	2 014	1 996	1 882	3 423	1 695	1 565	1 372	1 063	2 649	2 438
In labor force	1 562	1 606	1 549	2 749	1 347	1 352	1 077	875	2 225	1 898
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	487	866	508	545	324	246	230	133	419	597
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84	116	119	103	62	62	66	20	62	87
With a mobility limitation	84	66	92	69	43	58	61	20	51	74
With a self-care limitation	27	61	60	51	34	32	23	16	30	37
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	140	213	150	160	74	61	70	50	118	167
Mean family income (dollars)	13 851	22 759	25 356	26 796	15 252	16 102	18 540	22 535	24 197	24 934
1 worker	243	244	205	440	254	128	193	117	342	291
Mean family income (dollars)	23 535	30 317	44 200	25 477	25 681	28 505	25 116	23 112	33 242	45 190
2 or more workers	413	562	472	1 007	464	523	398	340	754	762
Mean family income (dollars)	35 215	44 076	55 348	49 851	39 996	45 335	37 294	39 031	49 618	53 344

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.							
	Tract 121.03	Tract 122.01	Tract 122.02	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 065	2 207	3 346	4 018	2 006	4 709	4 662	4 718
In labor force	1 996	1 391	2 268	2 630	1 135	3 119	3 272	3 276
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.1	63.0	67.8	65.5	56.6	66.2	70.2	69.4
Civilian labor force	1 983	1 391	2 268	2 630	1 135	3 107	3 265	3 266
Employed	1 912	1 363	2 137	2 420	1 045	2 902	3 096	3 108
Unemployed	71	28	131	210	90	205	169	158
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	2.0	5.8	8.0	7.9	6.6	5.2	4.8
Not in labor force	1 069	816	1 078	1 388	871	1 590	1 390	1 442
Institutionalized persons	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	131	97	159	162	155	266	120	205
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	426	441	401	507	371	530	615	589
Females 16 years and over	1 568	1 181	1 710	2 040	1 020	2 385	2 359	2 407
In labor force	858	635	1 002	1 144	476	1 377	1 457	1 484
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.7	53.8	58.6	56.1	46.7	57.7	61.8	61.7
Civilian labor force	852	635	1 002	1 144	476	1 377	1 457	1 484
Employed	834	621	950	1 062	435	1 311	1 395	1 444
Unemployed	18	14	52	82	41	66	62	40
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	2.2	5.2	7.2	8.6	4.8	4.3	2.7
With own children under 6 years	281	152	248	473	160	438	406	357
In labor force	143	110	154	283	77	247	265	239
With own children 6 to 17 years only	248	157	318	372	181	440	425	447
In labor force	186	127	274	316	131	319	334	372
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	347	197	413	561	196	686	561	578
All parents present in household in labor force	157	128	270	299	100	368	325	360
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	611	381	807	930	506	1 165	950	1 091
All parents present in household in labor force	393	300	660	624	307	714	697	847
Persons 16 to 19 years	215	122	245	264	219	346	290	326
Not enrolled in school	7	—	26	47	44	70	92	59
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	19	12	28	12	50	15
Not high school graduate	13	—	6	12	18	45	56	41
Employed	6	—	—	—	—	29	6	26
Unemployed	—	—	6	12	—	12	23	6
Not in labor force	7	—	—	—	18	4	27	9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 912	1 363	2 137	2 420	1 045	2 902	3 096	3 108
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	235	197	183	218	72	287	260	369
Professional specialty occupations	296	256	164	205	131	413	395	467
Technicians and related support occupations	71	46	94	77	10	136	120	91
Sales occupations	162	134	245	258	78	289	303	369
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	260	250	331	264	169	353	414	517
Private household occupations	—	11	5	11	—	2	—	10
Protective service occupations	12	46	31	—	14	42	47	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	255	132	297	342	107	322	428	242
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	12	46	87	56	66	37	56
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	285	142	303	410	167	481	498	361
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	125	62	241	213	140	227	311	312
Transportation and material moving occupations	90	57	122	260	61	151	125	189
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	115	18	75	75	40	133	158	104
Construction	192	98	194	165	146	255	287	176
Manufacturing	468	271	558	649	293	695	870	869
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	114	123	176	154	68	149	213	291
Wholesale and retail trade	455	222	460	500	153	693	628	660
Finance, insurance, and real estate	65	88	71	35	36	87	135	132
Business and repair services	84	15	89	74	16	107	154	122
Professional and related services	388	371	426	619	211	717	635	699
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 912	1 363	2 137	2 420	1 045	2 902	3 096	3 108
Private wage and salary workers	1 418	971	1 707	1 817	696	2 197	2 509	2 372
Government workers	318	297	287	413	203	523	433	588
Local government workers	172	160	115	180	121	264	171	272
Self-employed workers	147	87	143	164	128	172	141	148
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 117	1 524	2 477	2 885	1 329	3 292	3 422	3 470
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 676	1 181	1 928	2 271	1 007	2 708	2 795	2 643
50 to 52 weeks	1 235	921	1 475	1 577	669	1 955	2 080	2 029
40 to 49 weeks	186	122	186	268	126	312	408	218
27 to 39 weeks	83	35	95	147	61	213	104	99
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	256	189	237	349	127	346	401	456
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 572	1 693	2 877	3 459	1 615	4 103	4 010	4 058
With a mobility or self-care limitation	100	66	90	166	63	129	105	140
With a mobility limitation	77	55	34	85	50	91	46	81
In labor force	15	6	7	8	11	26	5	25
With a self-care limitation	68	26	70	132	32	56	75	104
With a work disability	191	156	251	385	190	337	360	327
In labor force	67	55	101	165	87	146	165	138
Prevented from working	105	88	124	174	76	188	177	136
No work disability	2 381	1 537	2 626	3 074	1 425	3 766	3 650	3 731
In labor force	1 869	1 276	2 099	2 424	1 028	2 898	3 077	3 067
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	480	507	469	551	391	594	645	650
With a mobility or self-care limitation	93	60	73	142	76	117	120	148
With a mobility limitation	86	40	56	142	40	101	94	98
With a self-care limitation	13	37	46	81	56	45	95	105
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	151	113	142	167	132	151	199	187
Mean family income (dollars)	24 570	20 085	19 933	14 224	15 648	13 474	17 891	14 121
1 worker	345	243	314	329	190	532	430	512
Mean family income (dollars)	30 667	39 865	25 402	20 441	23 487	29 124	26 526	27 053
2 or more workers	642	477	826	939	400	1 035	1 089	989
Mean family income (dollars)	46 478	49 881	39 985	39 845	39 998	44 392	47 928	47 417

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Can.							
	Tract 127.02	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 133.01	Tract 133.03	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 137 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 795	4 565	806	965	4 250	2 536	4 327	
In labor force	2 589	2 349	442	630	2 732	1 791	3 086	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.2	51.5	54.8	65.3	64.3	70.6	71.3	
Civilian labor force	2 589	2 349	442	630	2 732	1 779	3 086	
Employed	2 479	2 242	422	585	2 621	1 768	3 013	
Unemployed	110	107	20	45	111	11	73	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	4.6	4.5	7.1	4.1	.6	2.4	
Not in labor force	1 206	2 216	364	335	1 518	745	1 241	
Institutionalized persons		678						
Enrolled in school	220	153	28	49	212	160	241	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	453	989	171	155	739	186	410	
Females 16 years and over	1 931	2 323	398	509	2 196	1 285	2 176	
In labor force	1 167	1 092	187	305	1 276	826	1 359	
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.4	47.0	47.0	59.9	58.1	64.3	62.5	
Civilian labor force	1 167	1 092	187	305	1 276	826	1 359	
Employed	1 123	1 053	167	298	1 210	820	1 334	
Unemployed	44	39	20	7	66	6	25	
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	3.6	10.7	2.3	5.2	.7	1.8	
With own children under 6 years	306	254	48	108	370	162	417	
In labor force	192	182	21	88	259	89	284	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	340	249	64	51	272	265	461	
In labor force	257	208	38	34	222	211	353	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	463	360	66	134	479	258	627	
All parents present in household in labor force	275	263	29	104	264	141	419	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	835	585	165	173	724	603	929	
All parents present in household in labor force	557	432	87	107	560	451	679	
Persons 16 to 19 years	237	274	30	47	213	229	299	
Not enrolled in school	23	99	8		72	10	80	
Unemployed or not in labor force	17	87			30	6	34	
Not high school graduate	17	71	8		41	6	31	
Employed		9	8		11		8	
Unemployed					18		11	
Not in labor force	17	56			12	6	12	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 479	2 242	422	585	2 621	1 768	3 013	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	394	319	87	63	365	282	583	
Professional specialty occupations	419	457	39	50	490	378	697	
Technicians and related support occupations	119	83	29	11	268	203	320	
Sales occupations	301	236	15	98	225	214	256	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	311	377	72	107	345	238	456	
Private household occupations	16		6				17	
Protective service occupations	18	19			65	22	25	
Service occupations, except protective and household	271	252	56	86	318	148	232	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34	3	5		27	7	16	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	304	207	44	69	233	127	198	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	161	125	49	48	124	97	68	
Transportation and material moving occupations	52	98	12	25	73	12	61	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	79	66	8	28	88	40	84	
Construction	183	129	15	37	127	59	183	
Manufacturing	602	483	182	113	867	620	1 134	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	141	180	6	30	87	83	164	
Wholesale and retail trade	465	408	83	186	503	368	467	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	115	86		35	92	78	140	
Business and repair services	76	115	8	15	118	104	132	
Professional and related services	684	654	88	122	683	367	646	
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 479	2 242	422	585	2 621	1 768	3 013	
Private wage and salary workers	1 895	1 688	328	526	2 158	1 535	2 473	
Government workers	354	434	53	25	396	185	392	
Local government workers	179	233	31	20	255	150	241	
Self-employed workers	212	110	41	34	67	48	141	
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 852	2 697	504	669	3 018	1 922	3 417	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 265	2 083	357	554	2 458	1 442	2 537	
50 to 52 weeks	1 716	1 464	271	409	1 841	1 153	2 046	
40 to 49 weeks	241	256	50	86	304	104	251	
27 to 39 weeks	98	117	7	29	81	49	78	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	345	350	60	80	308	295	519	
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 294	2 810	617	796	3 442	2 321	3 880	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	63	6	28	50	45	52	
With a mobility limitation	43	50	6	28	41	38	14	
In labor force	4	17			8	18		
With a self-care limitation	19	34			17	27	52	
With a work disability	223	170	54	117	210	196	109	
In labor force	96	92	20	39	77	87	55	
Prevented from working	96	67	34	72	92	59	54	
No work disability	3 071	2 640	563	679	3 232	2 125	3 771	
In labor force	2 445	2 174	404	577	2 586	1 675	2 994	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	501	1 077	189	169	808	203	447	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	77	180	37	24	98	20	77	
With a mobility limitation	54	120	32	24	91	15	77	
With a self-care limitation	65	101	13	20	82	10	38	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	121	299	43	37	247	92	117	
Mean family income (dollars)	23 012	23 049	23 738	21 808	22 821	27 652	19 539	
1 worker	404	306	123	66	457	215	369	
Mean family income (dollars)	50 052	35 158	37 068	33 453	27 276	36 473	44 479	
2 or more workers	905	760	151	235	816	636	1 179	
Mean family income (dollars)	56 288	55 884	46 941	37 861	51 036	58 946	62 563	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.					Tioga County		
	Tract 143	Tract 144	Tract 145	Tract 146	Tract 147.98	Tract 201.98	Tract 202	Tract 203
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	10 579	4 459	2 892	4 194	—	4 766	3 866	5 811
In labor force	5 361	3 052	1 887	2 856	—	3 195	2 642	3 867
Percent of persons 16 years and over	50.7	68.4	65.2	68.1	—	67.0	68.3	66.5
Civilian labor force	5 361	3 052	1 887	2 841	—	3 180	2 642	3 867
Employed	5 101	2 958	1 804	2 762	—	3 013	2 497	3 715
Unemployed	260	94	83	79	—	167	145	152
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	3.1	4.4	2.8	—	5.3	5.5	3.9
Not in labor force	5 218	1 407	1 005	1 338	—	1 571	1 224	1 944
Institutionalized persons	378	168	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	3 212	123	115	206	—	216	195	274
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	780	594	430	420	—	556	493	647
Females 16 years and over	5 717	2 389	1 463	2 080	—	2 421	1 997	2 894
In labor force	2 488	1 443	809	1 193	—	1 330	1 207	1 551
Percent of females 16 years and over	43.5	60.4	55.3	57.4	—	54.9	60.4	53.6
Civilian labor force	2 488	1 443	809	1 193	—	1 330	1 207	1 551
Employed	2 377	1 393	784	1 160	—	1 278	1 132	1 494
Unemployed	111	50	25	33	—	52	75	57
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	3.5	3.1	2.8	—	3.9	6.2	3.7
With own children under 6 years	347	271	277	346	—	429	346	455
In labor force	134	213	164	177	—	246	238	262
With own children 6 to 17 years only	420	348	236	458	—	568	428	569
In labor force	243	273	162	362	—	423	351	408
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	502	427	415	488	—	654	559	629
All parents present in household in labor force	205	334	238	242	—	356	379	339
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	903	771	556	1 001	—	1 334	1 007	1 244
All parents present in household in labor force	432	625	367	677	—	928	770	777
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 694	271	180	339	—	380	298	440
Not enrolled in school	40	15	35	25	—	81	50	53
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	—	21	5	—	20	14	13
Not high school graduate	12	—	16	15	—	36	32	5
Employed	12	—	4	10	—	25	18	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Not in labor force	—	—	12	5	—	11	10	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 101	2 958	1 804	2 762	—	3 013	2 497	3 715
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	734	362	192	403	—	287	151	550
Professional specialty occupations	1 447	635	361	692	—	393	339	816
Technicians and related support occupations	219	208	123	201	—	201	129	264
Sales occupations	634	342	215	317	—	258	188	340
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	851	468	326	397	—	378	413	526
Private household occupations	—	13	7	25	—	18	2	4
Protective service occupations	61	21	56	43	—	19	13	30
Service occupations, except protective and household	587	376	149	199	—	314	232	308
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	37	9	25	—	—	180	126	74
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	204	241	143	251	—	395	448	404
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	122	125	106	64	—	284	228	211
Transportation and material moving occupations	114	89	51	96	—	161	148	86
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	91	69	50	74	—	125	80	102
Construction	136	142	40	148	—	211	245	121
Manufacturing	1 006	882	696	896	—	914	734	1 495
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	169	171	47	177	—	143	46	100
Wholesale and retail trade	1 203	655	314	450	—	479	444	696
Finance, insurance, and real estate	251	91	94	128	—	87	84	75
Business and repair services	151	90	61	83	—	94	101	136
Professional and related services	1 823	743	415	742	—	701	611	771
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 101	2 958	1 804	2 762	—	3 013	2 497	3 715
Private wage and salary workers	3 781	2 369	1 446	2 225	—	2 201	1 877	3 141
Government workers	988	404	292	386	—	427	422	370
Local government workers	372	256	135	240	—	252	183	137
Self-employed workers	332	185	58	151	—	348	186	196
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	8 203	3 190	2 055	3 157	—	3 450	2 859	4 121
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	4 971	2 363	1 562	2 311	—	2 725	2 369	3 163
50 to 52 weeks	2 461	1 836	1 248	1 842	—	2 041	1 732	2 521
40 to 49 weeks	341	277	146	200	—	322	288	218
27 to 39 weeks	223	97	68	130	—	147	98	98
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	1 214	507	326	478	—	389	241	477
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	9 238	3 524	2 403	3 701	—	4 129	3 337	5 096
With a mobility or self-care limitation	165	16	39	64	—	159	80	115
With a mobility limitation	100	16	7	49	—	69	53	75
In labor force	15	8	—	12	—	8	11	10
With a self-care limitation	143	8	32	29	—	120	49	66
With a work disability	211	75	114	232	—	364	329	353
In labor force	119	36	21	106	—	124	157	172
Prevented from working	57	24	67	115	—	178	114	130
No work disability	9 027	3 449	2 289	3 469	—	3 765	3 008	4 743
In labor force	5 078	2 860	1 813	2 677	—	2 990	2 451	3 627
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	963	767	489	478	—	622	529	715
With a mobility or self-care limitation	121	101	44	38	—	137	103	135
With a mobility limitation	114	74	29	38	—	122	83	105
With a self-care limitation	75	45	38	17	—	52	59	55
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	243	167	132	119	—	172	159	199
Mean family income (dollars)	21 882	30 170	21 630	23 398	—	19 997	15 347	25 867
1 worker	643	374	314	560	—	560	391	561
Mean family income (dollars)	87 591	40 154	39 688	45 564	—	26 668	25 642	43 620
2 or more workers	1 189	1 045	645	1 033	—	1 103	939	1 369
Mean family income (dollars)	71 415	56 363	57 445	61 406	—	45 024	40 805	63 957

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tioga County—Con.							
	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.01	Tract 207.02	Tract 207.03	Tract 208.97	Tract 208.98
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	6 856	3 449	5 369	2 171	3 362	3 454	—	—
In labor force	4 874	2 163	3 771	1 422	2 255	2 045	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.1	62.7	70.2	65.5	67.1	59.2	—	—
Civilian labor force	4 854	2 163	3 771	1 422	2 248	2 045	—	—
Employed	4 694	1 945	3 498	1 348	2 022	1 904	—	—
Unemployed	160	218	273	74	226	141	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	10.1	7.2	5.2	10.1	6.9	—	—
Not in labor force	1 982	1 286	1 598	749	1 107	1 409	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	136	—	—	128	51	—	—
Enrolled in school	339	150	258	157	117	211	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	606	528	636	291	441	688	—	—
Females 16 years and over	3 453	1 888	2 714	1 147	1 727	1 889	—	—
In labor force	2 052	1 033	1 672	638	1 007	950	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.4	54.7	61.6	55.6	58.3	50.3	—	—
Civilian labor force	2 042	1 033	1 672	638	1 007	950	—	—
Employed	1 957	923	1 567	619	929	916	—	—
Unemployed	85	110	105	19	78	34	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	10.6	6.3	3.0	7.7	3.6	—	—
With own children under 6 years	599	295	448	165	252	255	—	—
In labor force	270	177	306	93	196	148	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	787	254	521	214	396	301	—	—
In labor force	596	222	420	177	323	255	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	915	488	719	241	385	344	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	381	263	461	151	302	187	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 799	629	1 248	526	810	719	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	1 203	479	927	396	641	560	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	493	279	388	154	240	243	—	—
Not enrolled in school	67	75	54	16	82	56	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	61	10	14	52	42	—	—
Not high school graduate	23	36	22	8	40	30	—	—
Employed	14	5	12	—	6	5	—	—
Unemployed	—	5	1	5	8	—	—	—
Not in labor force	9	26	9	3	26	25	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 694	1 945	3 498	1 348	2 022	1 904	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	676	223	358	144	163	127	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	1 019	347	486	204	142	238	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	371	94	181	67	125	87	—	—
Sales occupations	467	209	329	98	142	208	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	530	240	482	217	329	363	—	—
Private household occupations	—	16	9	—	—	4	—	—
Protective service occupations	42	41	54	23	18	8	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	390	245	392	162	317	306	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	101	5	194	43	84	7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	658	248	433	229	378	273	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	205	134	285	71	183	123	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	122	47	182	59	77	72	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	113	96	113	31	64	88	—	—
Construction	243	119	254	136	120	83	—	—
Manufacturing	1 670	621	1 018	258	593	464	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	221	49	145	28	97	100	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	842	421	589	242	428	417	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	251	87	119	63	67	64	—	—
Business and repair services	152	23	112	42	76	55	—	—
Professional and related services	1 025	443	795	481	491	595	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 694	1 945	3 498	1 348	2 022	1 904	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	3 764	1 469	2 596	1 009	1 672	1 581	—	—
Government workers	595	306	576	227	216	224	—	—
Local government workers	362	254	369	135	157	117	—	—
Self-employed workers	327	155	313	102	124	91	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5 259	2 392	3 983	1 614	2 401	2 281	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	4 063	1 809	3 085	1 305	1 898	1 681	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	3 242	1 248	2 313	944	1 390	1 155	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	404	270	384	140	152	132	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	156	70	154	102	156	131	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	594	269	445	155	216	303	—	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	6 150	2 706	4 611	1 823	2 762	2 666	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	156	76	110	90	94	137	—	—
With a mobility limitation	28	30	85	38	31	61	—	—
In labor force	6	14	26	22	5	6	—	—
With a self-care limitation	134	62	76	82	79	114	—	—
With a work disability	310	178	372	128	203	264	—	—
In labor force	164	81	147	75	83	116	—	—
Prevented from working	100	69	178	27	97	138	—	—
No work disability	5 840	2 528	4 239	1 695	2 559	2 402	—	—
In labor force	4 610	2 003	3 502	1 290	2 141	1 892	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	686	607	758	348	465	737	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	116	112	148	57	44	183	—	—
With a mobility limitation	96	93	119	52	38	158	—	—
With a self-care limitation	82	53	83	34	15	97	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	209	122	203	75	146	161	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	25 022	20 930	19 317	17 522	14 473	15 151	—	—
1 worker	742	387	438	178	363	387	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	38 161	25 076	24 037	22 971	21 581	20 087	—	—
2 or more workers	1 731	636	1 334	529	728	639	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	54 238	46 544	45 290	42 124	41 108	43 819	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Broome County						Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Broome County			
	Binghamton, NY MSA	Total	Binghamton city	Endicott village	Endwell COP	Johnson City village	Tioga County	Tract 130	Tract 133.04	Tract 137
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	100 504	81 730	22 599	6 247	5 181	7 269	18 774	1 793	2 029	1 469
Less than \$5,000	4 065	3 368	1 666	321	134	260	697	26	29	90
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10 411	8 825	3 917	810	333	1 043	1 586	113	42	148
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9 834	8 121	3 014	753	319	981	1 713	83	106	173
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18 311	14 947	4 490	1 279	784	1 474	3 364	185	187	265
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16 720	13 591	3 105	1 241	702	1 313	3 129	314	232	274
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18 876	15 088	3 165	1 041	1 120	1 283	3 788	345	483	334
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15 118	12 166	2 287	704	1 059	679	2 952	389	574	152
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 670	3 567	548	76	493	195	1 103	211	238	27
\$100,000 or more	2 499	2 057	407	22	237	41	442	127	138	6
Median (dollars)	29 245	28 743	20 891	24 610	39 258	24 097	31 497	42 953	47 663	26 406
Mean (dollars)	35 074	34 823	27 814	27 448	44 779	27 960	36 168	50 061	53 015	28 813
Families	69 553	55 092	12 461	3 440	3 724	4 324	14 461	1 397	1 715	799
Median income (dollars)	35 873	35 824	29 169	29 185	45 510	30 885	36 023	49 276	51 076	33 491
Males 15 years and over, with income	95 220	76 928	18 751	4 881	4 768	6 143	18 292	1 808	2 154	1 121
Median income (dollars)	20 043	19 654	15 031	17 482	29 277	16 916	21 142	30 138	33 594	20 494
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.4	51.0	42.7	52.0	58.9	46.3	58.2	57.6	66.9	56.6
Median income (dollars)	29 848	29 846	25 117	25 847	38 598	26 540	29 856	42 548	41 234	27 477
Females 15 years and over, with income	95 816	78 781	21 607	5 498	4 786	7 059	17 035	1 672	1 920	1 315
Median income (dollars)	9 555	9 527	8 831	9 914	11 114	9 208	9 673	11 483	11 772	10 769
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.4	30.6	27.4	33.0	32.1	29.1	34.7	36.4	34.7	29.6
Median income (dollars)	18 114	18 371	17 212	17 289	20 446	16 944	17 234	18 898	24 940	16 504
Per capita income (dollars)	13 515	13 626	12 106	12 801	18 410	12 497	13 064	18 859	18 149	13 671
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	100 504	81 730	22 599	6 247	5 181	7 269	18 774	1 793	2 029	1 469
With earnings	78 967	63 388	15 977	4 670	3 988	5 147	15 579	1 414	1 814	1 061
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 896	35 766	29 210	28 486	44 698	29 724	36 422	50 944	53 432	30 558
With Social Security income	29 845	25 058	7 894	1 980	1 561	2 653	4 787	465	432	412
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 049	8 086	7 674	7 663	9 110	8 212	7 855	9 313	8 353	7 959
With public assistance income	6 272	5 152	2 384	461	193	510	1 120	80	16	59
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 127	4 225	4 390	3 727	4 068	3 649	3 675	4 747	3 653	3 716
With retirement income	20 484	17 069	4 706	1 262	1 380	1 807	3 415	466	333	274
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 709	7 500	6 429	6 662	10 879	5 618	8 755	11 070	7 543	8 287
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	41 200	41 379	36 021	32 633	52 142	34 218	40 518	57 189	55 710	35 750
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 130	40 533	33 154	30 795	48 827	34 955	38 767	53 265	57 558	31 646
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 148	42 093	38 349	34 191	54 445	33 685	42 382	60 100	53 515	39 308
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 798	45 143	41 717	35 605	55 512	38 211	43 528	59 890	57 962	40 135
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 626	46 303	42 426	36 947	54 360	42 334	43 406	55 794	60 478	38 330
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 098	44 207	41 197	34 650	56 250	35 446	43 651	62 989	55 193	41 471
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 126	22 180	19 504	20 924	27 861	21 546	21 868	33 546	34 330	17 988
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 036	16 010	12 197	15 195	19 899	15 382	16 146	28 492	37 949	12 358
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 511	29 300	28 236	29 846	38 493	27 042	30 700	36 723	25 886	28 695
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	69 553	55 092	12 461	3 440	3 724	4 324	14 461	1 397	1 715	799
Householder worked in 1989	54 361	42 325	8 821	2 564	2 835	2 975	12 036	1 136	1 497	634
With related children under 18 years	33 955	26 198	5 848	1 596	1 551	1 881	7 757	599	958	371
With related children under 5 years	14 246	11 283	2 746	719	582	818	2 963	221	395	155
Married-couple families	57 304	45 057	8 999	2 537	3 246	3 169	12 247	1 263	1 546	611
Householder worked in 1989	45 565	35 279	6 531	1 896	2 517	2 203	10 286	1 036	1 368	508
With related children under 18 years	26 901	20 589	3 892	1 064	1 275	1 304	6 312	548	829	260
With related children under 5 years	11 635	9 184	1 803	584	476	586	2 451	208	375	125
Female householder, no husband present	9 247	7 642	2 814	716	376	872	1 605	114	140	148
Householder worked in 1989	6 366	5 138	1 791	502	248	539	1 228	87	100	92
With related children under 18 years	5 581	4 513	1 691	442	229	444	1 068	44	106	97
With related children under 5 years	2 061	1 684	824	118	90	167	377	13	13	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	42 071	36 408	14 727	3 473	1 718	3 796	5 663	434	393	799
Nonfamily householder	30 951	26 638	10 138	2 807	1 457	2 945	4 313	396	314	670
65 years and over	11 833	10 069	4 005	935	558	1 175	1 764	97	106	217
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	256 239	204 488	51 503	13 379	12 602	16 222	51 751	4 748	5 952	3 131
Persons under 18 years	61 921	47 450	10 351	2 750	2 661	3 214	14 471	1 108	1 599	670
Related children under 18 years	61 653	47 234	10 281	2 732	2 661	3 207	14 419	1 108	1 599	663
Related children 5 to 17 years	43 333	32 992	6 795	1 787	1 935	2 228	10 341	826	1 108	445
Persons 65 years and over	35 161	29 694	9 186	2 310	2 135	3 191	5 467	638	463	507
Persons 75 years and over	13 999	11 853	4 105	1 103	736	1 347	2 146	215	165	253
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	4 572	3 565	1 497	259	137	263	1 007	38	33	61
Percent below poverty level	6.6	6.5	12.0	7.5	3.7	6.1	7.0	2.7	1.9	7.6
Householder worked in 1989	2 525	1 827	704	142	83	99	698	25	18	30
With related children under 18 years	3 777	2 955	1 342	229	105	194	822	28	33	49
With related children under 5 years	2 153	1 709	840	135	42	112	444	7	7	24
Married-couple families	1 946	1 461	444	101	55	84	485	27	—	18
Householder worked in 1989	1 071	729	177	42	31	34	342	14	—	12
With related children under 18 years	1 323	985	335	71	23	35	338	22	—	6
With related children under 5 years	779	580	238	71	5	23	199	7	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	2 331	1 928	973	158	77	154	403	11	33	43
Householder worked in 1989	1 257	977	471	100	47	44	280	11	18	18
With related children under 18 years	2 201	1 815	934	158	77	134	386	6	33	43
With related children under 5 years	1 226	1 034	559	64	32	68	192	—	7	18
Unrelated individuals	11 380	10 095	5 559	710	217	924	1 285	60	68	134
Nonfamily householder	6 165	5 310	2 822	496	168	484	855	55	34	106
65 years and over	2 500	2 019	963	214	125	161	481	13	21	35
Persons	26 353	21 530	10 291	1 483	579	1 708	4 823	206	202	314
Percent below poverty level	10.3	10.5	20.0	11.1	4.6	10.5	9.3	4.3	3.4	10.0
Persons under 18 years	7 857	5 986	2 614	423	153	384	1 871	71	74	100
Related children under 18 years	7 635	5 810	2 558	412	153	377	1 825	71	74	100
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 776	3 624	1 452	209	108	248	1 152	66	68	65
Persons 65 years and over	3 088	2 452	1 087	269	125	220	636	13	29	54
Persons 75 years and over	1 581	1 236	535	180	77	96	345	6	14	39
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	10 063	8 518	4 262	465	200	749	1 545	60	85	134
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	35 816	29 230	12 874	1 940	829	2 503	6 586	250	234	398
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	69 362	55 602	20 774	4 471	1 720	4 913	13 760	412	503	868

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 549	1 587	1 399	1 100	1 023	1 025	1 529	21	747	421
Less than \$5,000	136	159	102	43	102	82	14	—	43	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999	298	273	254	102	256	193	97	—	91	91
\$10,000 to \$14,999	182	269	187	125	215	150	245	—	83	63
\$15,000 to \$24,999	324	333	400	226	183	223	301	—	216	104
\$25,000 to \$34,999	248	207	152	130	135	144	264	—	125	95
\$35,000 to \$49,999	207	217	182	312	74	152	286	5	104	22
\$50,000 to \$74,999	107	114	91	144	50	67	301	4	76	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	40	15	25	—	8	7	14	6	9	—
\$100,000 or more	7	—	6	18	—	7	7	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	20 468	17 202	17 415	29 688	12 865	20 437	29 149	79 274	21 516	15 559
Mean (dollars)	24 222	22 278	23 293	33 865	18 631	23 668	32 012	79 786	26 045	17 321
Families	750	834	897	710	515	653	1 000	21	469	242
Median income (dollars)	29 261	22 335	21 386	35 897	19 967	23 032	37 813	79 274	26 250	20 000
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 228	1 228	1 032	975	737	787	1 429	186	683	288
Median income (dollars)	13 973	14 490	13 028	19 863	10 974	15 060	18 686	5 625	15 809	10 119
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.6	45.1	40.6	52.4	40.3	45.5	49.8	5.4	45.4	27.4
Median income (dollars)	23 194	23 125	17 934	22 339	19 770	24 464	27 413	100 000+	27 143	19 732
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 496	1 355	1 291	1 025	931	991	1 632	196	590	395
Median income (dollars)	7 255	9 654	9 877	11 100	7 793	8 677	11 093	4 146	9 332	10 074
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.3	33.2	38.8	37.7	30.1	32.8	27.1	2.6	37.6	20.0
Median income (dollars)	19 833	16 447	17 151	19 000	13 426	14 899	18 062	16 250	16 800	16 354
Per capita income (dollars)	11 208	10 580	9 407	13 637	8 376	9 639	13 232	6 115	10 966	8 371
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 549	1 587	1 399	1 100	1 023	1 025	1 529	21	747	421
With earnings	1 121	1 027	1 021	853	688	708	1 131	21	575	250
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 468	25 238	24 820	35 178	20 303	26 530	31 999	76 706	26 148	17 662
With Social Security income	484	623	423	341	321	367	605	—	275	159
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 716	7 235	7 154	7 932	6 527	6 848	9 141	—	8 138	7 088
With public assistance income	111	138	170	103	217	157	129	6	44	136
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 889	4 281	4 679	6 255	5 453	3 420	4 347	4 908	4 621	4 811
With retirement income	274	386	327	247	193	191	440	—	155	128
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 588	3 890	5 434	6 005	4 475	6 581	7 128	—	6 630	4 022
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	32 704	27 239	26 273	39 830	24 200	26 600	37 925	79 786	30 557	19 687
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 204	23 081	21 810	32 826	20 110	22 932	42 605	51 942	32 142	14 398
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 597	29 948	31 098	46 340	30 188	30 998	34 766	86 337	29 156	24 639
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 635	29 327	30 825	43 803	28 711	32 433	40 760	79 786	33 703	25 881
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 722	28 558	27 931	38 658	26 359	32 795	47 126	51 942	36 653	25 176
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 508	29 815	33 208	48 316	31 708	32 111	36 387	86 337	30 879	26 120
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 994	20 617	18 861	22 074	16 314	18 034	22 648	—	16 625	10 341
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 434	10 566	14 267	12 580	8 291	11 384	17 563	—	12 449	9 555
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 554	28 900	29 144	34 546	27 371	30 199	26 019	—	19 739	18 720
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	750	834	897	710	515	653	1 000	21	469	242
Householder worked in 1989	567	521	625	505	371	440	696	21	304	97
With related children under 18 years	290	345	497	355	312	378	433	4	220	117
With related children under 5 years	137	177	255	178	138	211	114	—	111	90
Married-couple families	573	572	569	565	257	405	835	21	366	150
Householder worked in 1989	433	377	392	420	200	286	611	21	336	55
With related children under 18 years	205	231	273	268	144	198	354	4	179	38
With related children under 5 years	111	123	150	146	73	119	83	—	91	38
Female householder, no husband present	120	197	272	118	195	215	143	—	96	70
Householder worked in 1989	84	100	207	58	114	142	72	—	66	26
With related children under 18 years	60	96	203	76	119	147	73	—	41	64
With related children under 5 years	19	54	89	32	42	77	25	—	20	37
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 261	975	692	562	677	542	662	—	341	289
Nonfamily householder	799	753	502	390	508	372	529	—	278	179
65 years and over	203	387	211	117	189	152	243	—	88	65
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 317	3 409	3 424	2 718	2 313	2 514	3 678	67	1 800	891
Persons under 18 years	504	609	953	655	587	654	752	10	408	158
Related children under 18 years	504	609	953	655	579	654	752	10	408	158
Related children 5 to 17 years	353	375	607	449	358	347	617	10	274	48
Persons 65 years and over	514	833	509	375	316	353	787	—	301	196
Persons 75 years and over	244	382	194	156	147	163	316	—	115	73
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	63	103	153	66	136	139	24	—	41	82
Percent below poverty level	8.4	12.4	17.1	9.3	26.4	21.3	2.4	—	8.7	33.9
Householder worked in 1989	33	13	83	13	79	57	5	—	19	28
With related children under 18 years	48	79	146	59	136	123	24	—	41	75
With related children under 5 years	28	50	100	28	58	78	10	—	26	62
Married-couple families	17	42	61	21	43	35	—	—	21	10
Householder worked in 1989	4	5	35	—	43	7	—	—	7	—
With related children under 18 years	10	30	54	14	43	19	—	—	21	10
With related children under 5 years	10	14	43	14	23	19	—	—	14	10
Female householder, no husband present	32	61	87	39	88	85	24	—	20	50
Householder worked in 1989	15	8	48	7	31	44	5	—	12	12
With related children under 18 years	24	49	87	39	88	85	24	—	20	50
With related children under 5 years	11	36	57	14	30	52	10	—	12	37
Unrelated individuals	616	299	179	85	340	199	56	—	85	118
Nonfamily householder	300	178	105	57	203	110	25	—	54	60
65 years and over	33	122	74	9	85	70	19	—	21	28
Persons	791	577	804	294	870	632	116	—	238	334
Percent below poverty level	23.8	16.9	23.5	10.8	37.6	25.1	3.2	—	13.2	37.5
Persons under 18 years	73	116	396	122	339	220	36	—	87	105
Related children under 18 years	73	116	396	122	339	220	36	—	87	105
Related children 5 to 17 years	37	48	223	92	224	128	26	—	67	24
Persons 65 years and over	33	151	74	9	88	87	19	—	21	39
Persons 75 years and over	10	102	28	—	48	35	8	—	13	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	404	203	164	103	250	141	24	—	103	142
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	998	733	1 021	367	974	796	245	—	395	388
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 484	1 534	1 921	709	1 384	1 152	801	—	735	469

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County—Con.								Endicott village, Broome County	
	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 13A	Tract 13S
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	642	835	1 382	2 290	2 124	1 179	1 951	1 795	1 925	998
Less than \$5,000	137	150	207	141	53	19	118	114	52	103
\$5,000 to \$9,999	336	344	358	372	152	91	245	364	222	227
\$10,000 to \$14,999	68	157	279	330	131	80	265	185	224	133
\$15,000 to \$24,999	52	114	309	553	329	148	339	336	417	187
\$25,000 to \$34,999	28	46	148	308	351	138	319	267	427	151
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	18	60	263	462	146	308	332	263	144
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	6	21	210	340	341	230	179	280	53
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	61	130	104	120	9	40	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	52	176	112	7	9	—	—
Median (dollars)	6 662	8 178	11 607	20 301	36 353	47 862	25 212	21 781	25 628	16 034
Mean (dollars)	9 656	11 039	14 905	27 941	43 951	56 625	30 014	25 900	29 270	20 624
Families	154	104	474	934	1 447	824	1 196	1 237	1 233	421
Median income (dollars)	8 640	16 667	16 786	30 150	41 943	58 116	33 838	25 964	28 149	20 977
Males 15 years and over, with income	349	542	1 215	1 933	1 849	1 056	1 723	1 511	1 640	772
Median income (dollars)	6 723	6 870	8 041	12 906	24 325	31 360	16 815	16 328	17 727	12 448
Percent year-round full-time workers	18.1	22.0	32.3	38.0	52.5	52.0	44.5	47.5	49.3	47.2
Females 15 years and over, with income	19 205	17 639	15 714	23 733	39 009	49 761	25 797	22 154	26 377	15 950
Median income (dollars)	577	591	1 511	2 289	2 093	1 065	1 936	1 643	1 801	712
Percent year-round full-time workers	6 455	6 507	5 592	8 527	11 461	12 676	9 402	8 569	10 029	8 254
Median income (dollars)	11.4	11.0	13.8	26.7	23.6	32.2	30.4	28.2	35.4	26.7
Per capita income (dollars)	11 477	13 317	11 889	19 688	21 823	23 375	17 792	17 016	17 689	16 620
	6 671	7 771	7 150	12 765	18 531	23 535	12 304	10 151	12 714	10 598
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	642	835	1 382	2 290	2 124	1 179	1 951	1 795	1 925	998
With earnings	178	358	1 003	1 748	1 545	930	1 499	1 321	1 440	746
Mean earnings (dollars)	12 551	13 361	15 743	26 706	43 188	53 188	30 258	27 128	30 634	21 541
With Social Security income	418	421	334	646	811	438	709	519	710	242
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 057	5 882	6 124	7 726	8 868	8 916	7 189	9 364	7 816	7 526
With public assistance income	160	142	199	172	48	60	148	244	98	137
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 822	3 913	4 146	4 308	6 052	4 412	3 826	4 671	3 708	3 384
With retirement income	143	135	160	391	567	262	392	315	507	136
Mean retirement income (dollars)	2 769	3 712	5 061	7 206	10 196	10 449	5 588	6 123	5 974	6 419
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	11 336	19 947	19 673	37 744	51 229	70 462	37 567	28 880	34 100	25 500
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 034	15 782	18 663	41 515	58 137	60 310	34 384	26 885	33 593	22 358
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 406	22 883	20 601	34 806	47 030	76 304	39 869	31 040	34 454	30 624
Married-couple families (dollars)	15 383	21 479	22 593	42 398	54 488	76 879	42 832	34 985	36 629	29 719
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 406	22 000	23 611	50 561	61 917	68 554	42 710	36 363	39 432	28 864
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 406	21 419	21 300	35 981	49 401	81 612	42 917	33 707	34 778	30 755
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 219	18 557	12 482	21 817	30 692	32 303	22 837	14 456	22 167	14 615
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 219	18 557	8 159	14 385	24 991	11 413	14 552	9 535	14 600	10 588
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	16 156	29 552	32 688	45 800	30 243	22 668	28 795	40 927
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	154	104	474	934	1 447	824	1 196	1 237	1 233	421
Householder worked in 1989	67	67	348	711	1 028	675	949	829	839	325
With related children under 18 years	88	43	237	435	581	312	523	678	525	261
With related children under 5 years	27	9	137	231	221	110	244	356	240	124
Married-couple families	86	58	261	693	1 208	698	859	823	910	283
Householder worked in 1989	13	29	186	520	895	584	681	590	605	241
With related children under 18 years	20	6	146	309	498	253	360	406	371	155
With related children under 5 years	20	—	74	150	189	88	159	189	234	92
Female householder, no husband present	68	28	148	200	216	107	250	371	257	113
Householder worked in 1989	54	20	111	154	118	72	197	196	175	67
With related children under 18 years	68	28	78	124	83	47	131	253	126	98
With related children under 5 years	7	—	55	81	32	22	75	157	6	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	696	883	1 585	2 308	863	502	1 058	831	858	742
Nonfamily householder	488	731	908	1 356	677	355	755	558	692	577
65 years and over	383	336	188	450	320	172	310	191	285	129
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 146	1 154	2 860	5 032	5 043	2 814	4 702	4 621	4 435	1 932
Persons under 18 years	167	54	347	750	976	551	971	1 245	912	412
Related children under 18 years	155	47	331	738	964	551	971	1 242	906	407
Related children 5 to 17 years	116	41	183	496	658	399	665	799	600	235
Persons 65 years and over	468	386	354	762	1 077	554	782	619	888	252
Persons 75 years and over	272	225	188	353	485	202	342	248	412	104
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	92	17	110	85	19	23	93	251	44	86
Percent below poverty level	59.7	16.3	23.2	9.1	1.3	2.8	7.8	20.3	3.6	20.4
Householder worked in 1989	44	9	69	57	—	18	68	109	30	54
With related children under 18 years	78	17	88	67	11	23	84	243	44	86
With related children under 5 years	27	9	53	58	11	4	61	177	24	48
Married-couple families	34	—	38	35	8	9	16	54	24	28
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	25	16	—	—	7	19	10	20
With related children under 18 years	20	—	35	17	—	—	7	46	24	28
With related children under 5 years	20	—	19	17	—	—	7	28	24	28
Female householder, no husband present	58	8	72	50	11	14	77	197	20	58
Householder worked in 1989	44	—	44	41	—	9	61	90	20	34
With related children under 18 years	58	8	53	50	11	14	77	197	20	58
With related children under 5 years	7	—	34	41	11	4	54	149	—	20
Unrelated individuals	343	402	890	1 082	198	138	318	211	139	212
Nonfamily householder	242	295	397	396	91	58	163	88	114	158
65 years and over	179	88	37	74	8	24	70	22	79	23
Persons	642	440	1 210	1 338	252	224	609	920	289	459
Percent below poverty level	56.0	38.1	42.3	26.6	5.0	8.0	13.0	19.9	6.5	23.8
Persons under 18 years	145	28	145	143	38	47	185	389	91	136
Related children under 18 years	139	21	129	131	26	47	185	386	85	131
Related children 5 to 17 years	100	15	67	73	6	42	104	176	46	58
Persons 65 years and over	189	88	74	74	25	24	70	22	79	23
Persons 75 years and over	121	38	57	12	—	14	33	10	79	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	262	177	626	729	116	86	260	472	52	185
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	764	589	1 508	1 565	356	252	799	1 124	521	523
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	938	843	2 041	2 231	727	476	1 489	1 840	1 329	961

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Endicott village, Broome County—Con.		Endwell COP, Broome County					Johnson City village, Broome County		
	Tract 136	Tract 137 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 138	Tract 139
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 855	1 469	1 273	1 322	1 019	1 509	58	—	1 633	1 297
Less than \$5,000	76	90	11	51	17	55	—	—	31	59
\$5,000 to \$9,999	213	148	30	132	58	113	—	—	291	202
\$10,000 to \$14,999	223	173	25	170	28	96	—	—	185	241
\$15,000 to \$24,999	410	265	108	279	223	167	7	—	423	282
\$25,000 to \$34,999	389	274	180	171	194	148	9	—	299	317
\$35,000 to \$49,999	300	334	243	342	215	303	17	—	287	137
\$50,000 to \$74,999	219	152	358	139	225	330	7	—	81	49
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	27	191	34	53	201	14	—	36	10
\$100,000 or more	16	6	127	4	6	96	4	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	25 115	26 406	52 049	26 151	34 250	44 058	48 750	—	21 339	20 521
Mean (dollars)	28 146	28 813	59 016	29 759	38 840	49 355	59 991	—	25 732	22 400
Families	987	799	1 059	762	768	1 085	50	—	1 044	638
Median income (dollars)	29 344	33 491	56 837	35 294	38 456	51 825	51 250	—	28 456	25 714
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 348	1 121	1 366	1 011	963	1 369	59	—	1 314	988
Median income (dollars)	20 268	20 494	38 050	21 347	26 788	31 958	47 243	—	15 754	14 365
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.3	56.4	62.1	54.4	59.2	58.0	81.4	—	46.3	41.2
Median income (dollars)	26 780	27 477	47 092	27 708	34 808	43 163	51 146	—	22 262	21 847
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 670	1 315	1 204	1 104	1 008	1 428	42	—	1 536	1 186
Median income (dollars)	10 345	10 769	11 922	11 905	9 161	11 201	13 654	—	9 027	9 144
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.6	29.6	32.6	32.0	32.0	32.1	28.6	—	29.9	32.9
Median income (dollars)	17 997	16 504	21 216	17 607	21 156	21 417	45 210	—	16 673	15 375
Per capita income (dollars)	13 312	13 671	21 354	13 992	16 078	20 434	22 595	—	11 699	10 573
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 855	1 469	1 273	1 322	1 019	1 509	58	—	1 633	1 297
With earnings	1 423	1 061	1 036	989	760	1 152	51	—	1 089	946
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 408	30 558	58 382	29 332	38 922	48 576	63 186	—	28 065	23 373
With Social Security income	616	412	322	423	370	439	7	—	748	381
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 344	7 959	10 051	8 808	9 415	8 395	12 836	—	8 030	7 459
With public assistance income	167	59	31	65	32	65	—	—	83	135
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 023	3 716	5 225	3 544	7 208	2 496	—	—	3 283	2 994
With retirement income	345	274	339	332	298	395	16	—	487	205
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 478	8 287	12 117	9 092	10 391	12 006	2 949	—	4 640	7 668
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	31 320	35 750	64 193	34 283	42 378	59 394	61 638	—	30 800	27 585
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 862	31 646	62 269	30 200	41 710	55 386	73 900	—	33 680	25 918
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 886	39 308	65 488	37 920	42 840	61 800	52 758	—	29 316	29 405
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 831	40 135	66 512	38 882	43 827	62 854	61 638	—	33 588	31 278
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 923	38 330	64 726	37 929	45 057	60 985	73 900	—	40 155	31 248
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 330	41 471	67 724	39 582	43 022	63 861	52 758	—	30 492	31 309
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 106	17 988	37 540	16 681	28 642	35 392	—	—	21 940	21 089
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 788	12 358	30 957	10 858	17 328	29 742	—	—	17 941	15 619
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 320	28 695	42 177	28 206	46 871	42 040	—	—	24 759	28 868
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	987	799	1 059	762	768	1 085	50	—	1 044	638
Householder worked in 1989	766	634	845	559	555	842	34	—	668	455
With related children under 18 years	439	371	426	368	320	412	25	—	378	333
With related children under 5 years	200	155	122	148	108	193	11	—	147	154
Married-couple families	733	611	977	597	685	937	50	—	796	436
Householder worked in 1989	542	508	793	465	504	721	34	—	496	322
With related children under 18 years	278	260	395	253	274	328	25	—	255	218
With related children under 5 years	133	125	116	102	99	148	11	—	86	119
Female householder, no husband present	198	148	75	143	47	111	—	—	208	155
Householder worked in 1989	168	92	52	83	29	84	—	—	138	101
With related children under 18 years	121	97	31	104	29	65	—	—	109	91
With related children under 5 years	50	30	6	42	9	33	—	—	47	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 074	799	236	687	305	482	8	—	704	849
Nonfamily householder	868	670	214	560	251	424	8	—	589	659
65 years and over	304	217	55	184	119	200	—	—	320	188
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 881	3 131	3 500	2 827	2 490	3 630	155	—	3 547	2 680
Persons under 18 years	756	670	801	589	517	719	35	—	639	550
Related children under 18 years	756	663	801	589	517	719	35	—	639	550
Related children 5 to 17 years	507	445	634	392	395	495	19	—	448	348
Persons 65 years and over	663	507	469	532	553	565	16	—	971	359
Persons 75 years and over	334	253	132	247	155	186	16	—	370	130
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	68	61	12	79	18	28	—	—	54	64
Percent below poverty level	6.9	7.6	1.1	10.4	2.3	2.6	—	—	5.2	10.0
Householder worked in 1989	28	30	7	54	11	11	—	—	17	32
With related children under 18 years	49	40	7	73	11	14	—	—	20	52
With related children under 5 years	39	24	—	28	4	10	—	—	11	27
Married-couple families	31	18	12	18	7	18	—	—	18	27
Householder worked in 1989	—	12	7	18	—	6	—	—	6	22
With related children under 18 years	13	6	7	12	—	4	—	—	4	15
With related children under 5 years	13	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7
Female householder, no husband present	37	43	—	61	11	5	—	—	36	34
Householder worked in 1989	28	18	—	36	—	—	—	—	11	7
With related children under 18 years	37	43	—	61	11	5	—	—	16	34
With related children under 5 years	26	18	—	23	4	5	—	—	11	17
Unrelated individuals	225	134	16	77	12	112	—	—	111	245
Nonfamily householder	118	106	11	49	12	96	—	—	61	143
65 years and over	77	35	6	23	12	84	—	—	37	44
Persons	421	314	52	288	56	183	—	—	264	462
Percent below poverty level	10.8	10.0	1.5	10.2	2.2	5.0	—	—	7.4	17.2
Persons under 18 years	96	100	13	100	19	21	—	—	50	116
Related children under 18 years	96	100	13	100	19	21	—	—	50	116
Related children 5 to 17 years	40	65	13	70	14	11	—	—	39	83
Persons 65 years and over	113	54	6	23	12	84	—	—	72	47
Persons 75 years and over	62	39	6	16	—	55	—	—	22	20
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	94	134	11	125	32	32	—	—	61	188
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	498	398	64	373	152	240	—	—	441	591
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 313	868	102	786	356	476	—	—	1 040	1 189

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnson City village, Broome County—Con.			Remainder of Broome County						
	Tract 140	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 102.98	Tract 119.01	Tract 119.02	Tract 119.03	Tract 120.01	Tract 121.01	Tract 121.02
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 492	1 548	1 299	2 008	1 027	887	848	609	1 548	1 496
Less than \$5,000	107	15	48	58	23	27	38	16	19	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	310	167	73	114	88	41	86	45	88	79
\$10,000 to \$14,999	217	215	123	184	97	63	97	51	94	72
\$15,000 to \$24,999	296	316	157	427	246	227	193	138	261	211
\$25,000 to \$34,999	280	219	198	311	230	148	175	117	290	292
\$35,000 to \$49,999	169	378	312	450	224	159	144	144	337	318
\$50,000 to \$74,999	113	197	239	315	101	172	83	80	374	355
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	35	114	106	9	34	23	13	73	129
\$100,000 or more	—	6	35	43	9	16	9	5	12	30
Median (dollars)	19 661	28 164	36 468	32 500	27 571	29 632	25 446	29 309	36 078	38 929
Mean (dollars)	21 992	30 492	40 149	36 976	30 380	36 028	29 248	32 622	38 649	43 074
Families	796	1 019	827	1 607	792	712	661	507	1 214	1 220
Median income (dollars)	26 078	37 306	41 367	35 702	30 433	36 204	27 679	30 759	41 124	43 047
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 249	1 385	1 207	2 059	1 044	982	824	617	1 567	1 485
Median income (dollars)	12 352	19 014	26 708	21 407	17 644	17 218	17 078	18 068	21 778	25 890
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.6	46.7	56.2	59.7	54.7	56.4	51.3	62.4	58.3	55.6
Median income (dollars)	23 094	30 366	35 856	31 047	23 819	24 881	22 225	22 230	28 542	34 301
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 293	1 618	1 426	1 806	946	842	742	577	1 437	1 438
Median income (dollars)	8 837	8 925	10 537	9 145	8 395	11 797	9 556	9 268	11 742	11 705
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.7	26.5	24.1	32.3	31.3	42.2	38.0	37.4	39.0	28.0
Median income (dollars)	16 394	16 844	20 938	18 071	16 321	18 348	15 625	16 513	22 052	20 109
Per capita income (dollars)	9 752	12 545	17 906	13 372	10 470	12 056	9 993	10 854	14 040	15 771
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 492	1 548	1 299	2 008	1 027	887	848	609	1 548	1 496
With earnings	1 071	1 040	1 001	1 722	891	752	689	527	1 332	1 197
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 911	32 509	40 857	35 960	28 348	37 219	29 192	32 964	37 724	41 877
With Social Security income	458	669	397	475	292	209	227	112	376	462
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 595	9 086	8 516	8 389	8 207	7 266	7 529	7 814	8 355	9 361
With public assistance income	168	84	40	61	25	25	75	60	34	46
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 881	3 535	5 889	3 983	4 428	5 813	3 780	4 878	5 217	4 561
With retirement income	296	522	297	324	161	149	147	75	291	369
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 562	5 693	7 722	9 481	8 258	6 121	5 460	8 300	8 716	8 246
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	27 892	36 326	47 144	40 882	33 093	39 805	31 753	33 730	42 533	47 510
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 936	39 184	50 532	41 009	32 637	40 603	29 616	32 369	41 052	49 164
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 896	34 516	44 951	40 756	33 664	38 927	34 589	35 564	44 005	46 223
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 489	39 992	51 458	43 120	35 213	40 455	33 114	36 288	44 356	49 908
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 384	44 950	60 556	44 395	35 831	42 681	31 399	36 225	44 930	51 852
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 727	36 565	46 283	41 948	34 497	37 838	35 216	36 366	43 822	48 333
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 668	22 394	21 516	20 626	16 627	28 105	17 035	11 643	29 128	26 875
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 703	15 720	13 547	20 289	12 373	5 043	15 639	8 525	21 202	24 824
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 633	26 546	30 753	21 299	24 001	40 685	20 493	21 621	40 025	28 373
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All income levels in 1989										
Families	796	1 019	827	1 607	792	712	661	507	1 214	1 220
Householder worked in 1989	565	671	616	1 312	649	615	541	440	993	919
With related children under 18 years	408	402	360	842	446	389	389	301	639	549
With related children under 5 years	201	176	140	318	167	167	183	139	241	208
Married-couple families	525	739	673	1 426	680	642	563	446	1 031	1 075
Householder worked in 1989	387	503	495	1 155	561	556	463	391	841	820
With related children under 18 years	253	309	269	727	371	357	318	248	506	493
With related children under 5 years	123	149	109	311	139	139	152	109	209	196
Female householder, no husband present	208	206	95	147	82	34	73	42	114	109
Householder worked in 1989	119	113	68	123	60	28	53	30	90	74
With related children under 18 years	104	79	61	98	52	18	54	38	91	49
With related children under 5 years	43	22	23	7	15	12	27	22	32	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 023	639	581	515	333	233	247	146	478	366
Nonfamily householder	696	529	472	401	235	175	187	102	334	276
65 years and over	258	287	122	132	69	61	76	28	118	144
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 388	3 635	2 972	5 567	2 971	2 693	2 469	1 836	4 281	4 077
Persons under 18 years	739	755	531	1 473	897	795	784	599	1 144	997
Related children under 18 years	732	755	531	1 473	887	790	778	596	1 144	997
Related children 5 to 17 years	525	519	388	1 040	666	559	531	421	867	717
Persons 65 years and over	487	866	508	545	324	246	230	133	419	597
Persons 75 years and over	213	432	202	171	113	82	87	39	136	203
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	91	35	19	65	56	23	58	51	42	22
Percent below poverty level	11.4	3.4	2.3	4.0	7.1	3.2	8.8	10.1	3.5	1.8
Householder worked in 1989	27	17	6	41	35	6	37	35	24	—
With related children under 18 years	80	29	13	57	46	23	47	43	37	11
With related children under 5 years	58	16	—	—	30	17	33	24	22	11
Married-couple families	27	6	6	36	28	11	43	25	15	6
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	6	20	18	—	27	19	10	—
With related children under 18 years	16	—	—	28	18	—	32	19	10	6
With related children under 5 years	16	—	—	—	11	5	24	12	10	6
Female householder, no husband present	42	29	13	29	22	12	15	26	20	12
Householder worked in 1989	9	17	—	21	11	6	10	16	7	—
With related children under 18 years	42	29	13	29	22	12	15	24	20	5
With related children under 5 years	24	16	—	—	13	12	9	12	12	5
Unrelated individuals	394	107	67	111	69	61	65	31	75	68
Nonfamily householder	183	48	49	81	32	37	39	13	25	35
65 years and over	45	15	20	27	14	23	21	6	13	24
Persons	672	199	111	344	256	158	304	213	188	129
Percent below poverty level	19.8	5.5	3.7	6.2	8.6	5.9	12.3	11.6	4.4	3.2
Persons under 18 years	146	52	20	100	109	60	143	103	53	18
Related children under 18 years	139	52	20	100	99	55	137	100	53	18
Related children 5 to 17 years	84	22	20	100	58	29	88	62	34	7
Persons 65 years and over	51	26	24	43	31	23	28	9	13	24
Persons 75 years and over	31	17	6	11	14	16	19	6	13	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	354	90	56	93	51	43	94	39	61	21
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	882	349	240	591	440	286	496	358	253	193
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 442	768	474	1 416	924	616	900	622	776	576

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Braome County—Con.							
	Tract 121.03	Tract 122.01	Tract 122.02	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127.01
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 475	1 086	1 636	1 824	914	2 206	2 251	2 216
Less than \$5,000	56	13	51	63	40	97	—	52
\$5,000 to \$9,999	100	99	153	200	99	185	190	110
\$10,000 to \$14,999	94	63	155	212	75	210	220	211
\$15,000 to \$24,999	296	204	248	330	247	362	490	375
\$25,000 to \$34,999	298	209	396	377	195	455	378	512
\$35,000 to \$49,999	309	195	342	362	157	524	521	480
\$50,000 to \$74,999	239	216	277	200	80	283	338	378
\$75,000 to \$99,999	70	58	7	55	14	33	78	76
\$100,000 or more	13	29	7	25	7	57	36	22
Median (dollars)	29 839	32 031	29 197	27 762	24 865	30 901	32 359	31 526
Mean (dollars)	34 804	38 185	31 241	30 608	28 523	33 030	35 383	34 753
Families	1 138	833	1 282	1 435	722	1 718	1 718	1 688
Median income (dollars)	34 297	37 782	31 449	29 466	29 187	34 486	35 696	34 309
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 480	1 025	1 589	1 899	941	2 217	2 237	2 170
Median income (dollars)	20 463	22 936	21 335	18 402	16 534	20 108	19 859	21 431
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.0	58.1	57.3	57.2	46.8	54.2	55.0	58.1
Median income (dollars)	26 885	30 000	25 572	25 372	26 184	25 948	26 597	27 000
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 285	1 052	1 503	1 660	852	1 939	2 073	2 114
Median income (dollars)	9 883	9 533	9 319	7 566	7 165	10 801	11 792	10 813
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.0	30.9	37.5	29.0	26.9	38.8	41.0	36.4
Median income (dollars)	19 667	19 479	14 979	17 385	15 114	17 707	18 548	18 018
Per capita income (dollars)	13 133	14 965	11 350	10 122	10 143	11 298	13 072	12 370
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 475	1 086	1 636	1 824	914	2 206	2 251	2 216
With earnings	1 204	873	1 325	1 535	674	1 842	1 852	1 873
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 153	37 640	32 517	30 698	29 947	33 415	36 244	33 922
With Social Security income	444	384	437	499	294	550	635	607
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 402	9 085	7 818	7 351	8 222	7 895	8 314	8 228
With public assistance income	55	36	120	79	62	186	97	128
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 878	5 467	2 612	5 796	4 594	5 252	3 589	4 381
With retirement income	278	302	293	283	179	375	465	449
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 549	7 150	6 407	6 015	6 912	5 045	7 349	6 745
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	38 778	42 917	34 192	32 415	31 201	36 947	39 092	37 552
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 782	46 085	33 915	34 471	32 362	34 596	40 509	38 130
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 665	40 901	34 451	29 853	30 196	39 497	37 962	36 982
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 985	44 992	36 311	34 052	33 684	39 473	42 460	39 471
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 689	50 011	36 711	35 342	36 747	38 204	45 029	41 727
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 390	41 895	35 978	32 000	31 151	40 764	40 425	37 730
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 345	26 605	15 211	16 961	14 658	19 999	20 223	20 952
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 807	19 726	12 553	12 040	9 168	16 885	17 494	15 851
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 055	32 161	18 164	18 003	25 911	25 282	23 264	27 414
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 138	833	1 282	1 435	722	1 718	1 718	1 688
Householder worked in 1989	862	631	1 033	1 186	564	1 371	1 413	1 317
With related children under 18 years	551	339	632	847	346	913	838	889
With related children under 5 years	253	163	232	429	135	431	363	329
Married-couple families	971	739	1 099	1 251	621	1 472	1 428	1 429
Householder worked in 1989	732	578	922	1 062	494	1 188	1 187	1 130
With related children under 18 years	454	291	517	789	290	744	668	715
With related children under 5 years	230	149	198	401	103	370	315	292
Female householder, no husband present	117	94	114	103	61	151	222	170
Householder worked in 1989	86	53	50	73	43	113	175	98
With related children under 18 years	87	48	66	44	43	97	147	112
With related children under 5 years	23	14	19	18	22	22	48	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	475	288	477	627	243	700	805	768
Nonfamily householder	337	253	354	389	192	488	533	528
65 years and over	128	88	168	135	106	194	174	172
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 939	2 712	4 444	5 438	2 595	6 428	6 046	6 247
Persons under 18 years	972	588	1 226	1 567	710	1 894	1 524	1 685
Related children under 18 years	958	588	1 220	1 547	710	1 884	1 517	1 677
Related children 5 to 17 years	676	417	887	1 092	561	1 321	1 054	1 252
Persons 65 years and over	480	507	469	551	391	594	645	650
Persons 75 years and over	125	189	124	229	149	217	238	229
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	52	23	72	161	81	120	70	67
Percent below poverty level	4.6	2.8	5.6	11.2	11.2	7.0	4.1	4.0
Householder worked in 1989	19	8	41	107	48	74	36	34
With related children under 18 years	38	8	72	121	52	97	45	57
With related children under 5 years	22	8	26	102	28	50	28	37
Married-couple families	30	8	35	121	41	69	25	31
Householder worked in 1989	10	—	22	96	25	49	17	16
With related children under 18 years	16	—	35	102	12	48	8	21
With related children under 5 years	5	—	7	83	2	30	—	13
Female householder, no husband present	22	15	37	20	29	44	45	30
Householder worked in 1989	9	8	19	11	15	18	19	12
With related children under 18 years	22	8	37	9	29	42	37	30
With related children under 5 years	17	8	19	9	18	18	28	24
Unrelated individuals	121	38	105	210	59	219	98	160
Nonfamily householder	46	19	61	89	27	95	61	73
65 years and over	7	—	47	40	21	47	17	32
Persons	282	93	377	797	346	639	344	391
Percent below poverty level	7.2	3.4	8.5	14.7	13.3	9.9	5.7	6.3
Persons under 18 years	91	16	157	283	161	243	125	111
Related children under 18 years	77	16	151	263	161	233	125	103
Related children 5 to 17 years	48	10	122	152	134	161	76	59
Persons 65 years and over	15	—	59	46	29	47	33	42
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	23	24	9	28	9	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	190	34	91	233	84	310	63	118
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	478	194	515	1 083	491	952	601	610
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	936	432	1 160	2 092	775	1 915	1 474	1 605

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.							
	Tract 127.02	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 133.01	Tract 133.03	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 137 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 745	1 978	374	520	2 199	1 095	1 971	—
Less than \$5,000	18	47	—	15	47	38	29	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	68	157	23	83	223	27	42	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	114	179	32	58	177	21	106	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	263	415	63	77	372	121	180	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	264	336	75	134	461	133	223	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	407	352	87	102	511	233	466	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	372	387	89	31	281	343	567	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	99	83	5	20	88	140	224	—
\$100,000 or more	140	22	—	—	39	39	134	—
Median (dollars)	39 240	30 840	34 286	26 534	30 789	48 517	47 520	—
Mean (dollars)	48 697	37 149	36 474	28 139	34 428	49 393	52 810	—
Families	1 430	1 365	317	338	1 520	943	1 665	—
Median income (dollars)	41 204	36 803	35 987	31 750	36 597	50 053	51 073	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 778	2 142	399	442	1 996	1 212	2 095	—
Median income (dollars)	25 575	17 651	19 671	21 025	22 220	31 225	33 418	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.1	39.4	46.6	43.7	57.6	63.1	66.4	—
Median income (dollars)	31 652	31 120	36 630	25 481	30 226	40 269	40 962	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 621	2 094	356	468	1 937	1 078	1 878	—
Median income (dollars)	11 470	10 183	7 399	10 700	10 830	11 346	11 677	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.8	29.7	23.9	46.2	35.7	36.0	34.8	—
Median income (dollars)	21 336	20 706	15 417	15 857	21 266	22 115	24 821	—
Per capita income (dollars)	17 001	14 065	13 222	11 863	14 057	16 495	18 030	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 745	1 978	374	520	2 199	1 095	1 971	—
With earnings	1 515	1 404	303	378	1 748	956	1 763	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	47 450	40 244	33 073	30 558	35 228	49 245	53 150	—
With Social Security income	404	812	151	143	670	214	425	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 969	8 220	9 629	7 651	7 999	7 711	8 279	—
With public assistance income	47	94	6	49	90	11	16	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 560	3 935	4 174	4 445	3 231	4 200	3 653	—
With retirement income	307	487	143	127	506	154	317	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 274	6 892	6 502	8 273	8 446	10 460	7 775	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	51 711	44 045	39 963	35 243	39 307	50 769	55 532	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 099	46 013	40 365	30 568	36 352	49 115	57 181	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 108	42 823	39 730	39 918	41 637	52 138	53 544	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	54 283	46 882	40 003	37 269	41 950	52 720	57 839	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 024	50 715	40 822	32 114	41 728	51 259	60 121	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 502	44 384	39 521	42 874	42 111	53 975	55 293	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 431	29 376	30 859	25 867	19 910	38 123	34 330	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 267	20 488	—	22 615	15 930	44 573	37 949	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 704	33 018	30 859	27 492	27 578	36 440	25 886	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 430	1 365	317	338	1 520	943	1 665	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 229	919	216	291	1 137	793	1 463	—
With related children under 18 years	689	538	116	173	694	451	933	—
With related children under 5 years	266	238	48	99	372	146	384	—
Married-couple families	1 269	1 110	297	286	1 264	840	1 496	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 092	785	205	243	924	729	1 334	—
With related children under 18 years	606	447	110	153	538	396	804	—
With related children under 5 years	252	206	48	92	294	136	364	—
Female householder, no husband present	116	203	9	39	199	58	140	—
Householder worked in 1989	97	98	—	35	165	37	100	—
With related children under 18 years	61	63	—	13	138	28	106	—
With related children under 5 years	5	20	—	7	69	5	13	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	432	738	57	198	841	213	385	—
Nonfamily householder	315	613	57	182	679	152	306	—
65 years and over	120	289	28	42	216	43	106	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 001	4 768	1 020	1 248	5 368	3 280	5 797	—
Persons under 18 years	1 325	964	231	307	1 228	861	1 564	—
Related children under 18 years	1 319	962	231	307	1 228	861	1 564	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	957	658	165	192	844	647	1 089	—
Persons 65 years and over	501	1 077	189	169	808	203	447	—
Persons 75 years and over	177	522	61	83	287	61	149	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	25	36	8	26	95	27	33	—
Percent below poverty level	1.7	2.6	2.5	7.7	6.3	2.9	2.0	—
Householder worked in 1989	14	16	8	18	68	10	18	—
With related children under 18 years	25	15	8	21	68	23	33	—
With related children under 5 years	5	11	—	7	61	—	7	—
Married-couple families	20	23	8	15	34	18	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	14	5	8	7	16	5	—	—
With related children under 18 years	20	5	8	15	7	18	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	5	13	—	11	61	4	33	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	11	—	11	52	—	18	—
With related children under 18 years	5	10	—	6	61	—	33	—
With related children under 5 years	5	8	—	—	61	—	7	—
Unrelated individuals	64	105	—	44	96	39	68	—
Nonfamily householder	17	55	—	44	54	27	34	—
65 years and over	4	34	—	7	9	17	21	—
Persons	152	204	27	154	327	133	202	—
Percent below poverty level	3.0	4.3	2.6	12.3	6.1	4.1	3.5	—
Persons under 18 years	44	31	13	58	96	34	74	—
Related children under 18 years	44	29	13	58	96	34	74	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	38	13	13	53	37	34	68	—
Persons 65 years and over	4	56	—	7	27	17	29	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	42	—	—	—	4	14	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	89	90	—	49	152	106	85	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	229	388	38	186	612	149	234	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	782	825	169	310	1 172	290	503	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.					Tioga County		
	Tract 143	Tract 144	Tract 145	Tract 146	Tract 147.98	Tract 201.98	Tract 202	Tract 203
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	3 192	2 049	1 394	1 886	—	2 290	1 889	2 639
Less than \$5,000	175	27	18	10	—	68	63	97
\$5,000 to \$9,999	193	78	99	52	—	223	162	126
\$10,000 to \$14,999	185	144	57	83	—	201	251	157
\$15,000 to \$24,999	401	288	235	250	—	444	355	322
\$25,000 to \$34,999	340	378	228	275	—	389	359	279
\$35,000 to \$49,999	567	400	316	372	—	467	381	539
\$50,000 to \$74,999	615	475	272	514	—	379	224	662
\$75,000 to \$99,999	314	157	98	249	—	79	78	253
\$100,000 or more	402	102	71	81	—	40	16	204
Median (dollars)	43 500	38 606	37 381	46 209	—	30 274	28 086	44 552
Mean (dollars)	56 771	44 168	43 173	51 236	—	33 704	31 622	48 699
Families	2 075	1 586	1 091	1 566	—	1 835	1 489	2 129
Median income (dollars)	55 267	46 571	42 188	49 821	—	33 843	30 970	49 989
Males 15 years and over, with income	4 698	2 013	1 388	2 086	—	2 279	1 787	2 823
Median income (dollars)	12 083	28 466	26 511	31 600	—	19 627	17 532	28 883
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.8	55.5	60.9	61.0	—	58.8	55.4	61.6
Median income (dollars)	46 584	35 981	34 811	41 945	—	27 334	23 640	40 588
Females 15 years and over, with income	4 990	2 169	1 238	1 736	—	2 016	1 770	2 274
Median income (dollars)	4 723	10 779	11 033	10 764	—	8 755	11 043	12 209
Percent year-round full-time workers	14.6	33.1	32.8	32.6	—	33.8	41.9	34.4
Median income (dollars)	21 775	19 846	18 125	21 236	—	16 826	17 542	20 914
Per capita income (dollars)	16 259	16 524	16 049	17 626	—	11 643	11 308	17 249
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	3 192	2 049	1 394	1 886	—	2 290	1 889	2 639
With earnings	2 735	1 714	1 138	1 664	—	1 931	1 562	2 221
Mean earnings (dollars)	54 387	42 551	42 766	50 428	—	33 919	31 984	48 382
With Social Security income	722	635	424	367	—	557	485	624
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 500	8 569	8 849	7 837	—	7 494	7 891	7 732
With public assistance income	66	46	18	20	—	137	157	91
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 067	4 630	2 586	2 629	—	3 577	3 271	6 194
With retirement income	545	498	338	352	—	390	322	552
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 736	11 382	9 394	8 353	—	7 779	6 694	11 887
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	70 627	49 783	48 001	54 329	—	37 076	34 105	55 038
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	77 647	52 646	44 614	59 033	—	35 468	33 069	55 653
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 222	47 815	50 753	49 733	—	39 256	35 301	54 547
Married-couple families (dollars)	74 039	52 529	51 063	55 812	—	39 627	37 047	57 407
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	82 773	56 441	48 452	60 693	—	39 056	37 564	58 430
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 581	49 908	53 315	50 937	—	40 352	36 497	56 577
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	31 130	31 965	30 543	33 194	—	19 268	20 338	34 777
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 543	31 073	18 659	32 468	—	15 592	16 290	28 667
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 253	33 474	39 563	34 003	—	29 045	26 751	39 574
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	2 075	1 586	1 091	1 566	—	1 835	1 489	2 129
Householder worked in 1989	1 726	1 268	906	1 336	—	1 578	1 192	1 772
With related children under 18 years	831	681	497	809	—	1 086	844	958
With related children under 5 years	341	248	221	297	—	420	348	361
Married-couple families	1 911	1 381	920	1 459	—	1 570	1 213	1 917
Householder worked in 1989	1 603	1 100	778	1 259	—	1 362	1 006	1 615
With related children under 18 years	760	575	426	751	—	897	653	864
With related children under 5 years	308	233	191	290	—	349	262	328
Female householder, no husband present	115	132	146	74	—	161	199	166
Householder worked in 1989	86	117	110	64	—	131	126	128
With related children under 18 years	40	91	71	52	—	122	136	81
With related children under 5 years	14	—	30	7	—	46	60	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 799	569	341	420	—	639	549	638
Nonfamily householder	1 117	463	303	320	—	455	400	510
65 years and over	341	198	118	102	—	186	152	217
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 902	5 379	3 771	5 505	—	6 576	5 296	7 490
Persons under 18 years	1 444	1 215	982	1 498	—	2 022	1 614	1 896
Related children under 18 years	1 435	1 215	971	1 494	—	2 011	1 612	1 873
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 022	860	665	1 087	—	1 458	1 138	1 371
Persons 65 years and over	963	767	489	478	—	622	529	715
Persons 75 years and over	357	246	175	113	—	238	219	255
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	105	26	36	29	—	145	160	75
Percent below poverty level	5.1	1.6	3.3	1.9	—	7.9	10.7	3.5
Householder worked in 1989	47	16	25	14	—	106	109	37
With related children under 18 years	81	16	31	10	—	129	148	46
With related children under 5 years	34	—	17	—	—	62	73	27
Married-couple families	82	17	14	22	—	85	66	30
Householder worked in 1989	33	7	14	7	—	63	60	19
With related children under 18 years	58	7	14	3	—	72	59	19
With related children under 5 years	20	—	5	—	—	35	33	11
Female householder, no husband present	23	9	22	7	—	47	59	28
Householder worked in 1989	14	9	11	7	—	36	24	18
With related children under 18 years	23	9	17	7	—	46	59	18
With related children under 5 years	14	—	12	—	—	25	19	12
Unrelated individuals	642	76	28	33	—	150	122	144
Nonfamily householder	305	38	28	5	—	86	91	91
65 years and over	82	34	9	—	—	46	45	74
Persons	1 005	168	132	104	—	739	719	393
Percent below poverty level	12.7	3.1	3.5	1.9	—	11.2	13.6	5.2
Persons under 18 years	168	44	57	20	—	312	350	125
Related children under 18 years	159	44	52	16	—	301	348	102
Related children 5 to 17 years	116	44	35	16	—	206	243	68
Persons 65 years and over	120	40	9	—	—	80	64	82
Persons 75 years and over	75	13	—	—	—	33	37	45
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	622	42	33	49	—	198	173	148
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 082	271	217	137	—	1 034	925	529
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 652	533	668	601	—	2 127	1 733	1 174

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tioga County—Con.						
	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.01	Tract 207.02	Tract 207.03	Tract 208.97
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	3 180	1 761	2 595	1 032	1 601	1 787	-
Less than \$5,000	109	69	86	28	66	111	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999	62	209	196	85	197	326	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	138	239	261	69	167	230	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999	400	328	523	217	396	379	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	526	306	456	220	306	288	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	832	308	479	251	258	273	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999	685	176	438	135	146	107	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999	333	103	147	23	56	31	-
\$100,000 or more	95	23	9	4	9	42	-
Median (dollars)	41 402	26 168	29 430	30 875	24 241	21 159	-
Mean (dollars)	44 573	31 238	34 094	31 991	29 372	27 038	-
Families	2 682	1 145	1 975	782	1 237	1 187	-
Median income (dollars)	43 287	33 497	34 681	33 894	26 627	27 969	-
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 310	1 521	2 542	987	1 573	1 470	-
Median income (dollars)	28 058	19 617	19 829	19 922	17 717	17 000	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	66.1	49.2	58.9	57.4	55.9	47.0	-
Median income (dollars)	36 301	26 651	27 034	24 792	23 727	23 125	-
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 807	1 650	2 320	1 006	1 480	1 712	-
Median income (dollars)	10 276	8 802	10 617	10 636	7 460	7 752	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.6	30.3	35.0	37.5	33.8	27.1	-
Median income (dollars)	19 487	15 904	17 413	16 683	15 032	16 589	-
Per capita income (dollars)	15 176	12 521	12 197	11 398	10 809	11 107	-
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	3 180	1 761	2 595	1 032	1 601	1 787	-
With earnings	2 862	1 378	2 136	866	1 324	1 299	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 323	30 265	34 660	31 946	30 030	28 754	-
With Social Security income	541	534	726	310	376	634	-
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 295	7 784	7 531	7 412	8 055	7 565	-
With public assistance income	65	146	155	46	122	201	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 085	2 947	2 663	3 407	3 556	3 905	-
With retirement income	570	413	401	177	254	336	-
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 477	11 424	7 948	6 051	5 132	7 339	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	47 513	36 559	37 907	35 405	32 234	32 193	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 287	32 190	37 508	33 997	29 865	32 118	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 883	40 966	38 352	36 750	35 127	32 269	-
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 715	41 232	39 502	37 537	35 014	37 418	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 581	38 748	40 774	37 517	34 914	40 929	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 903	43 319	38 116	37 555	35 117	34 343	-
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 367	19 094	27 566	21 405	12 370	14 287	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 690	15 244	17 175	11 458	11 480	10 795	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 130	26 618	40 964	28 916	16 179	19 287	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	2 682	1 145	1 975	782	1 237	1 187	-
Householder worked in 1989	2 335	884	1 686	640	1 026	923	-
With related children under 18 years	1 431	616	1 084	411	701	626	-
With related children under 5 years	542	251	433	141	220	247	-
Married-couple families	2 344	909	1 722	669	1 025	878	-
Householder worked in 1989	2 030	692	1 453	574	844	710	-
With related children under 18 years	1 233	446	919	341	541	418	-
With related children under 5 years	484	187	365	133	169	174	-
Female householder, no husband present	261	195	174	86	132	231	-
Householder worked in 1989	228	161	156	43	106	149	-
With related children under 18 years	169	135	112	50	107	156	-
With related children under 5 years	58	51	35	8	27	63	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	609	769	818	363	522	756	-
Nonfamily householder	498	616	620	250	364	600	-
65 years and over	115	301	286	99	120	288	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	9 329	4 356	7 143	2 879	4 337	4 345	-
Persons under 18 years	2 736	1 128	2 006	798	1 195	1 076	-
Related children under 18 years	2 730	1 128	2 000	798	1 195	1 072	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 959	740	1 433	590	878	774	-
Persons 65 years and over	686	607	758	348	465	737	-
Persons 75 years and over	168	295	295	147	167	362	-
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	68	117	96	41	136	169	-
Percent below poverty level	2.5	10.2	4.9	5.2	11.0	14.2	-
Householder worked in 1989	59	86	68	25	89	119	-
With related children under 18 years	59	98	80	30	98	134	-
With related children under 5 years	24	81	52	13	34	78	-
Married-couple families	43	53	51	25	66	66	-
Householder worked in 1989	34	34	41	15	38	38	-
With related children under 18 years	34	40	35	14	28	37	-
With related children under 5 years	15	33	35	12	-	25	-
Female householder, no husband present	25	50	32	16	59	87	-
Householder worked in 1989	25	44	14	10	44	65	-
With related children under 18 years	25	50	32	16	59	81	-
With related children under 5 years	9	40	10	1	27	49	-
Unrelated individuals	146	145	156	71	151	200	-
Nonfamily householder	117	89	113	34	94	140	-
65 years and over	71	40	64	18	37	86	-
Persons	412	565	467	238	545	745	-
Percent below poverty level	4.4	13.0	6.5	8.3	12.6	17.1	-
Persons under 18 years	160	223	158	98	173	272	-
Related children under 18 years	154	223	158	98	173	268	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	111	87	104	66	131	136	-
Persons 65 years and over	71	45	82	36	51	125	-
Persons 75 years and over	41	21	42	24	24	78	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	183	154	120	54	167	348	-
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	591	790	628	385	774	930	-
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 345	1 507	1 827	753	1 643	1 651	-

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Broome County				Binghamton city, Broome County		Remainder of Broome County
	Binghamton, NY MSA	Total	Binghamton city	Johnson City village	Tioga County	Tract 18	Tract 143
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	255 033	203 387	48 807	16 137	51 646	4 047	10 407
Native	248 181	197 298	46 687	15 562	50 883	3 887	10 012
Foreign born	6 852	6 089	2 120	575	763	160	395
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	1 082	994	411	130	88	42	8
Persons 5 years and over	237 304	189 707	45 745	15 218	47 597	3 685	10 055
Speak a language other than English	13 361	11 694	3 518	1 530	1 667	359	613
Do not speak English "very well"	3 971	3 463	1 130	424	508	103	54
In linguistically isolated households	1 634	1 505	629	192	129	79	8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	64 895	51 554	11 419	3 465	13 341	918	4 945
Preprimary school	5 666	4 522	919	289	1 144	109	126
Public school	3 365	2 660	483	185	705	62	22
Elementary or high school	39 310	29 537	5 668	1 854	9 773	568	870
Public school	36 563	27 126	4 904	1 699	9 437	459	801
College	19 919	17 495	4 832	1 322	2 424	241	3 949
Public college	17 844	15 930	4 511	1 139	1 914	226	3 872
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	167 216	134 429	33 228	11 402	32 787	2 570	5 190
Less than 9th grade	12 254	10 254	3 193	1 176	2 000	254	383
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	22 450	18 096	5 407	1 877	4 354	452	286
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	57 744	44 745	10 347	3 775	12 999	892	1 139
Some college, no degree	25 749	21 045	4 928	1 694	4 704	388	695
Associate degree	16 088	13 180	2 833	1 072	2 908	194	542
Bachelor's degree	20 000	16 374	3 830	1 042	3 626	306	1 148
Graduate or professional degree	12 931	10 735	2 690	766	2 196	84	997
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.2	78.9	74.1	73.2	80.6	72.5	87.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.7	20.2	19.6	15.9	17.8	15.2	41.3
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 157	1 101	994	1 002	1 382	1 384	425
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	237 304	189 707	45 745	15 218	47 597	3 685	10 055
Some house	141 030	110 997	24 514	8 798	30 033	2 212	3 722
Different house in United States	95 280	77 826	20 833	6 310	17 454	1 466	6 251
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	19 863	19 433	10 342	1 168	430	753	598
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	45 327	34 141	4 331	3 201	11 186	339	1 396
Different MSA/PMSA	21 315	18 082	4 831	1 366	3 233	292	3 711
Not in on MSA/PMSA	8 775	6 170	1 329	575	2 605	82	546
Abroad	994	884	398	110	110	7	82
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	117 751	93 762	21 068	7 344	23 989	1 668	4 529
Car, truck, or van	105 998	83 937	17 480	6 222	22 061	1 447	3 577
Drove alone	90 914	72 604	14 513	5 599	18 310	1 093	3 309
Carpooled	15 084	11 333	2 967	623	3 751	354	268
Public transportation	2 298	2 209	1 219	349	89	98	107
Other means	6 362	5 303	1 991	562	1 059	98	780
Worked at home	3 093	2 313	378	211	780	25	65
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	16.4	14.2	14.1	21.2	16.2	13.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	108 352	89 744	20 500	7 169	18 608	1 616	4 348
Central city	32 669	31 226	11 992	2 229	1 443	1 014	1 107
Outside central city	75 683	58 518	8 508	4 940	17 165	602	3 241
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	9 399	4 018	568	175	5 381	52	181
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	200 972	162 331	40 607	13 460	38 641	3 145	9 282
In labor force	126 962	101 040	23 302	7 851	25 922	1 899	4 786
Employed	119 755	95 390	21 496	7 470	24 365	1 701	4 596
Unemployed	7 022	5 507	1 771	381	1 515	185	190
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	5.5	7.6	4.9	5.9	9.8	4.0
Females 16 years and over	105 737	85 850	22 208	7 433	19 887	1 675	4 964
Employed	55 016	44 324	10 193	3 661	10 692	751	2 184
Unemployed	2 628	2 037	659	105	591	52	76
With own children under 6 years	14 912	11 707	2 677	811	3 205	375	303
In labor force	9 058	7 138	1 505	470	1 920	147	118
With own children 6 to 17 years only	15 985	11 992	2 387	785	3 993	220	343
In labor force	12 540	9 404	1 846	675	3 136	161	211
Persons 16 to 19 years	14 412	11 525	2 021	702	2 887	193	2 221
Not enrolled in school	2 560	2 026	593	176	534	65	40
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 098	863	277	71	235	35	11
Not high school graduate	1 187	955	292	70	232	9	12
Employed	423	338	79	37	85	3	12
Unemployed	242	214	109	—	28	—	—
Not in labor force	522	403	104	33	119	6	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	140 329	112 321	26 061	8 505	28 008	2 094	7 225
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	106 679	84 870	19 307	6 477	21 809	1 590	4 451
50 to 52 weeks	77 837	61 426	13 159	4 737	16 411	1 109	2 266
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	162 454	129 605	30 236	9 716	32 849	2 543	7 945
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 683	3 708	1 160	319	975	125	93
With a mobility limitation	2 827	2 385	766	210	442	90	60
In labor force	559	458	116	38	101	5	15
With a self-care limitation	3 034	2 287	721	211	747	80	71
With a work disability	13 149	10 666	3 552	883	2 483	334	200
In labor force	5 320	4 210	1 227	321	1 110	95	119
Prevented from working	6 385	5 363	1 995	450	1 022	181	57
No work disability	149 305	118 939	26 684	8 833	30 366	2 209	7 745
In labor force	118 011	93 808	21 134	7 269	24 203	1 723	4 503
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	34 954	29 511	9 052	3 181	5 443	589	963
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6 369	5 344	1 899	537	1 025	92	121
With a mobility limitation	5 156	4 294	1 547	404	862	57	114
With a self-care limitation	3 421	2 901	962	267	520	62	75

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Broome County					Binghamton city, Broome County	Remainder of Broome County
	Binghamton, NY MSA	Total	Binghamton city	Johnson City village	Tioga County	Tract 18	Tract 143
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	119 755	95 390	21 496	7 470	24 365	1 701	4 596
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13 987	11 331	2 295	861	2 656	113	674
Professional specialty occupations	20 492	16 586	3 693	1 148	3 906	250	1 291
Technicians and related support occupations	6 661	5 167	873	441	1 494	46	210
Sales occupations	12 898	10 672	2 460	925	2 226	197	616
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	17 924	14 471	3 260	1 235	3 453	275	684
Private household occupations	322	269	59	13	53	11	-
Protective service occupations	1 630	1 382	393	137	248	57	50
Service occupations, except protective and household	14 941	12 313	3 638	1 037	2 628	316	511
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 746	932	124	15	814	20	37
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13 155	9 719	1 886	706	3 436	161	204
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 822	6 121	1 464	482	1 701	88	122
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 356	3 407	671	219	949	83	114
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 821	3 020	680	251	801	84	83
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	97 689	79 127	21 253	7 023	18 562	1 648	2 935
Less than \$5,000	3 596	2 906	1 380	202	690	103	127
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10 010	8 433	3 625	1 012	1 577	316	165
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9 655	7 959	2 890	969	1 696	178	185
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17 830	14 535	4 191	1 430	3 295	303	401
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16 369	13 260	2 949	1 257	3 109	247	327
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18 508	14 750	3 088	1 258	3 758	311	523
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14 811	11 878	2 200	671	2 933	172	561
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 564	3 473	529	190	1 091	9	301
\$100,000 or more	2 346	1 933	401	34	413	9	345
Median (dollars)	29 419	28 935	21 325	24 231	31 522	22 062	43 058
Mean (dollars)	35 157	34 942	28 371	28 101	36 077	26 279	56 289
Families	67 807	53 490	11 722	4 174	14 317	1 125	1 880
Median income (dollars)	35 972	35 965	29 833	31 096	35 995	26 991	55 442
Per capita income (dollars)	13 636	13 785	12 572	12 702	13 051	10 737	16 948
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	97 689	79 127	21 253	7 023	18 562	1 648	2 935
With earnings	76 570	61 187	14 908	4 934	15 383	1 200	2 518
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 940	35 841	29 834	29 886	36 335	27 709	53 349
With Social Security income	29 602	24 832	7 710	2 648	4 770	480	722
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 066	8 105	7 714	8 222	7 867	9 543	8 500
With public assistance income	5 964	4 862	2 180	481	1 102	224	58
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 127	4 229	4 379	3 724	3 676	4 227	5 104
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	41 208	41 431	36 725	34 302	40 375	29 317	70 801
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 232	40 755	34 568	34 910	38 523	27 677	81 274
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 724	45 098	42 161	38 272	43 370	36 167	74 077
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 631	46 418	43 591	42 252	43 121	37 950	86 166
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 085	22 147	19 916	21 681	21 806	13 223	33 069
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 862	15 827	12 610	15 347	16 003	9 268	20 033
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	67 807	53 490	11 722	4 174	14 317	1 125	1 880
Householder worked in 1989	52 905	41 002	8 278	2 858	11 903	748	1 556
With related children under 18 years	32 680	25 020	5 321	1 764	7 660	603	678
With related children under 5 years	13 646	10 730	2 476	750	2 916	319	262
Married-couple families	56 066	43 937	8 602	3 056	12 129	755	1 735
Householder worked in 1989	44 495	34 316	6 230	2 106	10 179	545	1 452
With related children under 18 years	26 032	19 799	3 635	1 219	6 233	361	626
With related children under 5 years	11 239	8 824	1 674	540	2 415	160	248
Female householder, no husband present	8 845	7 247	2 535	838	1 598	331	107
Householder worked in 1989	6 075	4 854	1 601	522	1 221	164	78
With related children under 18 years	5 256	4 195	1 467	415	1 061	223	32
With related children under 5 years	1 899	1 522	700	148	377	149	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	39 946	34 390	13 510	3 589	5 556	766	1 611
Nonfamily householder	29 882	25 637	9 531	2 849	4 245	523	1 055
65 years and over	11 787	10 028	3 974	1 175	1 759	191	341
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	247 655	196 587	47 393	15 475	51 068	4 036	7 093
Persons under 18 years	59 235	45 009	9 042	2 976	14 226	969	1 240
Related children under 18 years	58 967	44 793	8 972	2 969	14 174	966	1 231
Related children 5 to 17 years	41 472	31 305	5 935	2 055	10 167	604	879
Persons 65 years and over	34 954	29 511	9 052	3 181	5 443	589	963
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	4 153	3 159	1 236	227	994	226	44
Percent below poverty level	6.1	5.9	10.5	5.4	6.9	20.1	2.3
Householder worked in 1989	2 321	1 630	583	96	691	100	6
With related children under 18 years	3 419	2 597	1 100	174	822	218	33
With related children under 5 years	1 967	1 523	721	97	444	168	14
Married-couple families	1 744	1 272	350	68	472	37	29
Householder worked in 1989	969	634	130	34	335	10	-
With related children under 18 years	1 171	833	249	35	338	29	18
With related children under 5 years	699	500	191	23	199	19	8
Female householder, no husband present	2 134	1 731	823	137	403	189	15
Householder worked in 1989	1 164	884	403	44	280	90	6
With related children under 18 years	2 015	1 629	795	117	386	189	15
With related children under 5 years	1 123	931	487	56	192	149	6
Unrelated individuals	10 195	8 933	4 803	789	1 262	178	529
Nonfamily householder	5 754	4 899	2 524	437	855	85	290
65 years and over	2 471	1 990	937	161	481	22	82
Persons	23 561	18 815	8 422	1 467	4 746	762	699
Percent below poverty level	9.5	9.6	17.8	9.5	9.3	18.9	9.9
Persons under 18 years	6 970	5 128	1 956	346	1 842	309	91
Related children under 18 years	6 748	4 952	1 900	339	1 796	306	82
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 157	3 034	1 012	223	1 123	123	52
Persons 65 years and over	3 029	2 399	1 040	217	630	22	120
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 353	6 873	3 276	587	1 480	366	331
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	32 802	26 299	10 809	2 247	6 503	940	776

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	4 199	3 999	2 511
Native	3 942	3 763	2 375
Foreign born	257	236	136
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 830	3 650	2 264
Speak a language other than English	385	345	254
Do not speak English "very well"	64	58	29
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 833	1 769	1 060
Preprimary school	92	92	45
Public school	87	87	45
Elementary or high school	969	920	607
Public school	820	783	487
College	772	757	408
Public college	707	700	408
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	2 031	1 923	1 200
Less than 9th grade	209	206	135
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	297	282	247
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	467	453	295
Some college, no degree	384	367	207
Associate degree	170	164	104
Bachelor's degree	322	301	128
Graduate or professional degree	182	150	84
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.1	74.6	68.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.8	23.5	17.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	929	918	999
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	3 830	3 650	2 264
Some house	1 207	1 098	653
Different house in United States	2 533	2 462	1 562
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	880	880	690
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	428	387	124
Different MSA/PMSA	1 145	1 115	700
Not in an MSA/PMSA	80	80	48
Abroad	90	90	49
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	1 484	1 396	808
Car, truck, or van	1 014	933	474
Drove alone	863	788	385
Carpooled	151	145	89
Public transportation	212	212	134
Other means	202	195	170
Worked at home	56	56	30
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	19.1	19.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 307	1 257	741
Central city	559	559	429
Outside central city	748	698	312
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	177	139	67
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	2 933	2 787	1 714
In labor force	1 809	1 714	1 063
Employed	1 536	1 441	850
Unemployed	273	273	213
Percent of civilian labor force	15.1	15.9	20.0
Females 16 years and over	1 512	1 430	900
Employed	701	640	380
Unemployed	81	81	70
With own children under 6 years	224	211	136
In labor force	90	84	41
With own children 6 to 17 years only	183	181	99
In labor force	145	143	74
Persons 16 to 19 years	391	383	217
Not enrolled in school	81	81	81
Unemployed or not in labor force	56	56	56
Not high school graduate	66	66	66
Employed	17	17	17
Unemployed	3	3	3
Not in labor force	46	46	46
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 173	2 051	1 240
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 591	1 486	862
50 to 52 weeks	900	837	485
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 651	2 517	1 547
With a mobility or self-care limitation	83	83	57
With a mobility limitation	35	35	22
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	66	66	42
With a work disability	188	183	110
In labor force	97	95	52
Prevented from working	76	73	54
No work disability	2 463	2 334	1 437
In labor force	1 687	1 594	986
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	164	160	134
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	37	37
With a mobility limitation	21	21	21
With a self-care limitation	37	37	37

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 536	1 441	850
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	175	159	75
Professional specialty occupations	273	252	101
Technicians and related support occupations	132	123	88
Sales occupations	136	130	56
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	199	197	87
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	30	30	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	251	231	178
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	142	137	104
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	80	71	57
Transportation and material moving occupations	51	46	46
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	67	65	43
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	1 360	1 281	833
Less than \$5,000	229	222	154
\$5,000 to \$9,999	232	229	186
\$10,000 to \$14,999	97	82	66
\$15,000 to \$24,999	239	219	192
\$25,000 to \$34,999	186	174	104
\$35,000 to \$49,999	179	172	71
\$50,000 to \$74,999	159	147	54
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23	20	6
\$100,000 or more	16	16	—
Median (dollars)	20 495	20 179	15 430
Mean (dollars)	25 555	25 288	19 491
Families	743	711	461
Median income (dollars)	28 295	27 260	18 798
Per capita income (dollars)	9 221	9 028	7 135
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	1 360	1 281	833
With earnings	1 146	1 072	689
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 931	26 732	20 144
With Social Security income	148	142	121
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 569	6 524	6 549
With public assistance income	209	206	150
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 491	3 498	3 574
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	31 979	31 416	25 016
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 522	29 359	22 150
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 728	41 653	35 166
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 480	43 103	38 242
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 691	18 691	16 146
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 899	10 899	9 639
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	743	711	461
Householder worked in 1989	619	587	353
With related children under 18 years	534	520	316
With related children under 5 years	267	255	167
Married-couple families	415	391	219
Householder worked in 1989	359	335	169
With related children under 18 years	284	270	122
With related children under 5 years	121	109	49
Female householder, no husband present	274	274	207
Householder worked in 1989	211	211	154
With related children under 18 years	211	211	166
With related children under 5 years	124	124	107
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 075	1 020	711
Nonfamily householder	617	570	372
65 years and over	38	38	31
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 872	3 680	2 437
Persons under 18 years	1 300	1 244	807
Related children under 18 years	1 300	1 244	807
Related children 5 to 17 years	942	906	571
Persons 65 years and over	164	160	134
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	199	192	143
Percent below poverty level	26.8	27.0	31.0
Householder worked in 1989	129	122	83
With related children under 18 years	179	179	130
With related children under 5 years	95	95	70
Married-couple families	45	38	22
Householder worked in 1989	40	33	17
With related children under 18 years	33	33	17
With related children under 5 years	13	13	5
Female householder, no husband present	143	143	110
Householder worked in 1989	83	83	60
With related children under 18 years	135	135	102
With related children under 5 years	82	82	65
Unrelated individuals	487	487	387
Nonfamily householder	223	223	165
65 years and over	26	26	26
Persons	1 324	1 304	1 033
Percent below poverty level	34.2	35.4	42.4
Persons under 18 years	549	542	428
Related children under 18 years	549	542	428
Related children 5 to 17 years	386	379	288
Persons 65 years and over	47	47	47
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	640	620	403
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 456	1 430	1 154

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	475	438
Native	450	413
Foreign born	25	25
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	462	426
Speak a language other than English	46	39
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	119	107
Preprimary school	16	16
Public school	16	16
Elementary or high school	71	66
Public school	63	58
College	32	25
Public college	32	25
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	275	254
Less than 9th grade	32	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	63	63
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	110	91
Some college, no degree	45	45
Associate degree	22	20
Bachelor's degree	3	3
Graduate or professional degree	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.5	62.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.1	1.2
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 009	2 010
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	462	426
Some house	166	152
Different house in United States	278	256
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	100	100
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	110	100
Different MSA/PMSA	36	24
Not in an MSA/PMSA	32	32
Abroad	18	18
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	230	208
Car, truck, or van	173	155
Drove alone	112	102
Carpooled	61	53
Public transportation	15	15
Other means	40	38
Worked at home	2	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.5	23.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	207	193
Central city	55	55
Outside central city	152	138
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	23	15
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	359	328
In labor force	260	231
Employed	244	215
Unemployed	16	16
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	6.9
Females 16 years and over	155	146
Employed	104	95
Unemployed	5	5
With own children under 6 years	18	16
In labor force	7	5
With own children 6 to 17 years only	47	40
In labor force	39	32
Persons 16 to 19 years	12	12
Not enrolled in school	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	293	262
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	217	195
50 to 52 weeks	120	118
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	359	328
With a mobility or self-care limitation	34	27
With a mobility limitation	30	23
In labor force	19	12
With a self-care limitation	14	14
With a work disability	120	113
In labor force	57	50
Prevented from working	59	59
No work disability	239	215
In labor force	203	181
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	244	215
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	36	36
Professional specialty occupations	11	9
Technicians and related support occupations	15	15
Sales occupations	6	4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	33	26
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	45	35
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11	3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	30	30
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	23
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	34	34
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	183	171
Less than \$5,000	15	15
\$5,000 to \$9,999	43	43
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	25
\$15,000 to \$24,999	63	53
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6	6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15	15
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	5	5
Median (dollars)	16 083	15 417
Mean (dollars)	23 308	23 579
Families		
Median income (dollars)	21 087	21 333
Per capita income (dollars)	8 613	8 870
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	183	171
With earnings	156	144
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 001	23 298
With Social Security income	41	41
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 968	7 968
With public assistance income	27	27
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 992	4 992
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	26 354	27 121
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 073	17 880
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 446	32 131
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 328	17 649
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 458	19 458
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 078	18 078
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	120	108
Householder worked in 1989	95	83
With related children under 18 years	86	76
With related children under 5 years	33	23
Married-couple families	67	57
Householder worked in 1989	59	49
With related children under 18 years	43	35
With related children under 5 years	24	16
Female householder, no husband present	45	45
Householder worked in 1989	28	28
With related children under 18 years	41	41
With related children under 5 years	7	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	104	104
Nonfamily householder	63	63
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	470	433
Persons under 18 years	114	108
Related children under 18 years	114	108
Related children 5 to 17 years	101	96
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	28	28
Percent below poverty level	23.3	25.9
Householder worked in 1989	7	7
With related children under 18 years	28	28
With related children under 5 years	20	20
Married-couple families	13	13
Householder worked in 1989	5	5
With related children under 18 years	13	13
With related children under 5 years	13	13
Female householder, no husband present	15	15
Householder worked in 1989	2	2
With related children under 18 years	15	15
With related children under 5 years	7	7
Unrelated individuals	36	36
Nonfamily householder	5	5
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	123	118
Percent below poverty level	26.2	27.3
Persons under 18 years	51	46
Related children under 18 years	51	46
Related children 5 to 17 years	43	38
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	34	29
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	130	125

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County			
		Total	Binghamton city	Johnson City vil- lage	Troct 143
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	4 001	3 661	1 192	431	981
Native	1 168	1 010	338	88	288
Foreign born	2 833	2 651	854	343	693
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	240	240	149	36	20
Persons 5 years and over	3 694	3 380	1 067	397	930
Speak a language other than English	2 874	2 709	872	312	754
Do not speak English "very well"	1 270	1 256	512	172	269
In linguistically isolated households	599	599	364	68	56
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 103	1 976	639	230	699
Preprimary school	74	68	18	—	12
Public school	30	30	6	—	12
Elementary or high school	675	581	179	70	74
Public school	617	542	179	65	74
College	1 354	1 327	442	160	613
Public college	1 261	1 241	413	138	603
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 904	1 722	494	259	339
Less than 9th grade	187	187	85	37	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	122	96	36	12	13
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	255	224	72	22	32
Some college, no degree	173	159	62	8	11
Associate degree	72	67	15	15	—
Bachelor's degree	414	382	106	57	68
Graduate or professional degree	681	607	118	108	215
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.8	83.6	75.5	81.1	96.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	57.5	57.4	45.3	63.7	83.5
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	725	674	705	677	255
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	3 694	3 380	1 067	397	930
Some house	900	729	176	66	165
Different house in United States	2 089	1 952	535	189	604
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	303	303	123	35	15
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	552	484	66	46	103
Different MSA/PMSA	1 115	1 046	295	87	452
Not in on MSA/PMSA	119	119	51	21	34
Abroad	705	699	356	142	161
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 555	1 423	376	187	306
Car, truck, or van	1 154	1 028	236	143	176
Drove alone	954	836	146	130	176
Carpooled	200	192	90	13	—
Public transportation	102	102	76	26	—
Other means	249	243	57	13	118
Worked at home	50	50	7	5	12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.2	13.7	14.7	15.5	11.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 467	1 373	344	182	306
Central city	259	254	94	36	65
Outside central city	1 208	1 119	250	146	241
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	88	50	32	5	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	3 078	2 854	909	331	846
In labor force	1 780	1 616	477	205	369
Employed	1 630	1 498	431	200	318
Unemployed	145	113	46	5	51
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	7.0	9.6	2.4	13.8
Females 16 years and over	1 561	1 431	532	134	444
Employed	650	599	222	73	121
Unemployed	69	45	20	5	16
With own children under 6 years	276	254	111	32	29
In labor force	118	112	17	32	16
With own children 6 to 17 years only	282	246	64	34	51
In labor force	182	152	24	34	14
Persons 16 to 19 years	466	446	102	18	285
Not enrolled in school	3	3	—	3	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	3	3	—	3	—
Employed	3	3	—	3	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 209	2 042	585	251	611
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 544	1 408	401	180	289
50 to 52 weeks	979	880	206	98	131
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 032	2 818	901	328	846
With a mobility or self-care limitation	208	191	74	16	72
With a mobility limitation	77	68	24	—	40
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	200	183	66	16	72
With a work disability	25	25	15	—	—
In labor force	7	7	7	—	—
Prevented from working	18	18	8	—	—
No work disability	3 007	2 793	886	328	846
In labor force	1 765	1 601	470	202	369
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	33	23	—	3	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	9	—	3	—
With a mobility limitation	6	6	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	3	3	—	3	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County			
		Total	Binghamton city	Jahson City vil- lage	Tract 143
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 630	1 498	431	200	318
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	168	161	22	10	25
Professional specialty occupations	483	428	119	33	126
Technicians and related support occupations	121	105	17	17	9
Sales occupations	91	86	33	21	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	273	257	49	48	103
Private household occupations	12	12	12	-	-
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	162	156	71	-	45
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	103	90	34	26	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	213	199	74	41	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4	4	-	4	-
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	1 084	982	335	143	176
less than \$5,000	182	182	94	27	48
\$5,000 to \$9,999	103	103	73	18	12
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	50	31	12	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999	121	91	40	24	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	148	140	45	38	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	132	113	-	7	28
\$50,000 to \$74,999	133	126	33	5	25
\$75,000 to \$99,999	83	74	13	5	13
\$100,000 or more	132	103	6	7	50
Median (dollars)	29 205	28 011	10 104	21 696	48 750
Mean (dollars)	44 163	42 241	20 609	26 638	69 880
Families	767	686	196	94	138
Median income (dollars)	37 446	35 625	11 667	26 176	57 679
Per capita income (dollars)	12 316	11 663	6 258	8 713	13 315
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	1 084	982	335	143	176
With earnings	940	843	242	132	141
Mean earnings (dollars)	47 651	46 353	25 580	28 179	79 059
With Social Security income	33	28	20	-	-
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 794	2 526	1 167	-	-
With public assistance income	39	34	28	-	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 220	6 693	7 325	-	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	54 407	52 251	27 323	34 571	80 315
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 908	46 654	12 591	43 180	74 560
Married-couple families (dollars)	55 341	52 834	29 426	35 673	80 315
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 638	46 958	15 172	46 908	74 560
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	54 137	56 728	16 014	33 173	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 266	56 144	1 943	33 173	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	767	686	196	94	138
Householder worked in 1989	649	573	127	78	118
With related children under 18 years	564	504	148	73	108
With related children under 5 years	230	214	69	39	60
Married-couple families	688	614	157	79	138
Householder worked in 1989	593	524	111	63	118
With related children under 18 years	496	443	120	58	108
With related children under 5 years	220	204	69	29	60
Female householder, no husband present	56	49	29	12	-
Householder worked in 1989	39	32	12	12	-
With related children under 18 years	49	42	22	12	-
With related children under 5 years	7	7	-	7	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	784	755	368	130	113
Nonfamily householder	317	296	139	49	38
65 years and over	8	3	-	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 561	3 221	1 180	431	555
Persons under 18 years	997	866	297	114	135
Related children under 18 years	997	866	297	114	135
Related children 5 to 17 years	690	585	172	80	84
Persons 65 years and over	33	23	-	3	-
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	166	166	100	19	45
Percent below poverty level	21.6	24.2	51.0	20.2	32.6
Householder worked in 1989	65	65	35	3	25
With related children under 18 years	134	134	97	3	32
With related children under 5 years	57	57	42	3	12
Married-couple families	135	135	72	16	45
Householder worked in 1989	57	57	30	-	25
With related children under 18 years	103	103	69	-	32
With related children under 5 years	54	54	42	-	12
Female householder, no husband present	22	22	22	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	5	5	5	-	-
With related children under 18 years	22	22	22	-	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals	556	556	301	91	90
Nonfamily householder	150	150	97	20	15
65 years and over	3	3	-	-	-
Persons	1 126	1 126	666	141	228
Percent below poverty level	31.6	35.0	56.4	32.7	41.1
Persons under 18 years	221	221	157	11	46
Related children under 18 years	221	221	157	11	46
Related children 5 to 17 years	152	152	102	7	36
Persons 65 years and over	6	6	-	3	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	853	853	483	89	213
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 170	1 170	695	156	228

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	2 682	2 327	771
Native	2 101	1 809	585
Foreign born	581	518	186
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	57	44	14
Persons 5 years and over	2 377	2 039	634
Speak a language other than English	1 165	1 075	337
Do not speak English "very well"	346	283	69
In linguistically isolated households	105	80	14
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 215	1 034	356
Preprimary school	52	49	28
Public school	24	21	7
Elementary or high school	505	362	130
Public school	485	342	126
College	658	623	198
Public college	626	591	198
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	1 163	998	287
Less than 9th grade	125	101	40
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	130	117	36
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	260	190	58
Some college, no degree	149	134	53
Associate degree	102	85	11
Bachelor's degree	225	225	40
Graduate or professional degree	172	146	49
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.1	78.2	73.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	34.1	37.2	31.0
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	738	742	855
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	2 377	2 039	634
Some house	689	538	127
Different house in United States	1 549	1 366	494
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	207	207	166
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	325	234	19
Different MSA/PMSA	923	839	299
Not in an MSA/PMSA	94	86	10
Abroad	139	135	13
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	1 084	1 013	276
Car, truck, or van	858	794	183
Drove alone	719	672	158
Carpooled	139	122	25
Public transportation	47	47	42
Other means	137	135	14
Worked at home	42	37	37
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.8	14.6	11.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 003	939	257
Central city	372	365	194
Outside central city	631	574	63
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	81	74	19
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 931	1 715	521
In labor force	1 226	1 103	302
Employed	1 104	1 020	283
Unemployed	122	83	19
Percent of civilian labor force	10.0	7.5	6.3
Females 16 years and over	981	881	240
Employed	476	429	97
Unemployed	64	53	5
With own children under 6 years	196	178	66
In labor force	107	89	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	101	77	16
In labor force	63	39	9
Persons 16 to 19 years	255	224	50
Not enrolled in school	26	24	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	11	—
Not high school graduate	2	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	2	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 448	1 317	396
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 050	953	278
50 to 52 weeks	586	551	129
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 791	1 613	496
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	19	17
With a mobility limitation	28	9	7
In labor force	14	7	7
With a self-care limitation	28	10	10
With a work disability	101	74	33
In labor force	51	38	21
Prevented from working	31	19	—
No work disability	1 690	1 539	463
In labor force	1 169	1 059	281
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	114	84	15
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	33	8
With a mobility limitation	25	21	8
With a self-care limitation	41	31	8

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 104	1 020	283
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	80	80	29
Professional specialty occupations	262	248	37
Technicians and related support occupations	57	55	8
Sales occupations	111	111	31
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	210	198	88
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	19	19	3
Service occupations, except protective and household	197	182	40
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	54	24	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40	33	12
Transportation and material moving occupations	54	52	30
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	18	5
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	675	630	219
less than \$5,000	66	63	44
\$5,000 to \$9,999	84	71	41
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	41	22
\$15,000 to \$24,999	163	156	52
\$25,000 to \$34,999	53	47	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	122	112	20
\$50,000 to \$74,999	100	94	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	19	13
\$100,000 or more	27	27	8
Median (dollars)	23 472	23 519	15 347
Mean (dollars)	37 468	38 239	27 092
Families	411	366	105
Median income (dollars)	40 187	41 500	21 042
Per capita income (dollars)	11 096	11 839	8 551
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	675	630	219
With earnings	590	558	190
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 006	39 825	28 098
With Social Security income	95	76	22
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 476	5 916	3 944
With public assistance income	56	46	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 792	4 924	4 105
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	47 621	50 197	42 631
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 237	55 385	41 776
Married-couple families (dollars)	55 593	60 361	70 654
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 736	72 275	70 654
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 391	13 391	6 524
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 014	9 014	6 937
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	411	366	105
Householder worked in 1989	310	291	82
With related children under 18 years	261	239	94
With related children under 5 years	143	140	64
Married-couple families	318	273	47
Householder worked in 1989	252	233	42
With related children under 18 years	194	172	47
With related children under 5 years	87	84	23
Female householder, no husband present	71	71	38
Householder worked in 1989	38	38	20
With related children under 18 years	55	55	35
With related children under 5 years	50	50	35
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	589	550	272
Nonfamily householder	264	264	114
65 years and over	6	6	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 419	2 075	761
Persons under 18 years	793	628	256
Related children under 18 years	786	621	256
Related children 5 to 17 years	481	333	119
Persons 65 years and over	114	84	15
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	56	40	28
Percent below poverty level	13.6	10.9	26.7
Householder worked in 1989	13	10	10
With related children under 18 years	47	37	25
With related children under 5 years	37	34	25
Married-couple families	19	3	—
Householder worked in 1989	3	—	—
With related children under 18 years	13	3	—
With related children under 5 years	3	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	37	37	28
Householder worked in 1989	10	10	10
With related children under 18 years	34	34	25
With related children under 5 years	34	34	25
Unrelated individuals	332	305	203
Nonfamily householder	106	106	75
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	567	469	301
Percent below poverty level	23.4	22.6	39.6
Persons under 18 years	158	111	67
Related children under 18 years	151	104	67
Related children 5 to 17 years	68	23	13
Persons 65 years and over	6	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	356	304	215
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	618	520	345

Table 30. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	253 205	201 816	48 356
Native	246 744	196 087	46 358
Foreign born	6 461	5 729	1 998
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	1 045	964	404
Persons 5 years and over	235 683	188 329	45 367
Speak a language other than English	12 744	11 099	3 360
Do not speak English "very well"	3 772	3 283	1 091
In linguistically isolated households	1 567	1 451	622
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	64 149	50 962	11 229
Preprimary school	5 626	4 485	903
Public school	3 348	2 646	483
Elementary or high school	38 921	29 271	5 594
Public school	36 189	26 875	4 834
College	19 602	17 206	4 732
Public college	17 534	15 648	4 411
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	166 405	133 708	33 047
Less than 9th grade	12 171	10 179	3 165
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	22 357	18 010	5 387
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	57 545	44 577	10 311
Some college, no degree	25 654	20 959	4 900
Associate degree	16 039	13 140	2 822
Bachelor's degree	19 833	16 207	3 798
Graduate or professional degree	12 806	10 636	2 664
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.3	78.9	74.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.6	20.1	19.6
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 160	1 104	997
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	235 683	188 329	45 367
Same house	140 509	110 592	24 441
Different house in United States	94 264	76 937	20 530
Central city of this MSA/PM5A	19 711	19 281	10 224
Remainder of this MSA/PM5A	45 076	33 956	4 320
Different MSA/PM5A	20 757	17 582	4 662
Not in on MSA/PM5A	8 720	6 118	1 324
Abroad	910	800	396
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	116 970	93 039	20 894
Car, truck, or van	105 332	83 322	17 360
Drove alone	90 366	72 090	14 413
Carpooled	14 966	11 232	2 947
Public transportation	2 276	2 187	1 202
Other means	6 311	5 254	1 991
Worked at home	3 051	2 276	341
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	16.4	14.3
Worked in MSA/PM5A of residence	107 611	89 056	20 326
Central city	32 362	30 926	11 848
Outside central city	75 249	58 130	8 478
Worked outside MSA/PM5A of residence	9 359	3 983	568
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	199 712	161 212	40 305
In labor force	126 115	100 287	23 121
Employed	118 961	94 660	21 315
Unemployed	6 969	5 484	1 771
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	5.5	7.7
Females 16 years and over	105 091	85 267	22 059
Employed	54 625	43 971	10 122
Unemployed	2 605	2 025	659
With own children under 6 years	14 778	11 589	2 640
In labor force	8 972	7 068	1 497
With own children 6 to 17 years only	15 908	11 932	2 371
In labor force	12 498	9 379	1 837
Persons 16 to 19 years	14 303	11 447	2 010
Not enrolled in school	2 534	2 002	593
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 085	852	277
Not high school graduate	1 185	955	292
Employed	423	338	79
Unemployed	242	214	109
Not in labor force	520	403	104
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	139 364	111 450	25 820
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	105 949	84 213	19 125
50 to 52 weeks	77 396	61 018	13 080
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	161 303	128 575	29 954
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 666	3 691	1 143
With a mobility limitation	2 820	2 378	759
In labor force	552	451	109
With a self-care limitation	3 024	2 277	711
With a work disability	13 083	10 614	3 532
In labor force	5 282	4 178	1 212
Prevented from working	6 369	5 353	1 995
No work disability	148 220	117 961	26 422
In labor force	117 208	93 093	20 968
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	34 850	29 427	9 037
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6 336	5 311	1 891
With a mobility limitation	5 135	4 273	1 539
With a self-care limitation	3 390	2 870	954

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	118 961	94 660	21 315
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13 941	11 285	2 279
Professional specialty occupations	20 295	16 403	3 668
Technicians and related support occupations	6 627	5 135	865
Sales occupations	12 809	10 583	2 441
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	17 784	14 336	3 192
Private household occupations	322	269	59
Protective service occupations	1 614	1 366	393
Service occupations, except protective and household	14 797	12 182	3 611
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 746	932	124
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13 112	9 695	1 886
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 787	6 093	1 457
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 321	3 374	660
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 806	3 007	680
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	97 219	78 692	21 137
Less than \$5,000	3 573	2 886	1 369
\$5,000 to \$9,999	9 969	8 399	3 611
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9 619	7 923	2 873
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17 717	14 429	4 177
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16 329	13 226	2 949
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18 434	14 682	3 068
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14 714	11 787	2 181
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 545	3 454	516
\$100,000 or more	2 319	1 906	393
Median (dollars)	29 419	28 930	21 308
Mean (dollars)	35 107	34 876	28 297
Families	67 511	53 229	11 655
Median income (dollars)	35 942	35 919	29 767
Per capita income (dollars)	13 639	13 782	12 587
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	97 219	78 692	21 137
With earnings	76 152	60 797	14 803
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 882	35 762	29 748
With Social Security income	29 520	24 763	7 695
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 068	8 109	7 718
With public assistance income	5 938	4 836	2 168
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 127	4 230	4 401
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	41 142	41 340	36 601
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 089	40 561	34 328
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 648	44 990	41 989
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 449	46 166	43 188
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 114	22 182	20 041
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 916	15 894	12 749
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	67 120	52 901	11 491
Householder worked in 1989	52 504	40 625	8 181
With related children under 18 years	32 620	25 014	5 289
With related children under 5 years	13 583	10 670	2 473
Married-couple families	55 557	43 510	8 462
Householder worked in 1989	44 172	34 021	6 179
With related children under 18 years	26 062	19 880	3 628
With related children under 5 years	11 236	8 825	1 700
Female householder, no husband present	8 736	7 168	2 484
Householder worked in 1989	6 040	4 825	1 571
With related children under 18 years	5 165	4 120	1 441
With related children under 5 years	1 836	1 469	675
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	39 620	34 038	13 303
Nonfamily householder	29 623	25 323	9 385
65 years and over	11 562	9 807	3 795
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	245 806	195 028	46 895
Persons under 18 years	58 813	44 722	8 968
Related children under 18 years	58 552	44 513	8 898
Related children 5 to 17 years	41 187	31 145	5 897
Persons 65 years and over	34 390	29 035	8 723
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	4 172	3 203	1 225
Percent below poverty level	6.2	6.0	10.5
Householder worked in 1989	2 322	1 642	551
With related children under 18 years	3 445	2 655	1 119
With related children under 5 years	1 946	1 526	703
Married-couple families	1 842	1 389	388
Householder worked in 1989	1 041	712	160
With related children under 18 years	1 277	965	318
With related children under 5 years	754	574	232
Female householder, no husband present	2 059	1 666	770
Householder worked in 1989	1 102	827	342
With related children under 18 years	1 932	1 556	734
With related children under 5 years	1 055	868	428
Unrelated individuals	10 159	8 917	4 721
Nonfamily householder	5 762	4 907	2 520
65 years and over	2 413	1 932	886
Persons	23 507	18 832	8 356
Percent below poverty level	9.6	9.7	17.8
Persons under 18 years	6 943	5 125	1 965
Related children under 18 years	6 728	4 956	1 909
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 167	3 060	1 026
Persons 65 years and over	2 964	2 334	987
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 423	6 959	3 245
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	32 655	26 230	10 683

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County					Tioga County	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Broome County		
		Total	Binghamton city	Endicott village	Endwell CDP	Johnson City village		Tract 130	Tract 133.04	Tract 137
All housing units	108 223	87 969	24 626	6 669	5 373	7 770	20 254	1 876	2 112	1 565
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 435	991	92	—	31	5	444	11	87	—
1985 to 1988	6 417	4 956	417	264	282	415	1 461	102	354	46
1980 to 1984	5 215	3 647	538	318	161	272	1 568	14	218	135
1970 to 1979	13 908	10 099	1 167	395	484	501	3 809	170	560	114
1960 to 1969	15 014	12 007	1 631	540	913	598	3 007	424	441	148
1950 to 1959	15 589	13 383	2 269	695	1 972	1 085	2 206	497	239	136
1940 to 1949	10 731	10 160	3 006	819	776	1 344	571	240	62	156
1939 or earlier	39 914	32 726	15 506	3 638	754	3 550	7 188	418	151	830
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	1 399	1 260	706	132	15	142	139	18	—	20
1 bedroom	11 959	10 505	4 800	1 362	457	1 412	1 454	109	80	335
2 bedrooms	29 376	24 560	7 648	2 177	1 128	2 464	4 816	254	325	480
3 bedrooms	43 844	35 255	7 561	2 174	2 457	2 956	8 589	796	1 044	472
4 bedrooms	17 586	13 378	2 945	716	1 133	696	4 208	621	616	230
5 or more bedrooms	4 059	3 011	966	108	183	100	1 048	78	47	28
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	217	198	63	—	42	10	19	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	150	139	52	15	11	—	11	—	—	15
Vacant condominium housing units	65	65	30	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	107 230	87 224	24 338	6 564	5 352	7 727	20 006	1 876	2 112	1 545
Source of water, public system or private company	74 848	66 808	24 545	6 669	5 327	7 741	8 040	1 818	1 900	1 565
Sewage disposal, public sewer	70 092	62 897	24 475	6 658	5 363	7 748	7 195	1 828	2 032	1 565
Locking complete plumbing facilities	780	520	205	21	7	—	260	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	233	121	8	—	—	—	112	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	178	132	104	10	—	—	46	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	100 681	81 843	22 617	6 210	5 150	7 247	18 838	1 808	2 024	1 476
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	56 529	52 208	19 650	4 964	4 459	6 102	4 321	1 597	1 321	1 132
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 405	2 419	287	16	50	79	986	—	8	—
Electricity	11 363	8 847	1 553	993	440	729	2 516	135	521	276
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	22 779	14 421	824	176	165	249	8 358	50	115	58
All other fuels	6 504	3 858	244	55	36	82	2 646	16	59	10
No fuel used	101	90	59	6	—	6	11	10	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	11 150	9 864	5 562	1 063	300	1 101	1 286	71	45	225
1	35 776	30 030	9 236	2 891	2 047	3 433	5 746	598	546	644
2	38 340	30 351	5 671	1 878	2 088	2 114	7 989	797	996	501
3 or more	15 415	11 598	2 148	378	715	599	3 817	342	437	106
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	68 361	53 520	10 046	2 660	3 829	3 909	14 841	1 504	1 662	601
1989 to March 1990	4 920	3 763	588	162	181	179	1 157	123	186	17
1985 to 1988	14 877	11 572	1 703	474	658	679	3 305	290	464	125
1980 to 1984	9 359	6 767	1 009	318	442	429	2 592	183	270	115
1970 to 1979	14 814	11 056	1 783	383	889	774	3 758	357	305	114
1969 or earlier	24 391	20 362	4 963	1 323	1 659	1 848	4 029	551	437	230
Renter-occupied housing units	32 320	28 323	12 571	3 550	1 321	3 338	3 997	304	362	875
1989 to March 1990	12 963	11 254	4 752	1 486	508	1 367	1 709	94	124	416
1985 to 1988	11 362	10 000	4 370	1 221	588	1 150	1 362	157	194	263
1980 to 1984	3 775	3 284	1 536	340	108	392	491	45	25	105
1970 to 1979	2 596	2 371	1 253	341	81	250	225	—	19	49
1969 or earlier	1 624	1 414	660	162	36	179	210	8	—	42
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	4 157	3 220	1 624	376	40	278	937	25	—	60
Householder 65 years and over	24 320	20 509	7 031	1 565	1 345	2 272	3 811	387	250	374
Owner-occupied housing units	18 113	15 141	4 220	943	1 115	1 642	2 972	344	219	207
Locking complete plumbing facilities	107	41	11	—	—	—	66	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	384	277	169	21	—	35	107	8	—	—
No vehicle available	5 415	4 652	2 279	449	201	617	763	39	45	126
Complete plumbing facilities	100 270	81 590	22 505	6 200	5 150	7 247	18 680	1 808	2 024	1 476
1.00 or less persons per room	99 059	80 587	22 137	6 142	5 131	7 163	18 472	1 799	2 024	1 470
1.01 or more persons per room	1 211	1 003	368	58	19	84	208	9	—	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities	411	253	112	10	—	—	158	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	389	233	108	10	—	—	156	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	22	20	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 293	41 552	38 684	34 957	49 687	32 677	40 356	52 815	57 043	39 389
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 924	21 063	17 545	21 822	29 139	21 523	19 939	25 907	35 904	23 467
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	10 923	9 052	4 399	753	323	740	1 871	91	63	165
Owner-occupied housing units	3 150	2 448	421	171	100	133	902	31	44	29
Renter-occupied housing units	7 773	6 804	3 978	582	223	607	969	60	19	136

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
All housing units.....	1 666	1 804	1 513	1 100	1 249	1 100	1 606	21	834	516
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	12	28	—	—	—	7	—	11	—
1985 to 1988.....	8	28	40	—	38	—	16	—	48	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	7	29	—	—	17	50	—	7	—
1970 to 1979.....	23	—	303	30	8	—	26	—	27	—
1960 to 1969.....	23	44	119	4	230	28	23	6	81	7
1950 to 1959.....	118	52	95	36	76	177	215	11	111	15
1940 to 1949.....	201	169	46	150	89	255	365	—	112	14
1939 or earlier.....	1 293	1 492	853	880	808	623	904	4	437	480
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	67	19	—	—	3	5	6	—	—	41
1 bedroom.....	386	373	167	188	272	177	170	—	79	131
2 bedrooms.....	401	686	632	342	597	399	470	5	301	198
3 bedrooms.....	520	425	542	392	310	360	673	11	342	102
4 bedrooms.....	252	249	138	157	34	134	234	1	83	28
5 or more bedrooms.....	40	52	34	21	33	25	53	4	29	16
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 643	1 754	1 506	1 095	1 234	1 091	1 601	21	827	489
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 666	1 781	1 500	1 100	1 249	1 100	1 600	10	834	516
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 657	1 781	1 496	1 100	1 242	1 090	1 600	10	829	516
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	12	5	—	—	15	4	—	—	11	23
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	12
Occupied housing units.....	1 528	1 615	1 396	1 014	1 127	1 017	1 545	20	774	441
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 386	1 441	1 255	941	984	835	1 422	4	684	390
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	20	43	37	7	7	10	13	—	14	—
Electricity.....	58	75	53	37	66	90	51	—	39	29
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	64	47	20	25	40	58	53	16	30	—
All other fuels.....	—	—	31	4	20	24	6	—	7	14
No fuel used.....	—	9	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	340	445	293	113	472	294	223	—	137	186
1.....	666	670	666	461	472	374	590	—	349	160
2.....	348	360	318	316	118	237	523	14	228	82
3 or more.....	174	140	119	124	65	112	209	6	60	13
Vehicles per household.....	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	.8	1.2	1.5	2.6	1.3	.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	546	770	511	538	226	426	1 040	11	374	105
1989 to March 1990.....	47	70	11	44	22	15	64	—	11	—
1985 to 1988.....	103	111	90	106	64	79	161	6	54	6
1980 to 1984.....	61	80	23	53	18	44	111	—	31	—
1970 to 1979.....	119	87	58	139	27	70	172	—	47	7
1969 or earlier.....	216	422	329	196	95	218	532	5	231	92
Renter-occupied housing units.....	982	845	885	476	901	591	505	9	400	336
1989 to March 1990.....	437	255	327	131	305	204	177	—	123	143
1985 to 1988.....	337	264	325	261	299	210	212	—	139	107
1980 to 1984.....	89	129	57	42	161	66	45	5	48	31
1970 to 1979.....	68	119	110	6	98	55	37	4	69	21
1969 or earlier.....	51	78	66	36	38	56	34	—	21	34
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	102	170	62	41	136	85	44	—	32	93
Householder 65 years and over.....	353	655	392	230	307	277	570	—	247	131
Owner-occupied housing units.....	204	415	243	180	98	164	447	—	164	68
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
No telephone in unit.....	—	41	10	—	14	—	5	—	7	6
No vehicle available.....	118	260	137	46	152	96	108	—	61	26
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 516	1 610	1 396	1 014	1 120	1 017	1 545	20	766	429
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 508	1 601	1 349	1 003	1 066	1 006	1 545	20	740	429
1.01 or more persons per room.....	8	9	47	11	54	11	—	—	26	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	12	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	12
1.00 or less persons per room.....	12	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	12
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	36 317	28 958	29 727	41 449	28 871	31 213	34 846	45 446	31 628	23 477
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	15 592	17 463	18 310	21 500	14 792	17 718	22 419	108 370	21 925	15 089
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	394	279	277	132	399	246	52	—	77	154
Owner-occupied housing units.....	18	64	56	18	18	36	6	—	13	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	376	215	221	114	381	210	46	—	64	147

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County—Con.								Endicott village, Broome County	
	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 134	Tract 135
All housing units	659	1 018	1 583	2 561	2 205	1 225	2 068	1 898	2 018	1 103
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	10	—	—	15	—	9	—	—
1985 to 1988	5	20	7	67	—	42	32	66	52	28
1980 to 1984	74	113	46	—	—	19	63	113	51	5
1970 to 1979	185	261	28	125	14	59	40	38	82	24
1960 to 1969	116	13	—	214	117	195	213	198	262	33
1950 to 1959	40	35	80	96	266	324	201	321	244	96
1940 to 1949	34	11	126	236	482	214	310	192	359	129
1939 or earlier	205	565	1 286	1 823	1 326	357	1 209	961	968	788
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	85	267	86	97	—	—	18	12	5	78
1 bedroom	342	563	589	675	60	91	290	247	210	354
2 bedrooms	99	121	534	799	506	258	653	647	615	354
3 bedrooms	88	15	202	492	1 019	556	781	731	902	222
4 bedrooms	—	24	85	361	428	265	278	194	228	82
5 or more bedrooms	45	28	87	137	192	55	48	67	58	13
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	11	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	659	970	1 546	2 530	2 197	1 225	2 052	1 898	2 007	1 044
Source of water, public system or private company	659	1 018	1 583	2 561	2 205	1 210	2 061	1 892	2 018	1 103
Sewage disposal, public sewer	659	1 012	1 583	2 561	2 205	1 205	2 068	1 861	2 018	1 103
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	52	34	16	—	—	33	—	—	21
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	29	18	11	—	—	10	—	—	10
Occupied housing units	584	864	1 362	2 318	2 112	1 158	1 948	1 794	1 905	975
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	305	557	1 143	2 114	1 975	1 075	1 673	1 466	1 705	863
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	8	28	17	24	6	25	14	9	—
Electricity	240	233	51	80	61	35	158	197	141	75
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	12	55	95	84	44	42	62	77	39	31
All other fuels	13	11	38	23	8	—	30	15	11	—
No fuel used	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	25	—	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	366	618	593	450	202	111	348	371	305	297
1	178	224	540	1 026	878	420	846	716	789	435
2	40	7	139	589	869	447	505	531	621	237
3 or more	—	15	90	253	163	180	249	176	190	6
Vehicles per household	.4	.3	.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	60	30	192	816	1 527	873	1 081	920	1 127	205
1989 to March 1990	—	—	11	61	66	33	95	38	69	12
1985 to 1988	—	—	29	98	251	190	184	171	204	26
1980 to 1984	—	8	—	143	197	56	107	77	96	24
1970 to 1979	—	14	25	170	313	150	202	183	113	50
1969 or earlier	60	8	127	344	700	444	493	451	645	93
Renter-occupied housing units	524	834	1 170	1 502	585	285	867	874	778	770
1989 to March 1990	121	258	578	632	242	131	365	323	253	362
1985 to 1988	167	232	338	536	155	84	330	374	326	241
1980 to 1984	64	197	128	193	76	34	94	77	45	77
1970 to 1979	157	125	89	82	72	30	59	52	95	66
1969 or earlier	15	22	37	59	40	6	19	48	59	24
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	82	212	212	165	8	5	84	91	31	189
Householder 65 years and over	371	386	295	636	807	392	529	453	514	182
Owner-occupied housing units	53	14	126	320	667	336	356	365	407	97
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	12	41	27	—	—	—	6	—	12	—
No vehicle available	227	275	156	142	130	67	160	118	179	49
Complete plumbing facilities	584	835	1 344	2 307	2 112	1 158	1 938	1 794	1 905	965
1.00 or less persons per room	579	827	1 315	2 267	2 112	1 150	1 929	1 691	1 886	954
1.01 or more persons per room	5	8	29	40	—	8	9	103	19	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	29	18	11	—	—	10	—	—	10
1.00 or less persons per room	—	29	14	11	—	—	10	—	—	10
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 047	23 057	17 267	44 491	47 935	62 625	36 146	32 342	32 448	31 894
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	8 906	10 760	14 010	20 079	24 346	23 878	19 521	18 248	23 315	17 352
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	305	331	509	425	114	88	264	353	167	236
Owner-occupied housing units	5	6	14	16	17	23	51	53	93	6
Renter-occupied housing units	300	325	495	409	97	65	213	300	74	230

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Endicott village, Broome County—Con.		Endwell COP, Broome County					Johnson City village, Broome County		
	Tract 136	Tract 137 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 138	Tract 139
All housing units	1 983	1 565	1 319	1 417	1 032	1 531	74	4	1 700	1 453
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	11	—	—	10	10	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	138	46	84	29	16	153	—	—	39	13
1980 to 1984	127	135	9	51	—	101	—	—	13	—
1970 to 1979	175	114	141	50	24	249	20	—	42	32
1960 to 1969	97	148	364	71	79	355	44	—	218	84
1950 to 1959	219	136	433	397	550	592	—	—	441	167
1940 to 1949	175	156	149	345	245	37	—	4	305	172
1939 or earlier	1 052	830	128	474	118	34	—	—	642	985
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	29	20	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	41
1 bedroom	463	335	35	199	6	208	9	4	199	437
2 bedrooms	728	480	93	587	147	279	22	—	503	558
3 bedrooms	578	472	553	499	721	656	28	—	832	287
4 bedrooms	176	230	566	103	131	318	15	—	139	110
5 or more bedrooms	9	28	72	14	27	70	—	—	27	20
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	15	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 968	1 545	1 319	1 396	1 032	1 531	74	4	1 700	1 425
Source of water, public system or private company	1 983	1 565	1 295	1 417	1 032	1 517	66	4	1 700	1 449
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 972	1 565	1 314	1 417	1 032	1 526	74	4	1 700	1 449
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 854	1 476	1 275	1 328	996	1 481	70	—	1 614	1 285
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 264	1 132	1 127	1 127	920	1 232	53	—	1 491	1 121
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	—	—	24	6	20	—	—	22	27
Electricity	501	276	107	93	25	198	17	—	56	55
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	48	58	30	73	38	24	—	—	39	41
All other fuels	34	10	11	11	7	7	—	—	6	41
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	236	225	13	163	45	79	—	—	183	279
1	1 023	644	362	707	426	515	37	—	819	594
2	519	501	628	391	400	643	26	—	493	338
3 or more	76	106	272	67	125	244	7	—	119	74
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	—	1.3	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	727	601	1 199	692	855	1 022	61	—	1 096	354
1989 to March 1990	64	17	83	25	25	38	10	—	38	16
1985 to 1988	119	125	255	101	69	233	—	—	139	44
1980 to 1984	83	115	147	69	98	101	27	—	123	37
1970 to 1979	106	114	305	138	184	245	17	—	148	81
1969 or earlier	355	230	409	359	479	405	7	—	648	176
Renter-occupied housing units	1 127	875	76	636	141	459	9	—	518	931
1989 to March 1990	455	416	23	214	88	174	9	—	134	411
1985 to 1988	391	263	45	336	36	171	—	—	200	316
1980 to 1984	113	105	—	39	—	69	—	—	60	114
1970 to 1979	131	49	—	30	6	45	—	—	72	54
1969 or earlier	37	42	8	17	11	—	—	—	52	36
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	96	60	—	35	5	—	—	—	13	114
Householder 65 years and over	495	374	251	331	376	379	8	—	657	301
Owner-occupied housing units	232	207	235	257	358	257	8	—	573	151
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
No vehicle available	95	126	8	90	36	67	—	—	127	109
Complete plumbing facilities	1 854	1 476	1 275	1 328	996	1 481	70	—	1 614	1 285
1.00 or less persons per room	1 832	1 470	1 275	1 328	983	1 475	70	—	1 606	1 265
1.01 or more persons per room	22	6	—	—	13	6	—	—	8	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 047	39 389	58 445	35 558	39 494	56 305	69 800	—	27 359	29 231
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 567	23 467	29 828	24 111	33 285	34 654	32 400	—	20 274	18 960
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	185	165	28	141	32	122	—	—	111	217
Owner-occupied housing units	43	29	5	48	20	27	—	—	43	15
Renter-occupied housing units	142	136	23	93	12	95	—	—	68	202

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnson City village, Broome County—Con.			Remainder of Broome County						
	Tract 140	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 102.98	Tract 119.01	Tract 119.02	Tract 119.03	Tract 120.01	Tract 121.01	Tract 121.02
All housing units	1 585	1 633	1 395	2 073	1 139	963	938	648	1 599	1 544
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	5	53	23	27	18	20	82	49
1985 to 1988	117	60	186	167	142	84	124	113	118	83
1980 to 1984	—	8	251	117	89	60	69	79	70	75
1970 to 1979	47	18	362	456	284	149	155	200	251	92
1960 to 1969	83	50	163	399	102	153	115	74	428	210
1950 to 1959	54	233	190	303	69	67	50	48	267	510
1940 to 1949	305	427	131	151	38	45	34	36	102	271
1939 or earlier	979	837	107	427	392	378	373	78	281	254
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	47	26	28	17	10	17	8	—	—	—
1 bedroom	456	186	130	75	57	76	58	30	72	53
2 bedrooms	375	460	568	500	336	241	288	208	386	301
3 bedrooms	567	802	468	1 068	500	405	389	326	798	685
4 bedrooms	116	139	192	354	178	170	141	69	293	422
5 or more bedrooms	24	20	9	59	58	54	54	15	50	83
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 576	1 633	1 389	2 069	1 105	950	914	648	1 599	1 541
Source of water, public system or private company	1 585	1 633	1 370	115	477	19	160	81	672	1 048
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 585	1 633	1 377	75	108	21	36	56	201	177
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	1	13	18	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	13	9	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 485	1 567	1 296	2 001	1 043	905	863	613	1 537	1 496
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 311	1 441	738	51	3	11	2	8	733	1 242
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	24	—	6	86	146	108	144	141	61	2
Electricity	103	95	420	192	132	63	104	62	257	144
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	28	24	117	1 300	582	496	404	269	397	97
All other fuels	13	7	15	372	180	227	209	133	89	11
No fuel used	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	387	190	62	73	24	20	41	20	40	62
1	693	763	564	563	358	231	300	171	472	484
2	309	460	514	932	435	444	353	308	725	681
3 or more	96	154	156	433	226	210	169	114	300	269
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	538	1 137	784	1 719	848	778	709	533	1 343	1 341
1989 to March 1990	34	55	36	164	69	38	62	61	117	105
1985 to 1988	58	237	201	400	259	164	229	174	310	243
1980 to 1984	57	140	72	293	111	130	111	99	174	177
1970 to 1979	150	205	190	301	197	159	122	124	359	274
1969 or earlier	239	500	285	561	212	287	185	75	383	542
Renter-occupied housing units	947	430	512	282	195	127	154	80	194	155
1989 to March 1990	393	156	273	129	78	42	45	34	93	78
1985 to 1988	292	164	178	102	72	60	65	31	60	44
1980 to 1984	136	42	40	15	22	20	22	13	33	11
1970 to 1979	61	42	21	21	12	—	12	—	4	22
1969 or earlier	65	26	—	15	11	5	10	2	4	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	121	14	16	38	66	46	53	36	25	18
Householder 65 years and over	407	615	292	452	198	146	181	59	283	382
Owner-occupied housing units	214	494	210	420	168	127	158	52	275	362
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	12	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	—
No vehicle available	177	157	47	65	17	14	23	9	35	33
Complete plumbing facilities	1 485	1 567	1 296	2 001	1 042	892	852	613	1 537	1 496
1.00 or less persons per room	1 462	1 544	1 286	1 989	1 013	886	830	595	1 505	1 477
1.01 or more persons per room	23	23	10	12	29	6	22	18	32	19
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	1	13	11	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	1	13	11	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 462	33 425	42 793	38 199	34 481	38 117	31 621	34 628	40 471	45 153
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 130	21 069	34 106	21 557	17 280	28 326	18 354	19 145	28 630	32 983
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	250	90	72	168	87	58	101	63	62	59
Owner-occupied housing units	21	5	49	128	44	32	53	38	27	34
Renter-occupied housing units	229	85	23	40	43	26	48	25	35	25

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.							
	Tract 121.03	Tract 122.01	Tract 122.02	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127.01
All housing units	1 530	1 116	1 707	2 039	1 443	2 643	2 400	2 350
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	5	—	51	46	38	86	21	56
1985 to 1988	79	21	167	249	114	257	188	208
1980 to 1984	86	34	203	148	100	191	113	105
1970 to 1979	163	40	466	408	183	593	443	482
1960 to 1969	401	123	282	272	190	353	479	428
1950 to 1959	310	322	158	234	139	303	459	410
1940 to 1949	262	277	97	57	46	214	213	275
1939 or earlier	224	299	283	625	633	646	484	386
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	21	9	—	25	7	8	10	11
1 bedroom	95	41	53	57	128	192	246	41
2 bedrooms	384	234	575	576	426	824	771	755
3 bedrooms	745	615	853	892	470	1 184	969	1 043
4 bedrooms	242	182	192	384	305	361	343	385
5 or more bedrooms	43	35	34	105	107	74	61	115
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 530	1 116	1 692	1 999	1 406	2 608	2 362	2 350
Source of water, public system or private company	622	876	179	97	406	466	1 033	965
Sewage disposal, public sewer	268	234	116	95	515	123	852	207
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	5	52	72	39	39	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	5	21	12	27	10	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 465	1 074	1 620	1 854	945	2 251	2 244	2 250
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	501	733	14	—	299	10	370	604
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	28	46	223	195	23	186	93	218
Electricity	226	53	207	137	70	315	395	351
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	594	220	986	1 205	325	1 224	1 225	957
All other fuels	116	13	190	317	228	516	161	120
No fuel used	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	108	14	61	135	83	102	160	144
1	441	398	526	502	287	683	790	644
2	699	520	761	859	379	1 085	830	1 002
3 or more	217	142	272	358	196	381	464	460
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 145	937	1 444	1 586	729	1 881	1 672	1 921
1989 to March 1990	49	53	154	184	28	196	122	126
1985 to 1988	253	184	379	481	137	515	410	535
1980 to 1984	161	102	252	145	122	291	238	284
1970 to 1979	258	167	342	395	174	398	294	474
1969 or earlier	424	431	317	381	268	481	608	502
Renter-occupied housing units	320	137	176	268	216	370	572	329
1989 to March 1990	143	34	47	94	68	149	264	105
1985 to 1988	146	48	46	81	67	147	167	93
1980 to 1984	14	28	36	56	45	31	61	82
1970 to 1979	2	9	26	22	14	10	61	20
1969 or earlier	15	18	21	15	22	33	19	29
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	32	9	17	104	24	122	69	58
Householder 65 years and over	285	297	269	393	289	380	424	448
Owner-occupied housing units	269	279	225	370	235	315	362	386
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—
No telephone in unit	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
No vehicle available	49	14	40	60	50	56	54	68
Complete plumbing facilities	1 465	1 074	1 615	1 833	933	2 224	2 234	2 250
1.00 or less persons per room	1 433	1 068	1 592	1 817	930	2 189	2 198	2 224
1.01 or more persons per room	32	6	23	16	3	35	36	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	5	21	12	27	10	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	5	21	12	19	10	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 170	41 411	32 593	32 241	31 310	35 742	38 570	36 427
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 291	20 464	19 218	17 203	17 280	19 740	24 294	22 974
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	107	49	135	250	122	227	139	143
Owner-occupied housing units	55	28	77	132	55	157	82	90
Renter-occupied housing units	52	21	58	118	67	70	57	53

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.							
	Tract 127.02	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 133.01	Tract 133.03	Tract 133.04 (pt.)	Tract 137 (pt.)
All housing units	1 809	2 081	361	553	2 412	1 169	2 038	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	65	6	7	—	8	15	77	—
1985 to 1988	141	93	57	18	159	88	354	—
1980 to 1984	111	14	5	5	79	21	218	—
1970 to 1979	412	77	54	29	477	245	540	—
1960 to 1969	344	229	34	60	312	409	397	—
1950 to 1959	331	391	90	64	531	130	239	—
1940 to 1949	146	329	34	87	312	60	62	—
1939 or earlier	259	942	80	290	534	201	151	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	9	2	—	18	6	6	—	—
1 bedroom	43	221	19	70	252	11	71	—
2 bedrooms	336	497	88	161	722	159	303	—
3 bedrooms	920	1 073	183	243	1 213	653	1 016	—
4 bedrooms	402	230	54	55	191	319	601	—
5 or more bedrooms	99	58	17	6	28	21	47	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 803	2 074	361	553	2 412	1 169	2 038	—
Source of water, public system or private company	663	1 923	120	519	2 286	769	1 834	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	890	1 911	187	510	2 323	754	1 958	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 741	1 983	350	533	2 198	1 124	1 954	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	592	1 744	45	470	1 623	655	1 268	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	31	2	13	—	7	24	8	—
Electricity	341	125	85	28	369	185	504	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	585	111	194	20	181	203	115	—
All other fuels	192	1	13	5	18	57	59	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	46	180	—	58	110	10	45	—
1	405	791	99	236	942	243	509	—
2	944	717	184	169	910	599	970	—
3 or more	346	295	67	70	236	272	430	—
Vehicles per household	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.0	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 568	1 437	317	305	1 553	999	1 601	—
1989 to March 1990	121	63	22	40	80	48	176	—
1985 to 1988	325	313	52	35	312	259	464	—
1980 to 1984	253	134	37	36	146	127	243	—
1970 to 1979	401	199	64	52	320	288	288	—
1969 or earlier	468	728	142	142	695	277	430	—
Renter-occupied housing units	173	546	33	228	645	125	353	—
1989 to March 1990	70	180	5	71	267	54	115	—
1985 to 1988	66	208	23	112	245	39	194	—
1980 to 1984	7	81	—	45	72	13	25	—
1970 to 1979	8	26	—	—	30	14	19	—
1969 or earlier	22	51	5	—	31	5	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	22	13	—	25	17	7	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	377	671	103	136	540	132	242	—
Owner-occupied housing units	355	520	85	109	460	108	211	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	4	—	8	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	35	163	—	31	98	10	45	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 735	1 981	350	533	2 198	1 124	1 954	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 713	1 981	350	524	2 171	1 107	1 954	—
1.01 or more persons per room	22	—	—	9	27	17	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	49 273	42 326	37 943	30 680	37 750	52 012	56 556	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 238	29 644	24 835	24 600	26 214	32 754	35 993	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	35	90	6	63	134	54	63	—
Owner-occupied housing units	18	52	6	26	48	34	44	—
Renter-occupied housing units	17	38	—	37	86	20	19	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.					Tioga County		
	Tract 143	Tract 144	Tract 145	Tract 146	Tract 147 98	Tract 201.98	Tract 202	Tract 203
All housing units.....	3 402	2 148	1 475	1 951	—	2 467	2 041	2 830
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	45	—	38	27	—	51	50	50
1985 to 1988.....	198	51	117	188	—	207	163	231
1980 to 1984.....	221	23	13	109	—	228	155	207
1970 to 1979.....	673	134	129	417	—	587	380	496
1960 to 1969.....	1 572	410	200	349	—	253	301	643
1950 to 1959.....	500	633	425	379	—	95	197	611
1940 to 1949.....	116	422	347	182	—	46	56	101
1939 or earlier.....	77	475	206	300	—	1 000	739	491
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	23	30	—	28	—	16	8	35
1 bedroom.....	319	115	54	25	—	113	131	123
2 bedrooms.....	1 014	377	367	314	—	617	527	515
3 bedrooms.....	1 014	1 104	752	994	—	966	900	1 148
4 bedrooms.....	823	442	260	490	—	545	400	879
5 or more bedrooms.....	209	80	42	100	—	210	75	130
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	3 395	2 148	1 471	1 930	—	2 429	2 016	2 812
Source of water, public system or private company.....	3 055	2 010	1 152	979	—	557	412	1 056
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	3 134	1 898	1 128	876	—	59	37	1 112
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	—	12	19	—	48	37	19
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	8	—	—	29	22	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	12
Occupied housing units.....	3 226	2 066	1 404	1 879	—	2 280	1 885	2 689
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	2 429	1 786	1 018	822	—	5	275	859
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	91	8	27	76	—	174	147	59
Electricity.....	352	130	60	245	—	255	145	408
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	312	142	254	609	—	1 348	869	1 013
All other fuels.....	42	—	45	127	—	498	449	350
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	154	86	43	19	—	113	86	87
1.....	1 030	624	368	326	—	665	667	624
2.....	1 428	870	691	1 105	—	1 030	765	1 261
3 or more.....	614	486	302	429	—	472	367	717
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	—	1.9	1.8	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 018	1 751	1 224	1 717	—	1 909	1 491	2 336
1989 to March 1990.....	196	115	108	156	—	171	75	144
1985 to 1988.....	485	403	294	443	—	470	368	449
1980 to 1984.....	292	216	163	232	—	326	250	457
1970 to 1979.....	458	386	303	430	—	478	381	597
1969 or earlier.....	587	631	356	456	—	464	417	689
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 208	315	180	162	—	371	394	353
1989 to March 1990.....	700	140	66	70	—	133	189	179
1985 to 1988.....	336	122	57	40	—	127	136	142
1980 to 1984.....	98	25	21	32	—	52	46	14
1970 to 1979.....	59	14	27	14	—	27	6	11
1969 or earlier.....	15	14	9	6	—	32	17	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	71	9	9	12	—	124	175	43
Householder 65 years and over.....	567	515	297	230	—	501	372	474
Owner-occupied housing units.....	405	473	271	221	—	420	331	402
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	7
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	9	—	—	16	13	—
No vehicle available.....	57	51	20	9	—	76	52	38
Complete plumbing facilities.....	3 219	2 066	1 396	1 871	—	2 251	1 863	2 670
1.00 or less persons per room.....	3 184	2 039	1 387	1 858	—	2 209	1 826	2 665
1.01 or more persons per room.....	35	27	9	13	—	42	37	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	—	8	8	—	29	22	19
1.00 or less persons per room.....	7	—	8	—	—	27	22	19
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	72 469	47 750	45 765	53 721	—	35 759	33 631	53 423
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 798	27 659	28 574	33 037	—	18 533	23 566	24 532
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	442	66	68	46	—	237	249	172
Owner-occupied housing units.....	75	35	31	22	—	126	157	114
Renter-occupied housing units.....	367	31	37	24	—	111	92	58

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tioga County—Con.							
	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.01	Tract 207.02	Tract 207.03	Tract 208.97	Tract 208.98
All housing units	3 328	1 929	2 817	1 175	1 732	1 935	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	59	32	109	17	63	13	-	-
1985 to 1988	335	51	188	99	149	38	-	-
1980 to 1984	230	75	284	98	152	139	-	-
1970 to 1979	841	62	725	160	457	101	-	-
1960 to 1969	849	75	350	134	274	128	-	-
1950 to 1959	561	151	278	91	110	112	-	-
1940 to 1949	75	22	128	23	55	65	-	-
1939 or earlier	378	1 461	755	553	472	1 339	-	-
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	-	16	40	7	-	17	-	-
1 bedroom	137	396	146	83	51	274	-	-
2 bedrooms	488	539	825	294	617	394	-	-
3 bedrooms	1 725	515	1 211	514	787	823	-	-
4 bedrooms	869	364	480	178	173	320	-	-
5 or more bedrooms	109	99	115	99	104	107	-	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	3 319	1 899	2 764	1 124	1 715	1 928	-	-
Source of water, public system or private company	1 711	1 821	387	38	175	1 883	-	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 966	1 863	111	52	107	1 888	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	14	71	53	4	5	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	7	15	27	-	5	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	9	7	18	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	3 176	1 768	2 598	1 050	1 584	1 808	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	732	1 341	150	11	67	881	-	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	86	13	230	117	148	12	-	-
Electricity	567	220	329	121	198	273	-	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 459	143	1 369	584	971	602	-	-
All other fuels	332	40	520	217	200	40	-	-
No fuel used	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	76	358	91	116	75	284	-	-
1	708	661	762	278	538	843	-	-
2	1 607	589	1 130	462	628	517	-	-
3 or more	785	160	615	194	343	164	-	-
Vehicles per household	2.1	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.3	-	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	2 791	948	2 150	851	1 317	1 048	-	-
1989 to March 1990	209	138	173	54	143	50	-	-
1985 to 1988	722	130	540	211	241	174	-	-
1980 to 1984	498	151	396	133	234	147	-	-
1970 to 1979	796	178	493	228	357	250	-	-
1969 or earlier	566	351	548	225	342	427	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	385	820	448	199	267	760	-	-
1989 to March 1990	180	397	135	75	98	323	-	-
1985 to 1988	148	232	158	88	104	227	-	-
1980 to 1984	23	107	67	25	28	129	-	-
1970 to 1979	15	48	48	5	28	37	-	-
1969 or earlier	19	36	40	6	9	44	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	75	166	80	55	73	146	-	-
Householder 65 years and over	357	489	494	260	320	544	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	319	271	412	220	286	311	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	-	5	18	-	5	-	-
No telephone in unit	7	16	13	18	-	24	-	-
No vehicle available	39	182	69	81	44	182	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities	3 167	1 754	2 565	1 023	1 584	1 803	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	3 156	1 733	2 525	999	1 576	1 783	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	11	21	40	24	8	20	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	14	33	27	-	5	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	9	14	33	27	-	5	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	46 951	39 692	36 019	33 910	33 238	35 289	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 586	19 171	21 863	20 593	16 185	15 607	-	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	177	230	201	84	217	304	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	104	31	147	32	134	57	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	73	199	54	52	83	247	-	-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Broome County						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Broome County			
	Binghamton, NY MSA	Total	Binghamton city	Endicott village	Endwell CDP	Johnson City village	Tioga County	Tract 130	Tract 133.04	Tract 137
Specified owner-occupied housing units	49 458	40 259	7 190	2 043	3 525	3 238	9 199	1 364	1 494	515
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	29 402	23 518	3 445	1 058	2 032	1 531	5 884	874	1 111	288
Less than \$300	480	415	95	45	28	27	65	—	—	9
\$300 to \$399	2 157	1 703	296	64	147	161	454	41	42	14
\$400 to \$499	3 477	2 723	454	81	311	155	754	116	48	17
\$500 to \$599	3 890	3 140	349	192	232	262	750	98	133	46
\$600 to \$799	7 673	6 142	883	300	456	467	1 531	189	182	84
\$800 to \$999	5 575	4 554	730	219	338	273	1 021	146	232	56
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4 755	3 760	505	151	402	161	995	217	328	62
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1 051	810	104	6	104	25	241	58	146	—
\$2,000 or more	344	271	29	—	14	—	73	9	—	—
Median (dollars)	718	718	721	685	719	666	720	790	918	731
Not mortgaged	20 056	16 741	3 745	985	1 493	1 707	3 315	490	383	227
Less than \$100	156	129	12	—	10	13	27	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	5 016	4 352	1 099	247	293	465	664	124	84	52
\$200 to \$299	9 690	8 095	1 621	584	750	1 073	1 595	179	152	146
\$300 to \$399	3 850	3 071	684	126	268	127	779	107	100	29
\$400 to \$499	904	716	157	28	123	18	188	58	40	—
\$500 or more	440	378	172	—	49	11	62	22	7	—
Median (dollars)	245	243	241	233	249	227	257	261	276	236
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	9 409	7 781	1 791	500	465	926	1 628	146	146	97
Less than 20 percent	2 882	2 482	632	141	144	293	400	68	61	43
20 to 24 percent	1 421	1 204	279	58	72	184	217	6	—	15
25 to 29 percent	1 100	912	218	66	74	109	188	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	871	737	126	25	55	89	134	37	40	10
35 percent or more	3 005	2 342	519	199	105	247	663	30	45	29
Not computed	130	104	17	11	15	4	26	—	—	—
Median	26.5	25.8	24.6	28.4	25.6	24.6	29.9	24.2	31.5	21.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11 651	9 567	1 672	522	748	879	2 084	322	151	109
Less than 20 percent	6 835	5 652	1 114	347	539	580	1 183	190	93	70
20 to 24 percent	1 540	1 196	161	52	31	119	344	16	23	6
25 to 29 percent	1 217	1 039	122	54	76	42	178	62	21	11
30 to 34 percent	901	753	96	28	41	94	148	29	7	16
35 percent or more	1 158	927	179	41	61	44	231	25	7	6
Not computed	17.1	16.9	14.9	14.6	14.1	14.6	18.0	16.5	17.0	16.1
Median	17.1	16.9	14.9	14.6	14.1	14.6	18.0	16.5	17.0	16.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 823	9 484	1 508	503	810	830	2 339	282	384	162
Less than 20 percent	7 237	5 828	945	349	558	542	1 409	208	179	110
20 to 24 percent	2 258	1 881	342	89	137	175	377	37	54	34
25 to 29 percent	1 462	1 147	165	51	70	87	315	19	79	12
30 to 34 percent	512	360	30	14	27	20	152	6	47	6
35 percent or more	354	268	26	—	18	6	86	12	25	—
Not computed	17.0	17.0	15.2	15.5	14.9	16.2	16.9	16.1	21.2	17.3
Median	17.0	17.0	15.2	15.5	14.9	16.2	16.9	16.1	21.2	17.3
\$50,000 or more	16 575	13 427	2 219	518	1 502	603	3 148	614	813	147
Less than 20 percent	13 366	10 857	1 874	431	1 238	480	2 509	480	537	105
20 to 24 percent	2 014	1 623	221	57	147	82	391	75	165	33
25 to 29 percent	821	649	87	30	87	18	172	48	87	9
30 to 34 percent	217	173	11	—	14	17	44	5	24	—
35 percent or more	157	125	26	—	16	6	32	6	—	—
Not computed	13.0	12.8	11.3	13.7	11.6	11.9	14.1	13.2	16.6	13.3
Median	13.0	12.8	11.3	13.7	11.6	11.9	14.1	13.2	16.6	13.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	31 859	28 017	12 558	3 550	1 309	3 335	3 842	304	362	875
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	154	130	90	11	10	6	24	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 734	1 525	1 160	109	33	113	209	—	—	12
\$200 to \$299	4 774	4 237	2 374	486	89	616	537	66	14	72
\$300 to \$399	9 784	8 539	4 073	1 400	339	1 140	1 245	56	37	333
\$400 to \$499	7 965	6 989	2 706	938	521	616	976	65	50	263
\$500 to \$599	3 347	2 991	1 070	327	139	349	356	50	114	131
\$600 to \$749	1 636	1 515	364	154	87	262	121	43	62	31
\$750 to \$999	804	762	376	13	41	42	42	—	62	13
\$1,000 or more	171	153	59	—	6	5	18	—	6	—
No cash rent	1 490	1 176	286	112	44	186	314	24	17	20
Median (dollars)	387	388	360	380	434	373	380	428	559	403
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	9 286	8 183	4 746	793	268	879	1 103	80	27	185
Less than 20 percent	172	145	122	8	5	7	27	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	241	209	148	11	23	20	32	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	437	381	287	39	5	24	56	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	463	417	299	23	13	50	46	9	—	5
35 percent or more	7 173	6 360	3 582	647	189	718	813	66	21	152
Not computed	800	671	308	65	33	60	129	5	6	24
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	8 896	7 706	3 524	1 092	324	960	1 190	54	40	246
Less than 20 percent	663	573	348	75	—	56	90	—	—	10
20 to 24 percent	1 411	1 232	624	154	61	181	179	17	—	17
25 to 29 percent	1 755	1 567	677	330	45	204	188	10	—	89
30 to 34 percent	1 562	1 350	648	151	107	150	212	7	—	18
35 percent or more	3 054	2 612	1 151	344	103	317	442	20	29	107
Not computed	451	372	76	38	8	52	79	—	11	5
Median	31.3	31.1	30.6	29.5	32.4	30.4	32.3	30.0	44.2	31.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 571	7 558	2 849	1 043	341	979	1 013	89	145	231
Less than 20 percent	4 398	3 862	1 556	623	151	525	536	37	55	134
20 to 24 percent	2 188	1 932	722	238	100	283	256	15	43	48
25 to 29 percent	988	893	328	106	59	76	95	9	27	41
30 to 34 percent	343	304	76	46	11	18	39	20	14	—
35 percent or more	247	236	89	3	12	23	11	—	—	3
Not computed	407	331	78	27	8	54	76	8	6	5
Median	19.4	19.5	19.2	18.5	20.8	18.9	19.0	21.2	21.7	18.7
\$35,000 or more	5 106	4 570	1 439	622	376	517	536	81	150	213
Less than 20 percent	4 632	4 184	1 358	601	343	457	448	57	119	209
20 to 24 percent	190	169	30	13	18	11	21	13	25	—
25 to 29 percent	79	79	7	4	9	15	—	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	30	25	19	—	—	—	5	—	6	—
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed	168	113	25	4	6	34	55	11	—	—
Median	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.6	13.0	12.2	12.2	12.7	15.1	13.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
Specified owner-occupied housing units	353	445	311	347	96	245	897	11	277	20
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	179	175	124	183	41	110	387	6	101	—
Less than \$300	8	—	—	13	—	5	11	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	4	—	14	24	—	18	31	—	7	—
\$400 to \$499	21	34	7	31	11	14	70	6	20	—
\$500 to \$599	21	65	11	26	5	6	55	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	47	55	65	60	22	38	125	—	32	—
\$800 to \$999	28	12	6	29	—	17	60	—	36	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	50	9	21	—	3	12	35	—	6	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	718	584	648	582	665	742	636	425	682	—
Not mortgaged	174	290	187	164	55	135	510	5	176	20
Less than \$100	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	46	135	94	36	11	53	216	—	75	—
\$200 to \$299	57	130	69	115	44	56	218	5	80	14
\$300 to \$399	38	25	11	6	—	13	76	—	13	6
\$400 to \$499	19	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	7	—	13	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Median (dollars)	260	206	200	240	227	214	211	225	211	271
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	100	133	149	76	22	89	228	—	81	7
Less than 20 percent	44	54	56	34	17	25	132	—	47	—
20 to 24 percent	6	48	—	24	—	4	28	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	39	—	—	—	39	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	12	14	6	—	—	19	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	38	12	48	18	5	41	23	—	27	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.5	21.3	27.4	20.8	15.7	34.1	18.7	—	19.2	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	87	163	48	87	45	62	205	—	72	13
Less than 20 percent	43	123	24	51	30	38	162	—	64	13
20 to 24 percent	5	13	12	25	—	12	12	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	12	—	—	7	7	25	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	7	8	5	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	28	10	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.5	12.7	20.0	13.8	16.9	12.9	13.7	—	11.3	10.0—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	89	105	57	75	16	80	214	5	64	—
Less than 20 percent	48	69	35	55	16	58	146	5	49	—
20 to 24 percent	17	27	16	15	—	—	50	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	11	9	6	5	—	22	13	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.1	16.9	18.4	13.2	11.7	16.5	13.7	10.0—	11.1	—
\$50,000 or more	77	64	57	109	13	14	250	6	60	—
Less than 20 percent	72	57	52	109	13	14	227	6	53	—
20 to 24 percent	5	7	—	—	—	—	18	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	13.1	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.9	12.5	16.3	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	982	845	885	476	896	591	497	9	400	336
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	41	49	47	27	59	71	12	—	5	18
\$200 to \$299	162	206	131	50	225	162	102	—	17	103
\$300 to \$399	376	312	290	173	361	143	139	—	148	151
\$400 to \$499	152	174	279	171	179	147	122	5	152	50
\$500 to \$599	120	56	96	39	31	26	48	4	59	—
\$600 to \$749	45	—	—	6	29	13	29	—	6	8
\$750 to \$999	29	13	10	—	12	—	32	—	6	—
\$1,000 or more	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	46	35	27	10	—	22	13	—	7	6
Median (dollars)	370	342	381	390	338	323	395	472	421	315
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	393	328	278	132	396	222	65	—	89	132
Less than 20 percent	—	4	10	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	14	12	—	8	19	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	14	—	8	36	27	5	—	11	12
35 percent or more	333	243	210	97	340	148	60	—	71	120
Not computed	60	53	33	17	12	14	—	—	7	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	258	234	287	117	283	151	183	—	128	114
Less than 20 percent	47	21	9	—	14	37	19	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	31	42	30	32	37	30	24	—	8	30
25 to 29 percent	34	35	94	27	48	39	24	—	48	14
30 to 34 percent	56	82	72	13	71	25	33	—	17	14
35 percent or more	90	37	78	45	113	6	76	—	47	56
Not computed	—	17	4	—	—	14	7	—	—	—
Median	31.5	30.6	30.6	29.9	33.0	25.2	33.2	—	30.0	34.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	271	168	223	111	164	157	175	—	118	69
Less than 20 percent	110	107	102	75	117	73	93	—	60	50
20 to 24 percent	81	36	73	29	35	48	53	—	31	13
25 to 29 percent	40	19	30	7	—	36	19	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent	17	—	11	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Not computed	10	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Median	21.3	18.5	20.4	18.6	17.0	20.6	19.5	—	19.5	15.8
\$35,000 or more	60	115	97	116	53	61	74	9	65	21
Less than 20 percent	50	115	83	116	53	61	60	9	65	21
20 to 24 percent	10	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median	16.8	11.7	13.1	14.5	11.7	11.1	11.3	10.0—	12.6	10.0—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton city, Broome County—Con.								Endicott village, Broome County	
	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 134	Tract 135
Specified owner-occupied housing units	6	8	80	492	1 243	760	876	703	862	139
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	—	—	26	250	625	420	482	336	396	50
Less than \$300	—	—	—	7	—	—	28	23	13	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	6	23	19	27	51	72	24	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	6	56	57	31	50	40	40	7
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	45	37	38	40	77	5
\$600 to \$799	—	—	7	34	103	75	149	71	80	6
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	88	223	79	99	53	110	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	7	28	143	91	63	37	52	20
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	7	27	66	4	—	—	6
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	7	8	14	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	657	817	878	875	709	587	709	1 019
Not mortgaged	6	8	54	242	618	340	394	367	466	89
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	31	18	104	49	78	153	103	11
\$200 to \$299	—	—	16	110	278	69	214	146	265	51
\$300 to \$399	6	—	7	73	175	101	79	55	70	27
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	41	17	46	14	13	28	—
\$500 or more	—	8	—	—	44	75	9	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	325	500+	189	294	273	348	257	229	235	276
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	—	—	57	95	241	110	179	224	235	32
Less than 20 percent	—	—	11	—	61	16	34	101	51	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	20	38	32	6	34	39	37	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	—	35	22	42	23	36	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	10	32	20	—	7	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	20	47	81	41	69	42	93	26
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	12	11	—
Median	—	—	24.4	34.7	28.9	32.1	27.6	20.6	28.3	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6	—	23	127	233	109	246	146	238	41
Less than 20 percent	6	—	10	71	183	90	123	83	174	30
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	22	15	—	23	16	20	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	14	—	—	22	16	20	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	7	7	18	5	21	7	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	13	17	14	57	24	18	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	—	21.3	18.5	13.6	16.1	20.0	16.7	13.9	13.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	87	254	92	202	168	161	47
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	68	106	50	117	123	104	47
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	114	5	55	35	24	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	19	20	33	15	5	33	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	7	—	11	5	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	4	4	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	12.6	20.9	19.2	16.0	11.7	14.7	10.0—
\$50,000 or more	—	8	—	183	515	449	249	165	228	19
Less than 20 percent	—	8	—	157	425	336	212	133	199	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	72	54	24	26	8	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	11	18	35	13	—	21	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	7	—	19	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.5	—	11.8	12.5	13.0	10.0—	10.0—	13.9	17.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	524	834	1 170	1 502	585	285	867	874	778	770
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	12	38	10	—	—	—	18	—	—	11
\$100 to \$199	269	217	65	40	8	—	41	183	—	86
\$200 to \$299	122	299	262	252	20	33	102	126	104	151
\$300 to \$399	75	180	520	442	138	63	300	262	299	318
\$400 to \$499	46	80	143	329	202	97	227	151	184	143
\$500 to \$599	—	8	59	145	127	42	130	80	63	29
\$600 to \$749	—	12	45	99	13	13	17	29	79	20
\$750 to \$999	—	—	35	153	43	10	13	20	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	22	12	—	7	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	9	30	34	12	12	23	49	12
Median (dollars)	190	260	340	401	450	425	391	350	392	324
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	417	497	516	455	131	72	263	360	114	304
Less than 20 percent	19	43	10	9	—	—	13	—	—	8
20 to 24 percent	52	51	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	11
25 to 29 percent	95	64	32	—	—	—	7	36	—	35
30 to 34 percent	74	20	—	35	9	—	10	38	—	7
35 percent or more	158	306	451	396	113	72	222	242	96	229
Not computed	19	13	23	15	9	—	5	28	18	14
Median	32.2	44.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	70	238	381	452	112	88	267	161	238	209
Less than 20 percent	27	34	25	69	8	5	9	16	—	45
20 to 24 percent	6	84	107	52	27	—	53	31	44	40
25 to 29 percent	30	74	60	53	9	20	31	37	66	56
30 to 34 percent	—	16	56	63	17	28	51	34	33	33
35 percent or more	7	30	133	203	41	29	117	43	80	29
Not computed	—	—	—	12	10	6	—	—	15	6
Median	25.3	25.1	29.9	33.7	32.1	32.9	33.7	29.5	30.2	26.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	15	81	212	381	201	54	221	228	307	159
Less than 20 percent	15	63	159	216	81	28	95	112	164	95
20 to 24 percent	—	13	32	85	52	6	77	58	83	47
25 to 29 percent	—	5	6	30	45	14	36	21	25	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	24	—	—	7	5	19	17
35 percent or more	—	—	15	26	—	—	—	17	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	15	6	6	15	16	—
Median	17.5	15.5	17.2	19.1	21.2	19.0	20.8	19.6	19.2	18.8
\$35,000 or more	22	18	61	214	141	71	116	125	119	98
Less than 20 percent	22	18	61	181	141	64	116	122	119	98
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	3	—	—
Median	12.9	10.0—	12.8	14.7	13.8	13.6	13.1	11.7	12.2	12.0

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Endicott village, Broome County—Con.		Endwell CDP, Broome County						Johnson City village, Broome County		
	Tract 136	Tract 137 (pt.)	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 131	Tract 132.01	Tract 132.02	Tract 133.04 (pt.)		Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 138	Tract 139
Specified owner-occupied housing units	527	515	1 122	558	780	1 004	61		—	935	237
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	324	288	759	229	397	602	45		—	354	99
Less than \$300	23	9	—	9	16	3	—		—	—	5
\$300 to \$399	26	14	16	20	74	30	7		—	32	14
\$400 to \$499	17	17	92	40	73	106	—		—	45	16
\$500 to \$599	64	46	73	51	41	49	18		—	78	—
\$600 to \$799	130	84	164	66	83	143	—		—	98	46
\$800 to \$999	47	56	136	37	61	104	—		—	91	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499	17	62	211	6	44	121	20		—	5	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	58	—	5	41	—		—	5	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	9	—	—	5	—		—	—	—
Median (dollars)	636	731	871	572	589	747	543		—	674	638
Not mortgaged	203	227	363	329	383	402	16		—	581	138
Less than \$100	—	—	—	10	—	—	—		—	13	—
\$100 to \$199	81	52	50	87	91	65	—		—	182	32
\$200 to \$299	122	146	126	143	251	222	8		—	345	97
\$300 to \$399	—	29	107	54	32	67	8		—	35	9
\$400 to \$499	—	—	58	21	9	35	—		—	6	—
\$500 or more	—	—	22	14	—	13	—		—	—	—
Median (dollars)	212	236	304	238	232	251	300		—	223	232
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$20,000	136	97	65	164	129	107	—		—	365	46
Less than 20 percent	47	43	32	39	34	39	—		—	111	15
20 to 24 percent	6	15	—	47	25	—	—		—	56	11
25 to 29 percent	24	—	—	23	23	28	—		—	53	—
30 to 34 percent	8	10	18	14	10	13	—		—	64	—
35 percent or more	51	29	15	26	37	27	—		—	81	20
Not computed	—	—	—	15	—	—	—		—	—	—
Median	28.1	21.8	30.1	23.8	26.2	27.6	—		—	26.5	23.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	134	109	243	107	277	113	8		—	291	101
Less than 20 percent	21	6	11	—	215	98	8		—	192	76
20 to 24 percent	23	11	43	8	14	6	—		—	30	9
25 to 29 percent	6	16	23	11	7	—	—		—	8	9
30 to 34 percent	11	6	25	11	16	9	—		—	44	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	17	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Median	18.6	16.1	15.9	13.9	13.2	13.4	17.5		—	14.7	13.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	133	162	219	174	144	255	18		—	205	65
Less than 20 percent	88	110	145	132	90	183	8		—	122	49
20 to 24 percent	31	34	37	30	33	37	—		—	58	16
25 to 29 percent	6	12	19	12	14	15	10		—	25	—
30 to 34 percent	8	6	6	—	7	14	—		—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	12	—	—	6	—		—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Median	16.9	17.3	17.1	14.5	13.3	13.0	25.5		—	18.0	11.4
\$50,000 or more	124	147	595	113	230	529	35		—	74	25
Less than 20 percent	115	105	461	108	214	430	25		—	59	25
20 to 24 percent	9	33	75	5	11	46	10		—	15	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	48	—	—	39	—		—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	—	5	4	—		—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	—	10	—		—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Median	12.9	13.3	13.2	10.0	10.0	11.5	10.0		—	10.0	11.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 127	875	76	624	141	459	9		—	518	931
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	10	—		—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	11	12	—	—	—	33	—		—	8	21
\$200 to \$299	159	72	16	28	5	40	—		—	67	267
\$300 to \$399	450	333	15	228	23	73	—		—	245	359
\$400 to \$499	348	263	8	275	56	182	—		—	104	161
\$500 to \$599	104	131	16	58	6	50	9		—	36	26
\$600 to \$749	24	31	7	13	22	45	—		—	9	22
\$750 to \$999	—	13	—	—	29	12	—		—	—	7
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	6	—		—	—	—
No cash rent	31	20	14	22	—	8	—		—	49	68
Median (dollars)	385	403	425	412	480	451	575		—	370	333
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$10,000	190	185	23	130	11	104	—		—	126	252
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—		—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	23	—		—	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	4	—	—	—	5	—		—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	11	5	—	—	—	13	—		—	7	—
35 percent or more	170	152	23	108	11	47	—		—	93	229
Not computed	9	24	—	22	—	11	—		—	26	7
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	35.6	—		—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	399	246	8	177	16	123	—		—	188	289
Less than 20 percent	20	10	—	—	—	7	—		—	7	—
20 to 24 percent	53	17	8	39	—	14	—		—	59	72
25 to 29 percent	119	89	—	32	—	13	—		—	20	62
30 to 34 percent	67	18	—	70	6	31	—		—	29	77
35 percent or more	128	107	—	36	10	57	—		—	63	71
Not computed	12	5	—	—	—	8	—		—	10	7
Median	30.1	31.3	22.5	31.3	50.0+	34.9	—		—	30.5	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	346	231	16	152	56	108	9		—	141	325
Less than 20 percent	230	134	—	94	38	19	—		—	82	222
20 to 24 percent	60	48	8	36	—	47	9		—	37	56
25 to 29 percent	40	41	—	22	7	30	—		—	13	6
30 to 34 percent	10	—	—	—	11	—	—		—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	3	—	—	—	12	—		—	—	—
Not computed	6	5	8	—	—	—	—		—	9	41
Median	17.6	18.7	22.5	18.9	18.7	23.7	22.5		—	16.4	15.9
\$35,000 or more	192	213	29	165	58	124	—		—	63	65
Less than 20 percent	175	209	16	165	49	113	—		—	59	45
20 to 24 percent	13	—	7	—	—	11	—		—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	4	—	—	9	—	—		—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	6	—	—	—	—		—	4	20
Median	12.6	13.0	12.2	12.7	15.2	12.8	—		—	12.3	11.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Johnson City village, Broome County—Con.			Remainder of Broome County						
	Tract 140	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 102.98	Tract 119.01	Tract 119.02	Tract 119.03	Tract 120.01	Tract 121.01	Tract 121.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	403	991	672	1 007	432	401	304	196	1 072	1 227
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	216	512	350	623	246	230	167	136	690	715
Less than \$300	5	13	4	—	2	7	10	6	12	11
\$300 to \$399	43	61	11	57	25	42	24	12	34	52
\$400 to \$499	38	38	18	113	27	20	20	20	104	84
\$500 to \$599	36	112	36	72	58	35	38	21	76	103
\$600 to \$799	63	144	116	147	77	71	46	28	216	192
\$800 to \$999	31	98	35	124	39	33	19	23	98	135
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	40	116	93	18	22	8	24	114	98
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	6	14	17	—	—	—	2	29	22
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	18
Median (dollars)	548	639	767	710	646	618	567	641	697	703
Not mortgaged	187	479	322	384	186	171	137	60	382	512
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6
\$100 to \$199	12	145	94	68	32	69	39	19	97	108
\$200 to \$299	156	302	173	171	115	47	58	34	203	263
\$300 to \$399	19	26	38	101	30	55	32	6	62	117
\$400 to \$499	—	6	6	44	8	—	8	—	14	18
\$500 or more	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	236	222	231	278	240	224	237	220	253	246
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	96	308	111	219	85	88	83	27	134	216
Less than 20 percent	17	119	31	39	37	13	25	5	27	77
20 to 24 percent	6	87	24	40	5	21	16	6	16	27
25 to 29 percent	20	20	16	29	1	7	—	6	4	39
30 to 34 percent	6	19	—	34	17	7	17	—	12	12
35 percent or more	47	63	36	77	25	40	20	10	75	56
Not computed	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Median	34.2	22.0	24.7	30.2	27.5	32.1	24.4	27.1	37.7	25.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	161	193	133	260	134	96	104	47	292	283
Less than 20 percent	99	124	89	139	79	59	59	26	138	163
20 to 24 percent	40	29	11	20	14	19	12	10	50	37
25 to 29 percent	—	11	14	73	25	7	18	4	47	31
30 to 34 percent	12	19	19	10	2	7	9	2	13	11
35 percent or more	10	10	—	18	14	4	6	5	44	41
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.6	14.1	14.7	19.0	17.6	17.2	17.5	14.8	20.8	17.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	92	289	179	294	139	102	52	65	255	273
Less than 20 percent	70	192	109	169	98	79	35	38	162	181
20 to 24 percent	6	55	40	47	25	13	13	10	32	44
25 to 29 percent	16	30	16	56	7	10	2	7	41	17
30 to 34 percent	—	6	14	10	—	—	1	10	20	25
35 percent or more	—	—	—	12	9	—	1	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.0	16.0	16.4	18.3	15.8	12.4	14.0	17.9	16.3	16.2
\$50,000 or more	54	201	249	234	74	115	65	57	391	455
Less than 20 percent	50	175	171	175	70	93	58	45	318	369
20 to 24 percent	4	20	43	42	2	—	5	12	20	29
25 to 29 percent	—	—	18	11	2	22	2	—	36	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	12	26
35 percent or more	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	18
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.3	13.2	12.7	12.0	10.8	11.9	10.0	12.6	14.0	11.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	947	427	512	261	183	115	150	69	194	155
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
\$100 to \$199	71	13	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	210	65	7	28	43	7	27	15	11	14
\$300 to \$399	369	117	50	58	82	36	37	14	34	33
\$400 to \$499	154	150	47	93	33	40	30	23	37	53
\$500 to \$599	65	25	197	8	2	8	13	8	29	7
\$600 to \$749	57	20	154	25	—	6	—	4	50	11
\$750 to \$999	—	10	25	9	—	—	2	—	12	9
\$1,000 or more	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	15	27	27	40	20	18	33	5	17	28
Median (dollars)	354	403	566	418	333	436	374	419	510	458
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	337	118	46	32	47	13	41	20	22	26
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	35	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—
35 percent or more	254	96	46	23	35	13	34	16	10	26
Not computed	18	9	—	9	9	—	5	2	8	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	245	136	102	91	66	22	52	16	34	23
Less than 20 percent	40	9	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	11
20 to 24 percent	29	7	14	4	17	—	6	3	17	5
25 to 29 percent	74	48	—	6	26	14	3	—	11	—
30 to 34 percent	21	17	6	23	15	—	3	6	—	7
35 percent or more	81	40	62	42	1	8	21	7	6	—
Not computed	—	15	20	16	5	—	13	—	—	—
Median	28.6	29.6	45.5	35.9	27.2	28.9	35.7	34.2	25.0	20.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	254	108	151	114	63	61	38	27	76	66
Less than 20 percent	146	51	24	56	41	8	13	18	20	15
20 to 24 percent	87	45	58	25	14	29	6	—	24	14
25 to 29 percent	16	5	36	18	2	13	2	2	—	20
30 to 34 percent	—	—	18	9	—	—	—	2	9	—
35 percent or more	5	3	15	—	—	—	—	2	14	—
Not computed	—	4	—	6	6	11	17	3	9	17
Median	19.0	20.1	24.4	19.8	16.5	22.9	17.5	17.5	22.8	23.4
\$35,000 or more	111	65	213	24	7	19	19	6	62	40
Less than 20 percent	104	58	191	15	7	12	17	6	32	29
20 to 24 percent	7	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	24	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	3	7	9	—	7	—	—	—	11
Median	10.0	10.0	15.4	17.5	11.9	10.0	12.1	12.5	19.6	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.							
	Tract 121.03	Tract 122.01	Tract 122.02	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	843	796	678	768	438	1 181	1 214	1 331
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	461	472	486	507	198	733	684	892
Less than \$300	11	8	13	—	—	27	10	33
\$300 to \$399	29	45	42	27	9	92	79	33
\$400 to \$499	73	46	70	43	57	100	100	75
\$500 to \$599	55	57	57	106	28	162	91	144
\$600 to \$799	138	165	139	168	53	179	147	67
\$800 to \$999	73	95	117	126	41	82	129	323
\$1,000 to \$1,499	75	51	44	37	10	91	128	121
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	5	4	—	—	—	—	112
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median (dollars)	691	685	718	645	610	591	675	668
Not mortgaged	382	324	192	261	240	448	530	439
Less than \$100	—	—	5	20	5	9	8	12
\$100 to \$199	67	105	87	77	72	177	137	138
\$200 to \$299	253	114	69	78	102	195	320	200
\$300 to \$399	46	91	25	73	37	48	65	72
\$400 to \$499	16	7	6	13	18	12	—	17
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	256	245	208	232	230	217	226	234
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	169	139	100	185	144	233	337	297
Less than 20 percent	72	65	29	37	28	48	120	78
20 to 24 percent	36	7	16	26	17	22	84	79
25 to 29 percent	—	11	21	32	19	23	44	27
30 to 34 percent	5	5	6	25	30	31	37	33
35 percent or more	50	51	28	56	48	107	52	80
Not computed	6	—	—	9	2	2	—	—
Median	21.3	23.2	26.2	28.9	31.2	33.6	22.9	24.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	210	219	217	250	152	310	260	377
Less than 20 percent	116	142	105	61	123	177	131	187
20 to 24 percent	46	31	39	76	13	33	44	45
25 to 29 percent	20	28	14	67	14	42	38	16
30 to 34 percent	6	7	36	29	2	22	33	66
35 percent or more	22	11	23	17	—	36	14	63
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.0	16.3	20.4	24.2	13.7	17.4	19.8	20.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	210	143	193	192	93	370	312	311
Less than 20 percent	136	95	88	127	55	260	191	209
20 to 24 percent	48	15	45	39	23	58	27	61
25 to 29 percent	17	33	52	26	11	15	79	16
30 to 34 percent	4	—	4	—	4	25	15	17
35 percent or more	5	—	4	—	—	12	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	17.6	20.9	16.0	18.2	16.0	17.8	15.9
\$50,000 or more	254	295	168	141	49	268	305	346
Less than 20 percent	215	255	125	124	49	230	256	276
20 to 24 percent	28	40	27	17	—	24	27	57
25 to 29 percent	8	—	7	—	—	14	16	13
30 to 34 percent	3	—	9	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.1	12.1	15.5	16.0	10.0	10.0	12.4	15.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	311	137	160	231	196	350	564	329
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
\$100 to \$199	5	11	6	—	3	21	—	11
\$200 to \$299	10	14	26	16	46	60	60	31
\$300 to \$399	73	45	28	74	54	112	150	61
\$400 to \$499	84	40	36	54	36	70	259	92
\$500 to \$599	73	—	38	42	2	19	43	60
\$600 to \$749	42	10	8	—	18	12	24	25
\$750 to \$999	3	—	—	—	—	12	—	13
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
No cash rent	21	17	18	45	37	43	28	21
Median (dollars)	469	385	427	430	352	367	430	446
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	63	29	80	96	77	83	73	57
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more	58	29	74	80	54	64	65	46
Not computed	—	—	6	16	10	7	8	11
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	103	33	20	78	72	134	136	85
Less than 20 percent	2	11	—	—	20	15	—	19
20 to 24 percent	6	10	—	—	11	19	22	—
25 to 29 percent	21	—	—	35	2	5	47	19
30 to 34 percent	21	—	—	—	3	30	17	17
35 percent or more	42	—	14	32	17	31	42	30
Not computed	11	12	6	11	19	34	8	—
Median	34.0	19.5	47.8	29.8	23.0	31.8	29.5	31.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	102	70	40	18	29	89	251	124
Less than 20 percent	24	36	6	—	22	59	148	58
20 to 24 percent	17	19	20	—	1	20	49	37
25 to 29 percent	27	10	8	—	—	3	31	—
30 to 34 percent	17	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	3	10	13
Not computed	10	5	6	18	6	4	6	10
Median	25.9	19.2	22.7	—	15.6	17.6	18.9	19.9
\$35,000 or more	43	5	20	39	18	44	104	63
Less than 20 percent	35	5	20	39	14	35	98	56
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—
Median	17.1	10.0	11.4	11.8	16.7	14.7	13.3	16.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.						
	Tract 127.02	Tract 128	Tract 129	Tract 130 (pt.)	Tract 133.01	Tract 133.03	Tract 137 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 288	1 234	237	242	1 356	842	1 433
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	916	576	150	115	755	660	1 066
Less than \$300.....	12	—	17	—	—	7	—
\$300 to \$399.....	53	24	6	25	21	49	35
\$400 to \$499.....	108	42	20	24	64	64	48
\$500 to \$599.....	112	86	27	25	94	58	115
\$600 to \$799.....	206	185	25	25	310	121	182
\$800 to \$999.....	163	115	13	10	181	230	232
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	139	116	36	6	78	102	308
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	105	4	6	—	—	17	146
\$2,000 or more.....	18	—	—	—	7	12	—
Median (dollars).....	778	762	692	539	719	815	921
Not mortgaged.....	372	658	87	127	601	182	367
Less than \$100.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	55	153	17	74	283	27	84
\$200 to \$299.....	154	280	57	53	271	131	144
\$300 to \$399.....	128	189	13	—	37	18	92
\$400 to \$499.....	19	20	—	—	—	6	40
\$500 or more.....	4	6	—	—	10	—	7
Median (dollars).....	282	261	259	188	205	249	273
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	158	241	36	81	293	67	146
Less than 20 percent.....	32	49	5	36	127	16	61
20 to 24 percent.....	15	55	—	6	30	12	—
25 to 29 percent.....	34	45	11	5	40	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	11	45	—	19	14	—	40
35 percent or more.....	60	40	20	15	73	34	45
Not computed.....	6	7	—	—	9	—	—
Median.....	29.3	26.4	35.7	23.8	22.5	35.5	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	332	344	83	79	348	123	143
Less than 20 percent.....	150	217	54	49	220	56	85
20 to 24 percent.....	69	23	11	5	45	25	23
25 to 29 percent.....	24	27	12	19	27	17	21
30 to 34 percent.....	38	27	6	6	27	13	7
35 percent or more.....	51	50	—	—	29	12	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.2	17.0	14.7	17.4	14.0	21.1	16.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	337	222	60	63	368	187	366
Less than 20 percent.....	191	129	28	63	226	67	171
20 to 24 percent.....	52	74	7	—	76	102	54
25 to 29 percent.....	52	5	6	—	47	12	69
30 to 34 percent.....	4	12	—	—	6	6	47
35 percent or more.....	38	2	19	—	13	—	25
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.0	16.9	21.4	10.4	18.3	21.3	21.1
\$50,000 or more.....	461	427	58	19	347	465	778
Less than 20 percent.....	320	353	34	19	276	385	512
20 to 24 percent.....	80	63	24	—	61	47	155
25 to 29 percent.....	53	11	—	—	10	7	87
30 to 34 percent.....	4	—	—	—	—	19	24
35 percent or more.....	4	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.1	11.6	17.9	13.2	12.3	14.2	16.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	162	542	28	228	645	110	353
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	7	50	—	50	40	—	14
\$300 to \$399.....	41	145	7	41	103	45	37
\$400 to \$499.....	52	143	6	57	205	26	50
\$500 to \$599.....	18	98	—	34	194	18	105
\$600 to \$749.....	9	46	5	36	73	15	62
\$750 to \$999.....	18	6	—	—	9	6	62
\$1,000 or more.....	6	—	5	—	4	—	6
No cash rent.....	11	38	5	10	17	—	17
Median (dollars).....	478	430	419	428	466	466	556
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	14	75	13	57	105	20	27
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	14	39	13	43	98	12	21
Not computed.....	—	34	—	5	7	8	6
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	54	145	—	46	146	15	40
Less than 20 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	8	25	—	9	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	7	20	—	10	44	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	9	20	—	7	15	—	—
35 percent or more.....	19	68	—	20	72	15	29
Not computed.....	11	4	—	—	—	—	11
Median.....	33.6	34.4	—	32.9	34.7	40.6	44.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	53	187	5	73	245	31	136
Less than 20 percent.....	36	96	—	37	79	6	55
20 to 24 percent.....	4	46	—	7	91	10	34
25 to 29 percent.....	4	29	—	9	32	5	27
30 to 34 percent.....	—	13	—	20	24	10	14
35 percent or more.....	9	2	—	—	9	—	—
Not computed.....	—	1	5	—	10	—	6
Median.....	18.7	19.5	—	19.9	22.1	24.7	21.5
\$35,000 or more.....	41	135	10	52	149	44	150
Less than 20 percent.....	41	125	5	41	145	44	119
20 to 24 percent.....	—	4	5	6	4	—	25
25 to 29 percent.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	4	—	5	—	—	—
Median.....	12.7	13.5	20.0	12.9	14.7	12.2	15.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Broome County—Con.					Tioga County		
	Tract 143	Tract 144	Tract 145	Tract 146	Tract 147.98	Tract 201.98	Tract 202	Tract 203
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 719	1 608	1 056	1 360	-	960	676	1 787
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	1 252	1 031	665	1 026	-	591	344	1 297
Less than \$300	7	6	13	8	-	12	-	18
\$300 to \$399	38	74	36	30	-	27	27	100
\$400 to \$499	77	87	91	76	-	135	69	125
\$500 to \$599	139	121	151	151	-	91	38	126
\$600 to \$799	183	346	90	274	-	151	104	232
\$800 to \$999	270	214	125	186	-	88	66	233
\$1,000 to \$1,499	321	137	150	223	-	76	40	296
\$1,500 to \$1,999	108	35	-	56	-	11	-	109
\$2,000 or more	109	11	9	22	-	-	-	58
Median (dollars)	923	721	672	776	-	652	652	829
Not mortgaged	467	577	391	334	-	369	332	490
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-
\$100 to \$199	25	121	85	32	-	88	48	63
\$200 to \$299	123	301	177	154	-	184	180	208
\$300 to \$399	188	130	103	108	-	72	78	186
\$400 to \$499	55	9	26	34	-	18	11	21
\$500 or more	76	16	-	6	-	4	8	12
Median (dollars)	350	255	269	288	-	254	264	287
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	122	235	155	109	-	195	189	159
Less than 20 percent	30	122	54	40	-	50	50	19
20 to 24 percent	16	-	24	35	-	26	35	7
25 to 29 percent	15	16	5	6	-	19	12	15
30 to 34 percent	7	15	14	6	-	10	19	7
35 percent or more	54	82	52	22	-	90	69	104
Not computed	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	7
Median	30.0	19.7	24.3	22.1	-	31.3	28.1	46.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	183	398	230	272	-	221	176	227
Less than 20 percent	97	211	129	99	-	121	116	153
20 to 24 percent	49	40	19	35	-	45	32	15
25 to 29 percent	-	81	30	43	-	26	3	15
30 to 34 percent	14	21	12	68	-	21	8	-
35 percent or more	23	45	40	27	-	8	17	44
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	18.5	18.5	18.1	25.2	-	18.2	17.0	15.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	333	312	287	294	-	259	141	430
Less than 20 percent	168	167	185	116	-	180	88	261
20 to 24 percent	66	100	35	72	-	35	16	67
25 to 29 percent	50	37	44	63	-	27	24	29
30 to 34 percent	16	8	7	28	-	9	9	48
35 percent or more	33	-	16	15	-	8	4	25
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	19.9	18.8	16.7	22.2	-	15.9	17.0	14.9
\$50,000 or more	1 081	663	384	685	-	285	170	971
Less than 20 percent	867	546	318	546	-	221	160	771
20 to 24 percent	137	109	33	77	-	55	-	106
25 to 29 percent	34	-	33	48	-	9	2	65
30 to 34 percent	17	8	-	3	-	-	8	14
35 percent or more	26	-	-	11	-	-	-	15
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.2	11.8	12.0	14.2	-	14.6	11.3	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 189	311	163	129	-	346	365	339
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	10	8	8	-	7	1	13
\$200 to \$299	60	26	-	17	-	36	31	26
\$300 to \$399	169	59	36	13	-	119	121	68
\$400 to \$499	528	68	42	51	-	77	118	164
\$500 to \$599	194	68	16	9	-	22	26	10
\$600 to \$749	85	43	30	9	-	22	19	5
\$750 to \$999	78	19	22	10	-	4	8	5
\$1,000 or more	55	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
No cash rent	20	18	9	12	-	56	38	41
Median (dollars)	462	437	464	431	-	373	409	422
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	336	29	46	16	-	123	86	72
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	7
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	305	24	20	8	-	80	68	47
Not computed	31	5	18	-	-	40	18	18
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.0	-	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	240	90	39	26	-	125	118	73
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-
20 to 24 percent	17	-	9	9	-	22	12	12
25 to 29 percent	16	9	5	11	-	15	9	14
30 to 34 percent	67	27	7	-	-	23	21	11
35 percent or more	120	43	18	-	-	47	64	29
Not computed	20	11	-	6	-	10	10	7
Median	36.0	35.7	33.9	25.5	-	32.7	38.1	33.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	291	95	24	38	-	47	82	120
Less than 20 percent	119	35	12	8	-	36	31	50
20 to 24 percent	84	20	3	15	-	-	21	48
25 to 29 percent	63	10	-	9	-	4	12	17
30 to 34 percent	-	18	4	-	-	2	3	-
35 percent or more	25	10	5	-	-	1	3	-
Not computed	-	2	-	6	-	4	12	5
Median	21.6	22.9	20.0	22.7	-	17.4	21.0	20.8
\$35,000 or more	322	97	54	49	-	51	79	74
Less than 20 percent	289	97	50	49	-	40	76	46
20 to 24 percent	13	-	4	-	-	7	-	-
25 to 29 percent	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	16
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.2	14.6	12.7	11.5	-	13.4	11.9	12.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tioga County—Con.							
	Tract 204	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.01	Tract 207.02	Tract 207.03	Tract 208.97	Tract 208.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 148	738	1 043	412	575	860	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	1 636	511	590	194	328	393	—	—
Less than \$300	—	19	8	2	6	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	29	47	77	9	59	79	—	—
\$400 to \$499	140	36	83	27	73	66	—	—
\$500 to \$599	133	90	81	52	56	83	—	—
\$600 to \$799	503	145	159	72	69	96	—	—
\$800 to \$999	380	56	100	14	40	44	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	372	85	74	18	14	20	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	70	33	8	—	5	5	—	—
\$2,000 or more	9	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	807	662	671	644	536	541	—	—
Not mortgaged	512	227	453	218	247	467	—	—
Less than \$100	—	3	—	7	7	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	83	31	109	40	53	149	—	—
\$200 to \$299	231	83	202	109	144	254	—	—
\$300 to \$399	146	58	101	60	30	48	—	—
\$400 to \$499	48	31	34	2	13	10	—	—
\$500 or more	4	21	7	—	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	279	295	259	247	226	228	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	157	177	201	103	167	280	—	—
Less than 20 percent	36	20	49	38	64	74	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	32	47	13	19	30	—	—
25 to 29 percent	27	24	17	8	16	50	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	11	31	8	15	17	—	—
35 percent or more	62	90	57	36	46	109	—	—
Not computed	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median	31.1	35.6	26.3	25.3	24.2	28.6	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	496	188	253	114	154	255	—	—
Less than 20 percent	207	64	199	49	90	184	—	—
20 to 24 percent	117	49	—	23	18	45	—	—
25 to 29 percent	59	27	18	19	6	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	57	16	10	12	19	5	—	—
35 percent or more	56	32	26	11	21	16	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.8	23.1	16.2	21.7	18.0	13.5	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	607	169	266	121	135	211	—	—
Less than 20 percent	233	106	159	99	97	186	—	—
20 to 24 percent	146	27	41	10	14	21	—	—
25 to 29 percent	170	11	33	4	13	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent	44	9	25	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	16	8	—	11	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.4	17.3	15.5	12.3	14.7	11.5	—	—
\$50,000 or more	888	204	323	74	119	114	—	—
Less than 20 percent	641	150	299	68	106	93	—	—
20 to 24 percent	160	24	18	6	6	16	—	—
25 to 29 percent	54	24	6	—	7	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.0	14.8	13.1	12.2	10.0	10.8	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	367	820	419	199	227	760	—	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	5	—	—	16	—	—
\$100 to \$199	12	51	22	6	12	85	—	—
\$200 to \$299	26	126	26	38	35	193	—	—
\$300 to \$399	71	286	150	83	90	257	—	—
\$400 to \$499	94	228	125	14	39	117	—	—
\$500 to \$599	75	77	36	35	29	46	—	—
\$600 to \$749	30	13	24	—	—	8	—	—
\$750 to \$999	13	7	—	2	—	3	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	46	24	31	21	22	35	—	—
Median (dollars)	444	376	389	367	365	330	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	55	247	85	45	72	318	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	9	—	—	—	23	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	14	11	6	6	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	5	2	6	25	—	—
35 percent or more	36	216	59	29	55	223	—	—
Not computed	19	—	10	8	5	11	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	48.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	117	288	109	68	78	214	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	40	—	5	6	29	—	—
20 to 24 percent	24	39	18	15	13	24	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	33	9	9	25	62	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	61	41	2	5	41	—	—
35 percent or more	74	107	41	30	17	33	—	—
Not computed	—	8	—	7	12	25	—	—
Median	41.7	32.3	33.4	33.8	27.8	28.3	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	106	175	164	56	72	191	—	—
Less than 20 percent	25	93	95	35	46	125	—	—
20 to 24 percent	47	54	24	14	5	43	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	6	23	3	11	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	6	13	2	10	3	—	—
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	18	16	9	—	—	10	—	—
Median	22.0	19.1	17.9	18.1	17.8	16.8	—	—
\$35,000 or more	89	110	61	30	5	37	—	—
Less than 20 percent	74	102	49	24	—	37	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	9	—	12	6	5	—	—	—
Median	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.7	—	10.0	—	—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County			Tioga County	Binghamton city, Broome County	Remainder of Broome County
		Total	Binghamton city	Johnson City village		Tract 18	Tract 143
Occupied housing units	97 878	79 260	21 269	7 024	18 618	1 598	2 947
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	1 136	758	37	—	378	—	30
1985 to 1988	5 868	4 464	369	344	1 404	60	145
1980 to 1984	4 704	3 264	457	262	1 440	99	215
1970 to 1979	12 608	9 106	1 020	467	3 502	11	541
1960 to 1969	13 750	10 923	1 411	540	2 827	147	1 407
1950 to 1959	14 531	12 452	2 059	965	2 079	293	448
1940 to 1949	9 866	9 350	2 680	1 248	516	143	84
1939 or earlier	35 415	28 943	13 236	3 198	6 472	845	77
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	970	889	483	106	81	9	18
1 bedroom	9 715	8 461	3 863	1 182	1 254	179	244
2 bedrooms	25 594	21 335	6 518	2 113	4 259	563	828
3 bedrooms	41 290	33 189	6 796	2 855	8 101	598	945
4 bedrooms	16 582	12 613	2 755	668	3 969	189	737
5 or more bedrooms	3 727	2 773	854	100	954	60	175
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	97 381	78 894	21 118	7 004	18 487	1 598	2 940
Source of water, public system or private company	67 278	59 954	21 196	6 999	7 324	1 595	2 605
Sewage disposal, public sewer	62 730	56 138	21 147	7 006	6 592	1 576	2 711
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	381	223	82	—	158	—	7
Owner-occupied housing units	233	121	8	—	112	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	148	102	74	—	46	—	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	54 534	50 293	18 550	5 925	4 241	1 332	2 195
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 340	2 373	272	69	967	9	91
Electricity	10 912	8 461	1 401	693	2 451	177	333
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	22 593	14 266	774	249	8 327	60	301
All other fuels	6 432	3 800	236	82	2 632	15	27
No fuel used	67	67	36	6	—	5	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	10 381	9 099	4 944	1 066	1 282	323	127
1	34 874	29 206	8 844	3 358	5 668	636	918
2	37 510	29 613	5 431	2 010	7 897	486	1 325
3 or more	15 113	11 342	2 050	590	3 771	153	577
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	67 387	52 708	9 845	3 854	14 679	858	1 909
1989 to March 1990	4 769	3 643	564	169	1 126	20	162
1985 to 1988	14 588	11 314	1 656	655	3 274	148	449
1980 to 1984	9 171	6 620	988	418	2 551	77	276
1970 to 1979	14 616	10 877	1 728	764	3 739	162	441
1969 or earlier	24 243	20 254	4 909	1 848	3 989	451	581
Renter-occupied housing units	30 491	26 552	11 424	3 170	3 939	740	1 038
1989 to March 1990	12 082	10 414	4 199	1 254	1 668	287	611
1985 to 1988	10 660	9 310	3 972	1 101	1 350	294	266
1980 to 1984	3 663	3 172	1 454	389	491	77	87
1970 to 1979	2 494	2 274	1 171	247	220	44	59
1969 or earlier	1 592	1 382	628	179	210	38	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	3 787	2 867	1 342	267	920	78	48
Householder 65 years and over	24 183	20 383	6 923	2 268	3 800	439	567
Owner-occupied housing units	18 055	15 087	4 184	1 638	2 968	360	405
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	107	41	11	—	66	—	—
No telephone in unit	378	271	163	35	107	—	—
No vehicle available	5 357	4 598	2 225	617	759	109	57
Complete plumbing facilities	97 497	79 037	21 187	7 024	18 460	1 598	2 940
1.00 or less persons per room	96 509	78 248	20 956	6 977	18 261	1 554	2 917
1.01 or more persons per room	988	789	231	47	199	44	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	381	223	82	—	158	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room	363	207	82	—	156	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room	18	16	—	—	2	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 026	41 256	38 606	32 601	40 199	32 172	70 139
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 080	21 237	17 934	21 274	20 023	19 586	24 096
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	10 055	8 196	3 779	675	1 859	276	363
Owner-occupied housing units	3 127	2 225	421	123	902	53	75
Renter-occupied housing units	6 928	5 971	3 358	552	957	223	288

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Broome County				Tioga County	Binghamton city, Broome County	Remainder of Broome County
	Binghamton, NY MSA	Total	Binghamton city	Johnson City village		Tract 18	Tract 143
Specified owner-occupied housing units	48 709	39 633	7 045	3 200	9 076	664	1 616
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	28 733	22 947	3 343	1 493	5 786	297	1 149
Less than \$300	480	415	95	27	65	23	7
\$300 to \$399	2 124	1 670	287	161	454	67	32
\$400 to \$499	3 439	2 685	434	150	754	35	77
\$500 to \$599	3 848	3 098	342	257	750	40	139
\$600 to \$799	7 552	6 037	853	457	1 515	54	183
\$800 to \$999	5 443	4 444	714	255	999	47	270
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4 587	3 620	485	161	967	31	288
\$1,500 to \$1,999	947	731	104	25	216	—	64
\$2,000 or more	313	247	29	—	66	—	89
Median (dollars)	713	713	720	663	715	568	886
Not mortgaged	19 976	16 686	3 722	1 707	3 290	367	467
Less than \$100	156	129	12	13	27	—	—
\$100 to \$199	4 994	4 340	1 099	465	654	153	25
\$200 to \$299	9 670	8 075	1 613	1 073	1 595	146	123
\$300 to \$399	3 818	3 048	669	127	770	55	188
\$400 to \$499	898	716	157	18	182	13	55
\$500 or more	440	378	172	11	62	—	76
Median (dollars)	245	243	241	227	257	229	350
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	9 384	7 758	1 783	926	1 626	219	122
Less than 20 percent	2 879	2 479	629	293	400	101	30
20 to 24 percent	1 421	1 204	279	184	217	39	16
25 to 29 percent	1 087	899	218	109	188	23	15
30 to 34 percent	871	737	126	89	134	7	7
35 percent or more	2 996	2 335	514	247	661	37	54
Not computed	130	104	17	4	26	12	—
Median	26.5	25.8	24.6	24.6	29.9	20.3	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11 515	9 460	1 638	869	2 055	125	177
Less than 20 percent	6 777	5 609	1 101	580	1 168	78	91
20 to 24 percent	1 513	1 169	161	114	344	16	49
25 to 29 percent	1 196	1 018	107	42	178	6	—
30 to 34 percent	896	748	96	94	148	7	14
35 percent or more	1 133	916	173	39	217	18	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.0	16.8	14.7	14.5	18.0	14.4	19.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 662	9 352	1 498	812	2 310	168	317
Less than 20 percent	7 213	5 808	940	542	1 405	123	168
20 to 24 percent	2 218	1 841	342	164	377	35	66
25 to 29 percent	1 411	1 110	160	80	301	5	50
30 to 34 percent	499	347	30	20	152	5	16
35 percent or more	321	246	26	6	75	—	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	16.9	15.2	15.9	16.7	11.7	19.1
\$50,000 or more	16 148	13 063	2 146	593	3 085	152	1 000
Less than 20 percent	13 067	10 597	1 812	470	2 470	126	814
20 to 24 percent	1 924	1 557	210	82	367	20	123
25 to 29 percent	805	633	87	18	172	—	34
30 to 34 percent	195	151	11	17	44	6	3
35 percent or more	157	125	26	6	32	—	26
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	12.6	11.2	11.9	13.9	10.0	12.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	30 048	26 259	11 424	3 167	3 789	740	1 019
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	148	124	84	6	24	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 606	1 397	1 035	110	209	131	—
\$200 to \$299	4 475	3 938	2 147	581	537	89	60
\$300 to \$399	9 299	8 060	3 719	1 099	1 239	254	154
\$400 to \$499	7 549	6 591	2 477	586	958	142	478
\$500 to \$599	3 173	2 833	987	343	340	75	152
\$600 to \$749	1 459	1 351	318	234	108	21	33
\$750 to \$999	727	685	320	42	42	5	78
\$1,000 or more	152	134	51	5	18	—	44
No cash rent	1 460	1 146	286	161	314	23	20
Median (dollars)	386	388	360	371	378	361	443
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	8 454	7 358	4 142	821	1 096	273	257
Less than 20 percent	158	131	108	7	27	—	—
20 to 24 percent	230	198	137	20	32	5	—
25 to 29 percent	381	325	239	24	56	9	—
30 to 34 percent	442	396	281	47	46	38	—
35 percent or more	6 537	5 731	3 152	666	806	205	226
Not computed	706	577	225	57	129	16	31
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	8 573	7 415	3 282	947	1 158	132	240
Less than 20 percent	643	553	328	56	90	4	—
20 to 24 percent	1 359	1 180	582	171	179	31	17
25 to 29 percent	1 712	1 524	637	201	188	37	16
30 to 34 percent	1 482	1 287	605	150	195	17	67
35 percent or more	2 926	2 499	1 054	317	427	43	120
Not computed	451	372	76	52	79	—	20
Median	31.2	31.0	30.5	30.6	32.1	29.2	36.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 187	7 188	2 618	908	999	210	280
Less than 20 percent	4 189	3 653	1 419	488	536	99	119
20 to 24 percent	2 109	1 853	665	268	256	58	84
25 to 29 percent	949	863	304	76	86	21	63
30 to 34 percent	334	300	76	18	34	5	—
35 percent or more	223	212	76	23	11	12	14
Not computed	383	307	78	35	76	15	—
Median	19.5	19.6	19.2	19.0	18.9	19.9	21.3
\$35,000 or more	4 834	4 298	1 382	491	536	125	242
Less than 20 percent	4 391	3 943	1 306	437	448	122	209
20 to 24 percent	165	144	25	11	21	—	13
25 to 29 percent	79	79	7	15	—	—	20
30 to 34 percent	30	25	19	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed	162	107	25	28	55	3	—
Median	13.0	13.1	13.1	12.3	12.2	11.7	13.5

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
Occupied housing units	1 317	1 235	792
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	21	2	—
1985 to 1988	60	60	15
1980 to 1984	69	69	32
1970 to 1979	152	139	46
1960 to 1969	146	132	73
1950 to 1959	145	139	69
1940 to 1949	96	91	39
1939 or earlier	628	603	518
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	76	76	73
1 bedroom	244	244	182
2 bedrooms	454	428	273
3 bedrooms	403	371	211
4 bedrooms	102	84	25
5 or more bedrooms	38	32	28
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	1 294	1 212	771
Source of water, public system or private company	1 244	1 203	792
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 206	1 180	786
Locking complete plumbing facilities	14	14	14
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	14	14	14
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	988	968	659
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	44	25	12
Electricity	218	212	100
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	45	19	10
All other fuels	19	8	8
No fuel used	3	3	3
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	486	486	407
1	440	386	231
2	304	286	120
3 or more	87	77	34
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.0	.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	325	261	126
1989 to March 1990	20	14	12
1985 to 1988	59	59	25
1980 to 1984	71	58	7
1970 to 1979	88	77	43
1969 or earlier	87	53	39
Renter-occupied housing units	992	974	666
1989 to March 1990	399	386	254
1985 to 1988	410	410	268
1980 to 1984	99	99	72
1970 to 1979	62	57	50
1969 or earlier	22	22	22
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	221	215	181
Householder 65 years and over	117	117	108
Owner-occupied housing units	45	45	36
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	6	6
No vehicle available	54	54	54
Complete plumbing facilities	1 303	1 221	778
1.00 or less persons per room	1 246	1 164	741
1.01 or more persons per room	57	57	37
Locking complete plumbing facilities	14	14	14
1.00 or less persons per room	14	14	14
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 194	51 634	42 291
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 910	19 075	14 481
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	417	412	322
Owner-occupied housing units	2	2	—
Renter-occupied housing units	415	410	322

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	230	186	87
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	200	171	74
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	16	16	4
\$400 to \$499	20	20	20
\$500 to \$599	22	22	7
\$600 to \$799	44	36	23
\$800 to \$999	51	41	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	34	23	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999	13	13	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	750	738	713
Not mortgaged	30	15	13
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	—	—
\$200 to \$299	5	—	—
\$300 to \$399	19	10	8
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	312	316	309
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	13	11	5
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	5	5
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	42.5	29.6	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	52	31	23
Less than 20 percent	31	16	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	15	15	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.0	19.8	26.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	37	31	10
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent	24	18	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	26.1	25.7	17.5
\$50,000 or more	128	113	49
Less than 20 percent	112	97	44
20 to 24 percent	16	16	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.7	15.5	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	982	969	661
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	6	6	6
\$100 to \$199	41	41	38
\$200 to \$299	158	158	135
\$300 to \$399	279	279	225
\$400 to \$499	268	268	174
\$500 to \$599	112	112	53
\$600 to \$749	67	54	11
\$750 to \$999	40	40	19
\$1,000 or more	11	11	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	402	400	371
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	416	416	328
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	21	21	21
30 to 34 percent	21	21	18
35 percent or more	344	344	267
Not computed	21	21	13
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	173	160	146
Less than 20 percent	3	3	3
20 to 24 percent	25	25	25
25 to 29 percent	27	27	27
30 to 34 percent	33	33	25
35 percent or more	85	72	66
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	34.8	33.8	33.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	227	227	144
Less than 20 percent	139	139	90
20 to 24 percent	48	48	35
25 to 29 percent	20	20	14
30 to 34 percent	4	4	—
35 percent or more	16	16	5
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	18.7	18.7	18.5
\$35,000 or more	166	166	43
Less than 20 percent	146	146	43
20 to 24 percent	20	20	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	14.4	14.4	16.2

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County
Occupied housing units -----	188	175
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	8	8
1980 to 1984 -----	3	-
1970 to 1979 -----	2	2
1960 to 1969 -----	33	33
1950 to 1959 -----	39	39
1940 to 1949 -----	10	10
1939 or earlier -----	93	83
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	8	8
1 bedroom -----	50	48
2 bedrooms -----	31	28
3 bedrooms -----	87	79
4 bedrooms -----	12	12
5 or more bedrooms -----	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	188	175
Source of water, public system or private company -----	115	113
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	144	142
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	91	91
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	5	5
Electricity -----	26	16
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	51	51
All other fuels -----	15	12
No fuel used -----	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	60	60
1 -----	71	69
2 -----	19	16
3 or more -----	38	30
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	92	81
1989 to March 1990 -----	18	15
1985 to 1988 -----	17	9
1980 to 1984 -----	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	15	15
1969 or earlier -----	42	42
Renter-occupied housing units -----	96	94
1989 to March 1990 -----	45	43
1985 to 1988 -----	15	15
1980 to 1984 -----	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	26	26
1969 or earlier -----	10	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	47	45
Householder 65 years and over -----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	188	175
1.00 or less persons per room -----	182	169
1.01 or more persons per room -----	6	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 368	36 228
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	13 041	13 053
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	34	34
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	27	27

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	44	36
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	18	10
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 to \$599	2	2
\$600 to \$799	8	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	744	1 344
Not mortgaged	26	26
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	12	12
\$200 to \$299	8	8
\$300 to \$399	6	6
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	217	217
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	10	10
Less than 20 percent	3	3
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	26.4	26.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	18	10
Less than 20 percent	10	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	8	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	14.5	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2	2
Less than 20 percent	2	2
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5
\$50,000 or more	14	14
Less than 20 percent	6	6
20 to 24 percent	8	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	20.6	20.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	96	94
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	8	8
\$300 to \$399	55	55
\$400 to \$499	12	10
\$500 to \$599	6	6
\$600 to \$749	5	5
\$750 to \$999	10	10
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	370	369
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	46	46
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	38	38
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	37	35
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	13
35 percent or more	16	14
Not computed	—	—
Median	34.0	33.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8	8
Less than 20 percent	5	5
20 to 24 percent	3	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	19.0	19.0
\$35,000 or more	5	5
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County			
		Total	Binghamton city	Johnson City village	Troct 143
Occupied housing units	1 123	1 014	382	134	182
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	19	10	6	—	—
1985 to 1988	65	65	6	6	—
1980 to 1984	65	32	19	—	—
1970 to 1979	152	152	15	15	57
1960 to 1969	257	237	49	—	109
1950 to 1959	155	136	57	38	—
1940 to 1949	57	57	15	14	16
1939 or earlier	353	325	215	61	—
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	52	52	36	16	—
1 bedroom	207	201	68	32	48
2 bedrooms	241	205	116	39	26
3 bedrooms	372	355	124	42	43
4 bedrooms	147	121	16	5	31
5 or more bedrooms	104	80	22	—	34
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	1 123	1 014	382	134	182
Source of water, public system or private company	1 058	966	382	130	182
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 007	915	370	130	171
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	16	16	16	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	16	16	16	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	807	758	311	105	156
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	13	13	—	10	—
Electricity	180	131	29	19	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	61	61	22	—	11
All other fuels	31	31	—	—	15
No fuel used	31	20	20	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	168	164	128	6	27
1	334	319	113	48	74
2	444	382	87	76	50
3 or more	177	149	54	4	31
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	524	441	64	37	97
1989 to March 1990	106	84	12	10	34
1985 to 1988	195	176	22	17	30
1980 to 1984	111	83	14	5	16
1970 to 1979	93	85	9	5	17
1969 or earlier	19	13	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	599	573	318	97	85
1989 to March 1990	365	339	210	54	51
1985 to 1988	212	212	89	40	34
1980 to 1984	8	8	5	3	—
1970 to 1979	14	14	14	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	60	51	36	—	15
Householder 65 years and over	13	9	—	4	—
Owner-occupied housing units	13	9	—	4	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	4	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 107	998	366	134	182
1.00 or less persons per room	950	850	272	109	170
1.01 or more persons per room	157	148	94	25	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	16	16	16	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	12	12	12	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	4	4	4	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	72 836	72 282	46 440	32 056	118 936
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 817	18 840	11 735	33 225	16 955
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	363	363	254	32	60
Owner-occupied housing units	12	12	—	10	—
Renter-occupied housing units	351	351	254	22	60

Table 41. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County			
		Total	Binghamton city	Johnson City village	Tract 143
Specified owner-occupied housing units	442	375	35	20	97
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	418	361	28	20	97
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	17	17	5	—	—
\$400 to \$499	16	16	—	5	—
\$500 to \$599	18	18	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	63	63	7	10	—
\$800 to \$999	60	48	10	5	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	126	109	6	—	33
\$1,500 to \$1,999	87	66	—	—	44
\$2,000 or more	31	24	—	—	20
Median (dollars)	1 087	1 056	875	725	1 676
Not mortgaged	24	14	7	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	4	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	7	7	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	7	7	7	—	—
\$400 to \$499	6	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	307	275	325	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	60	60	11	10	—
Less than 20 percent	17	17	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	27	27	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	11	11	6	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.4	22.4	40.8	30.0	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	97	78	—	5	16
Less than 20 percent	17	13	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	26	26	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent	19	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	29	22	—	—	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.4	25.0	—	22.5	37.5
\$50,000 or more	285	237	24	5	81
Less than 20 percent	181	157	18	5	53
20 to 24 percent	66	42	6	—	14
25 to 29 percent	16	16	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	22	22	—	—	14
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.7	17.3	15.7	12.5	18.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	599	573	318	97	85
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	76	76	76	—	—
\$200 to \$299	82	82	56	26	—
\$300 to \$399	106	100	62	9	15
\$400 to \$499	124	115	45	10	26
\$500 to \$599	51	40	24	6	—
\$600 to \$749	95	95	20	21	44
\$750 to \$999	27	27	27	—	—
\$1,000 or more	8	8	8	—	—
No cash rent	30	30	—	25	—
Median (dollars)	418	418	333	427	602
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	313	313	216	25	60
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	27	27	27	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	212	212	118	22	60
Not computed	63	63	60	3	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	84	67	37	10	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	7	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	16	16	13	3	—
30 to 34 percent	34	17	5	—	—
35 percent or more	27	27	19	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.8	33.1	35.3	23.6	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	118	109	56	44	—
Less than 20 percent	57	57	34	19	—
20 to 24 percent	20	20	14	6	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8	—	—
Not computed	24	24	—	19	—
Median	18.0	17.1	18.0	14.8	—
\$35,000 or more	84	84	9	18	25
Less than 20 percent	78	78	9	12	25
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	6	—	6	—
Median	12.2	12.2	10.0	10.0	15.5

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
Occupied housing units	630	591	195
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	1	—	—
1985 to 1988	12	11	—
1980 to 1984	23	18	—
1970 to 1979	47	47	11
1960 to 1969	107	107	15
1950 to 1959	102	96	15
1940 to 1949	89	82	54
1939 or earlier	249	230	100
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	11	11	11
1 bedroom	113	111	37
2 bedrooms	220	195	46
3 bedrooms	172	171	65
4 bedrooms	92	85	31
5 or more bedrooms	22	18	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	625	586	190
Source of water, public system or private company	552	521	195
Sewage disposal, public sewer	521	493	192
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	456	432	168
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	5	3
Electricity	88	87	18
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	61	47	6
All other fuels	20	20	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	109	109	89
1	216	197	52
2	228	215	32
3 or more	77	70	22
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.4	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	285	260	48
1989 to March 1990	57	56	—
1985 to 1988	84	79	15
1980 to 1984	31	29	6
1970 to 1979	67	61	27
1969 or earlier	46	35	—
Renter-occupied housing units	345	331	147
1989 to March 1990	227	222	115
1985 to 1988	112	103	32
1980 to 1984	6	6	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	66	66	54
Householder 65 years and over	44	32	—
Owner-occupied housing units	28	23	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	6	6	—
Complete plumbing facilities	630	591	195
1.00 or less persons per room	625	588	195
1.01 or more persons per room	5	3	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	57 332	59 269	75 712
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 336	20 920	12 671
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	138	124	86
Owner-occupied housing units	2	2	—
Renter-occupied housing units	136	122	86

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Broome County		
	Binghamton, NY MSA	Total	Binghamton city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	257	233	48
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	193	180	40
Less than \$300	12	12	—
\$300 to \$399	27	27	—
\$400 to \$499	19	13	—
\$500 to \$599	38	38	—
\$600 to \$799	63	61	11
\$800 to \$999	23	22	22
\$1,000 to \$1,499	11	7	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	802	800	1 205
Median (dollars)	64	53	8
Not mortgaged	—	—	—
Less than \$100	12	6	—
\$100 to \$199	37	32	8
\$200 to \$299	8	8	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	7	7	—
\$500 or more	255	270	275
Median (dollars)	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	40	35	—
Less than 20 percent	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	29	29	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	36	30	—
Less than 20 percent	17	11	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	—
35 percent or more	7	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	25.8	28.3	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	77	67	11
Less than 20 percent	27	21	—
20 to 24 percent	20	20	—
25 to 29 percent	19	19	11
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—
35 percent or more	4	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.9	23.1	27.5
\$50,000 or more	104	101	37
Less than 20 percent	78	76	21
20 to 24 percent	15	14	5
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.8	13.4	19.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	337	323	139
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	18	18	15
\$200 to \$299	47	45	24
\$300 to \$399	143	143	64
\$400 to \$499	46	34	5
\$500 to \$599	28	28	10
\$600 to \$749	20	20	5
\$750 to \$999	23	23	16
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	12	12	—
Median (dollars)	387	385	377
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	117	103	74
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	4	4
30 to 34 percent	3	3	—
35 percent or more	88	74	55
Not computed	17	17	10
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	84	84	31
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	44	44	9
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent	6	6	—
35 percent or more	17	17	11
Not computed	6	6	—
Median	23.9	23.9	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	67	67	24
Less than 20 percent	24	24	6
20 to 24 percent	21	21	8
25 to 29 percent	11	11	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	5
Not computed	6	6	—
Median	21.5	21.5	23.8
\$35,000 or more	69	69	10
Less than 20 percent	69	69	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.0	13.0	17.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
Occupied housing units	97 430	78 840	21 163
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	1 135	758	37
1985 to 1988	5 856	4 453	369
1980 to 1984	4 681	3 246	457
1970 to 1979	12 571	9 069	1 009
1960 to 1969	13 673	10 846	1 406
1950 to 1959	14 446	12 373	2 051
1940 to 1949	9 811	9 295	2 653
1939 or earlier	35 257	28 800	13 181
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	970	889	483
1 bedroom	9 644	8 392	3 836
2 bedrooms	25 427	21 186	6 508
3 bedrooms	41 159	33 059	6 750
4 bedrooms	16 515	12 553	2 737
5 or more bedrooms	3 715	2 761	849
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	96 933	78 474	21 012
Source of water, public system or private company	66 889	59 585	21 090
Sewage disposal, public sewer	62 362	55 787	21 041
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	381	223	82
Owner-occupied housing units	233	121	8
Renter-occupied housing units	148	102	74
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	54 203	49 975	18 452
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 338	2 371	272
Electricity	10 846	8 396	1 393
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	22 551	14 238	774
All other fuels	6 425	3 793	236
No fuel used	67	67	36
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	10 337	9 055	4 914
1	34 716	29 060	8 809
2	37 334	29 446	5 412
3 or more	15 043	11 279	2 028
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	67 148	52 490	9 797
1989 to March 1990	4 719	3 594	564
1985 to 1988	14 529	11 256	1 641
1980 to 1984	9 146	6 597	982
1970 to 1979	14 557	10 824	1 701
1969 or earlier	24 197	20 219	4 909
Renter-occupied housing units	30 282	26 350	11 366
1989 to March 1990	11 937	10 274	4 157
1985 to 1988	10 602	9 254	3 956
1980 to 1984	3 657	3 166	1 454
1970 to 1979	2 494	2 274	1 171
1969 or earlier	1 592	1 382	628
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	3 770	2 850	1 334
Householder 65 years and over	24 146	20 351	6 923
Owner-occupied housing units	18 027	15 064	4 184
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	107	41	11
No telephone in unit	378	271	163
No vehicle available	5 351	4 592	2 225
Complete plumbing facilities	97 049	78 617	21 081
1.00 or less persons per room	96 063	77 828	20 850
1.01 or more persons per room	986	789	231
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	381	223	82
1.00 or less persons per room	363	207	82
1.01 or more persons per room	18	16	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 954	41 164	38 425
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 057	21 208	17 945
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	9 984	8 132	3 737
Owner-occupied housing units	3 127	2 225	421
Renter-occupied housing units	6 857	5 907	3 316

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Binghamton, NY MSA	Broome County	
		Total	Binghamton city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	48 491	39 435	7 017
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	28 579	22 802	3 303
Less than \$300	480	415	95
\$300 to \$399	2 112	1 658	287
\$400 to \$499	3 420	2 666	434
\$500 to \$599	3 829	3 085	342
\$600 to \$799	7 520	6 005	853
\$800 to \$999	5 401	4 404	703
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4 564	3 598	463
\$1,500 to \$1,999	940	724	97
\$2,000 or more	313	247	29
Median (dollars)	713	713	716
Not mortgaged	19 912	16 633	3 714
Less than \$100	156	129	12
\$100 to \$199	4 982	4 334	1 099
\$200 to \$299	9 633	8 043	1 605
\$300 to \$399	3 810	3 040	669
\$400 to \$499	898	716	157
\$500 or more	433	371	172
Median (dollars)	245	242	241
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	9 346	7 725	1 783
Less than 20 percent	2 874	2 479	629
20 to 24 percent	1 415	1 198	279
25 to 29 percent	1 087	899	218
30 to 34 percent	871	737	126
35 percent or more	2 969	2 308	514
Not computed	130	104	17
Median	26.5	25.7	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	11 491	9 442	1 638
Less than 20 percent	6 766	5 604	1 101
20 to 24 percent	1 513	1 169	161
25 to 29 percent	1 196	1 018	107
30 to 34 percent	890	742	96
35 percent or more	1 126	909	173
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	17.0	16.8	14.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 610	9 306	1 487
Less than 20 percent	7 186	5 787	940
20 to 24 percent	2 204	1 827	342
25 to 29 percent	1 400	1 099	149
30 to 34 percent	499	347	30
35 percent or more	321	246	26
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	16.8	16.8	15.0
\$50,000 or more	16 044	12 962	2 109
Less than 20 percent	12 989	10 521	1 791
20 to 24 percent	1 909	1 543	205
25 to 29 percent	794	622	76
30 to 34 percent	195	151	11
35 percent or more	157	125	26
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	12.9	12.6	11.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	29 839	26 057	11 366
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	148	124	84
\$100 to \$199	1 602	1 393	1 031
\$200 to \$299	4 467	3 932	2 147
\$300 to \$399	9 203	7 964	3 686
\$400 to \$499	7 515	6 562	2 477
\$500 to \$599	3 145	2 805	977
\$600 to \$749	1 444	1 336	318
\$750 to \$999	709	667	309
\$1,000 or more	152	134	51
No cash rent	1 454	1 140	286
Median (dollars)	386	387	360
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	8 407	7 318	4 117
Less than 20 percent	158	131	108
20 to 24 percent	230	198	137
25 to 29 percent	377	321	235
30 to 34 percent	442	396	281
35 percent or more	6 501	5 702	3 131
Not computed	699	570	225
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	8 506	7 348	3 265
Less than 20 percent	643	553	328
20 to 24 percent	1 327	1 148	582
25 to 29 percent	1 706	1 518	631
30 to 34 percent	1 476	1 281	605
35 percent or more	2 909	2 482	1 043
Not computed	445	366	76
Median	31.2	31.1	30.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 144	7 145	2 612
Less than 20 percent	4 165	3 629	1 413
20 to 24 percent	2 096	1 840	665
25 to 29 percent	943	857	304
30 to 34 percent	334	300	76
35 percent or more	223	212	76
Not computed	383	307	78
Median	19.5	19.6	19.2
\$35,000 or more	4 782	4 246	1 372
Less than 20 percent	4 339	3 891	1 296
20 to 24 percent	165	144	25
25 to 29 percent	79	79	7
30 to 34 percent	30	25	19
35 percent or more	7	-	-
Not computed	162	107	25
Median	13.0	13.1	13.0

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Binghamton, NY MSA -----	264 497	16.1	108 223	16.3	JOHNSON CITY VILLAGE, BROOME COUNTY				
BROOME COUNTY					Tract 130 (pt.) -----	6	—	4	25.0
Total -----	212 160	15.6	87 969	15.8	Tract 138 -----	3 541	15.8	1 700	15.8
Binghamton city -----	53 008	14.1	24 626	14.3	Tract 139 -----	2 853	15.3	1 453	15.5
Endicott village -----	13 531	12.3	6 669	13.1	Tract 140 -----	3 400	15.6	1 585	15.8
Endwell CDP -----	12 602	16.4	5 373	16.0	Tract 141 -----	3 861	16.1	1 633	15.3
Johnson City village -----	16 890	15.7	7 770	15.7	Tract 142 -----	3 229	15.5	1 395	16.0
TIOGA COUNTY					REMAINDER OF BROOME COUNTY				
Total -----	52 337	18.1	20 254	18.2	Tract 102.98 -----	5 576	11.6	2 072	11.6
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN BROOME COUNTY					Tract 119.01 -----	3 006	32.8	1 139	32.6
Tract 130 -----	4 757	16.3	1 876	16.3	Tract 119.02 -----	2 714	16.0	963	16.1
Tract 133.04 -----	5 988	12.1	2 108	12.5	Tract 119.03 -----	2 486	46.9	938	47.8
Tract 137 -----	3 131	15.7	1 565	15.8	Tract 120.01 -----	1 846	47.2	648	47.7
BINGHAMTON CITY, BROOME COUNTY					Tract 121.01 -----	4 286	15.4	1 599	16.1
Tract 1 -----	3 332	16.0	1 666	15.4	Tract 121.02 -----	4 081	16.0	1 544	16.0
Tract 2 -----	3 434	15.4	1 804	15.7	Tract 121.03 -----	3 943	17.1	1 530	16.5
Tract 3 -----	3 433	15.4	1 513	15.0	Tract 122.01 -----	2 764	15.3	1 116	16.1
Tract 4 -----	2 654	14.3	1 159	14.8	Tract 122.02 -----	4 472	15.7	1 707	16.3
Tract 5 -----	2 400	15.6	1 190	16.2	Tract 123 -----	5 590	11.3	2 068	11.7
Tract 6 -----	2 538	15.6	1 120	16.3	Tract 124 -----	2 576	28.9	1 414	27.2
Tract 7 -----	3 839	15.6	1 586	15.8	Tract 125 -----	6 440	20.7	2 643	21.9
Tract 8 -----	579	16.1	30	16.7	Tract 126 -----	6 096	12.9	2 400	12.1
Tract 9 -----	1 820	14.8	851	14.7	Tract 127.01 -----	6 265	12.2	2 350	12.1
Tract 10 -----	834	15.1	483	15.5	Tract 127.02 -----	5 006	16.3	1 809	17.1
Tract 11 -----	1 141	12.3	678	15.6	Tract 128 -----	5 486	24.6	2 081	25.9
Tract 12 -----	1 232	13.1	1 006	14.8	Tract 129 -----	995	14.4	374	15.0
Tract 13 -----	3 220	14.9	1 583	14.3	Tract 130 (pt.) -----	1 251	15.5	553	15.4
Tract 14 -----	5 219	10.8	2 561	11.0	Tract 133.01 -----	5 418	11.7	2 412	12.0
Tract 15 -----	5 060	11.4	2 205	11.7	Tract 133.03 -----	3 302	15.4	1 156	15.9
Tract 16 -----	2 818	15.2	1 225	16.6	Tract 133.04 (pt.) -----	5 797	12.0	2 038	12.5
Tract 17 -----	4 819	12.0	2 068	11.8	Tract 137 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 18 -----	4 636	15.5	1 898	15.2	Tract 143 -----	11 908	10.9	3 402	11.3
ENDICOTT VILLAGE, BROOME COUNTY					Tract 144 -----	5 547	12.4	2 148	12.3
Tract 134 -----	4 511	11.2	2 018	11.6	Tract 145 -----	3 771	15.1	1 475	15.8
Tract 135 -----	1 994	12.4	1 118	14.6	Tract 146 -----	5 507	16.4	1 951	16.0
Tract 136 -----	3 895	10.7	1 968	11.6	Tract 147.98 -----	—	—	1	—
Tract 137 (pt.) -----	3 131	15.7	1 565	15.8	TIOGA COUNTY				
ENDWELL CDP, BROOME COUNTY					Tract 201.98 -----	6 645	32.9	2 467	34.2
Tract 130 (pt.) -----	3 500	16.6	1 319	16.6	Tract 202 -----	5 310	23.8	2 041	23.8
Tract 131 -----	2 827	15.8	1 417	15.5	Tract 203 -----	7 502	13.2	2 830	12.4
Tract 132.01 -----	2 454	16.3	1 036	16.0	Tract 204 -----	9 335	12.2	3 328	12.2
Tract 132.02 -----	3 630	16.8	1 531	16.2	Tract 205 -----	4 490	16.2	1 930	15.8
Tract 133.04 (pt.) -----	191	13.1	70	12.9	Tract 206 -----	7 249	13.1	2 816	13.4
					Tract 207.01 -----	2 881	27.1	1 175	27.9
					Tract 207.02 -----	4 452	15.4	1 726	15.9
					Tract 207.03 -----	4 473	16.6	1 941	16.6
					Tract 208.97 -----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 208.98 -----	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under “CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION” in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned “0” as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau’s geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of “TIGER Extract” files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines “urban” for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, “urban” consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of “extended cities.”
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute “rural.” In the 100-percent data products, “rural” is divided into “places of less than 2,500” and “not in places.” The “not in places” category comprises “rural” outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term “other rural” is used; “other rural” is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into “rural farm” and “rural nonfarm.” “Rural farm” comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); “rural nonfarm” comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, “urban” comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as “urban under special rules.” Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, “persons in family” or “persons per family” are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder’s spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder’s family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, “Roomer, boarder, or foster child” on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a “married-couple family” with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category “Son/daughter” has been replaced by two categories, “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” and “Stepson/stepdaughter.” “Grandchild” has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Partner, roommate” have been replaced by the categories “Roomer, boarder, or foster child,” “Housemate, roommate,” and “Unmarried partner.” The 1980 nonrelative category “Paid employee” has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. “Earnings” is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.*)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jima	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units,

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
---------	--

Black Householder

121-140	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	---

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	---

Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New York

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5
Household type.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorean, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. **DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.**

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative → </div> </div> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative </div> </div>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																									

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?																		
Last name		<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																		
First name Middle initial																						
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative		b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																		
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative																						
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more																		
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)																						
a. Age b. Year of birth		H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more																		
H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?																						
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		FOR CENSUS USE																				
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">A. Total persons</th> <th style="width: 25%;">B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant</th> <th style="width: 25%;">D. Months vacant</th> <th style="width: 35%;">G. DO ID</th> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n </td> <td rowspan="2"> <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere </td> <td rowspan="2"> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more </td> <td rowspan="2"> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> C1. Vacancy status C2. Is this unit boarded up? F. Cov. </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1 </td> </tr> </table>				A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO ID	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	C1. Vacancy status C2. Is this unit boarded up? F. Cov.				<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1			
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<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1																						

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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PERSON 1		PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. _____ (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____ (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office _____ c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County _____ e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____	

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </p> <p>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m.</p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p>_____ Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>_____ Weeks</p>	<p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> Never worked <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 </p> <p>Go to 28</p>	<p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>_____ Hours</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None OR \$ _____ .00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>		

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

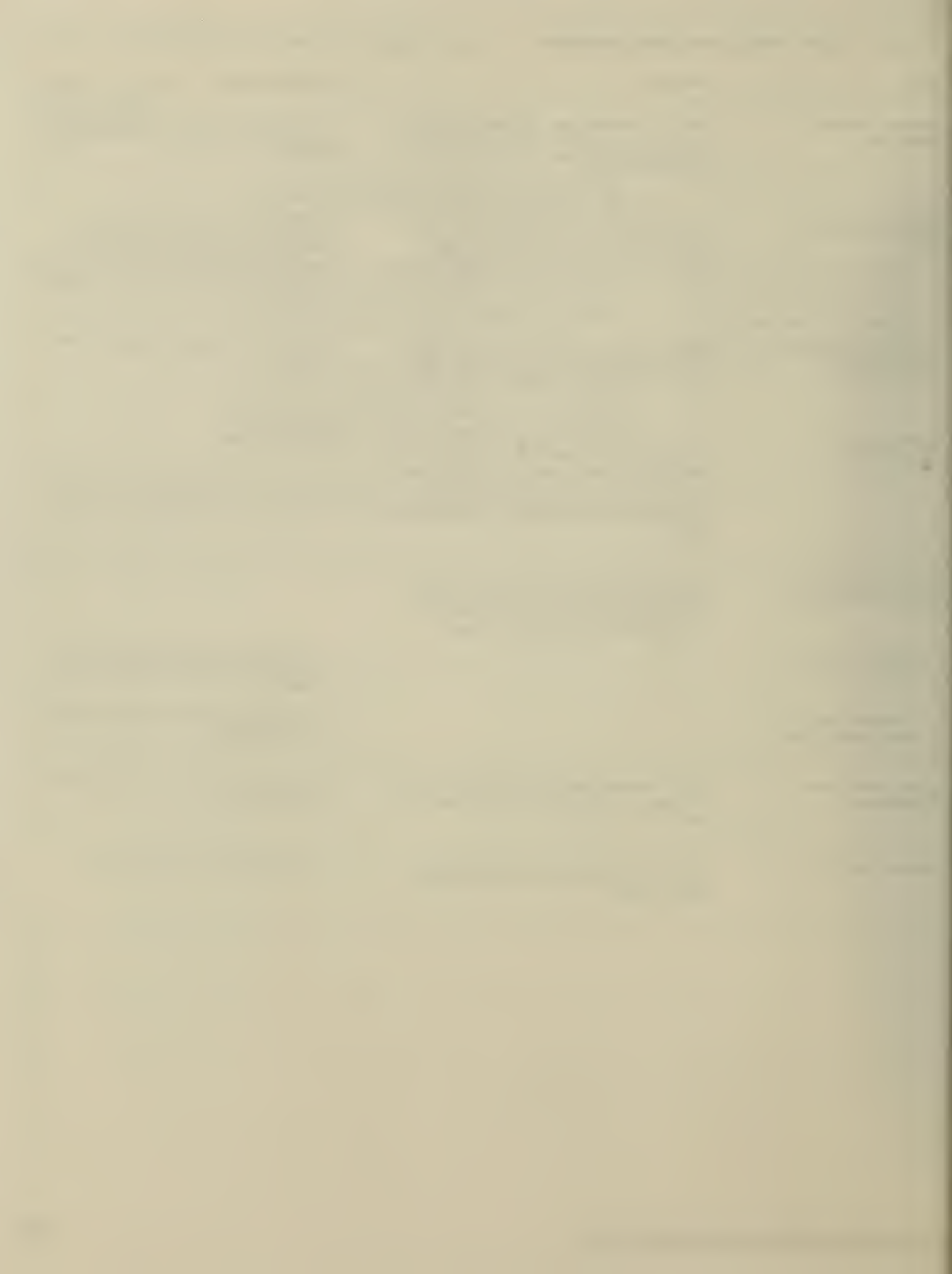
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

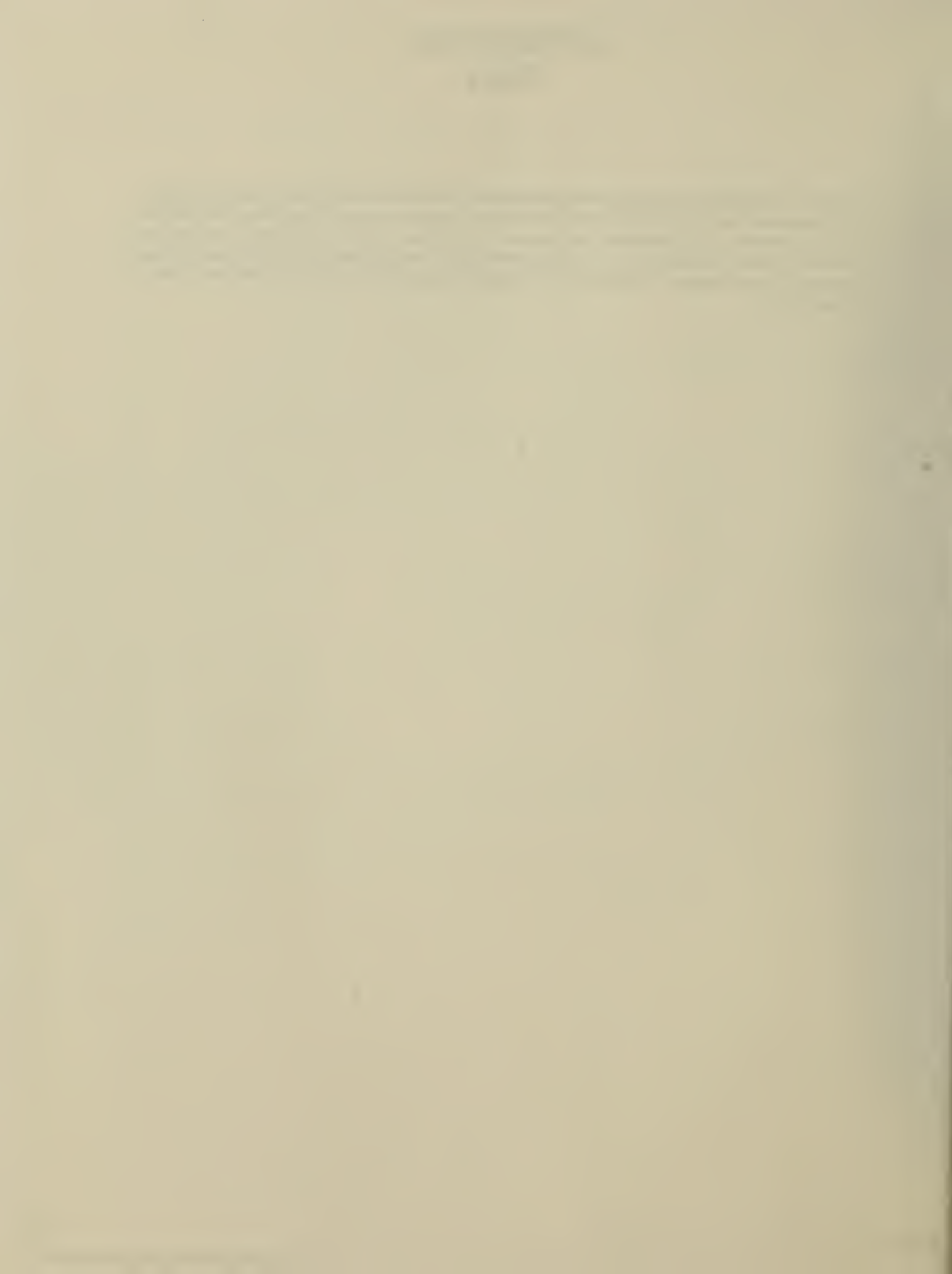
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

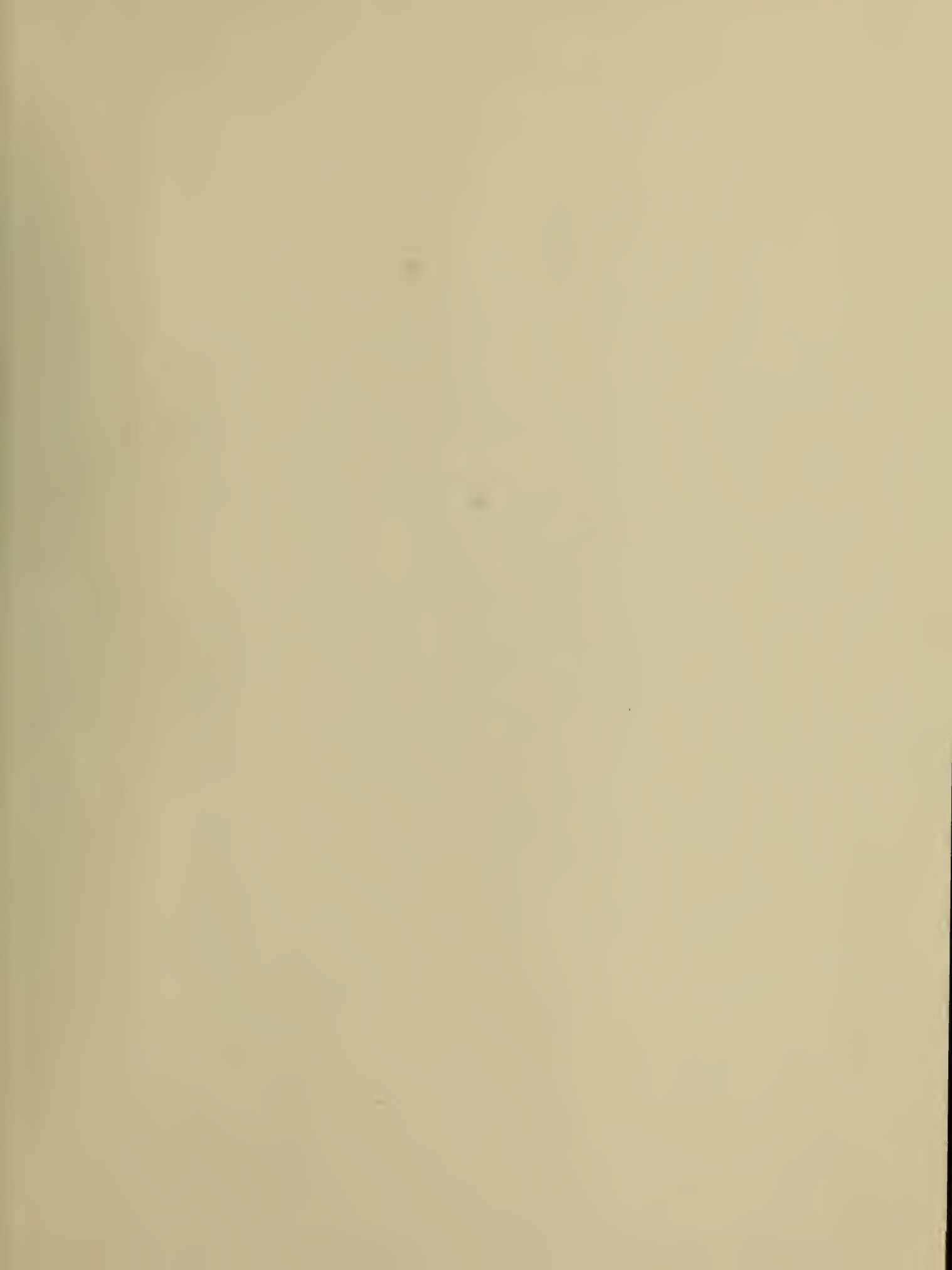
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



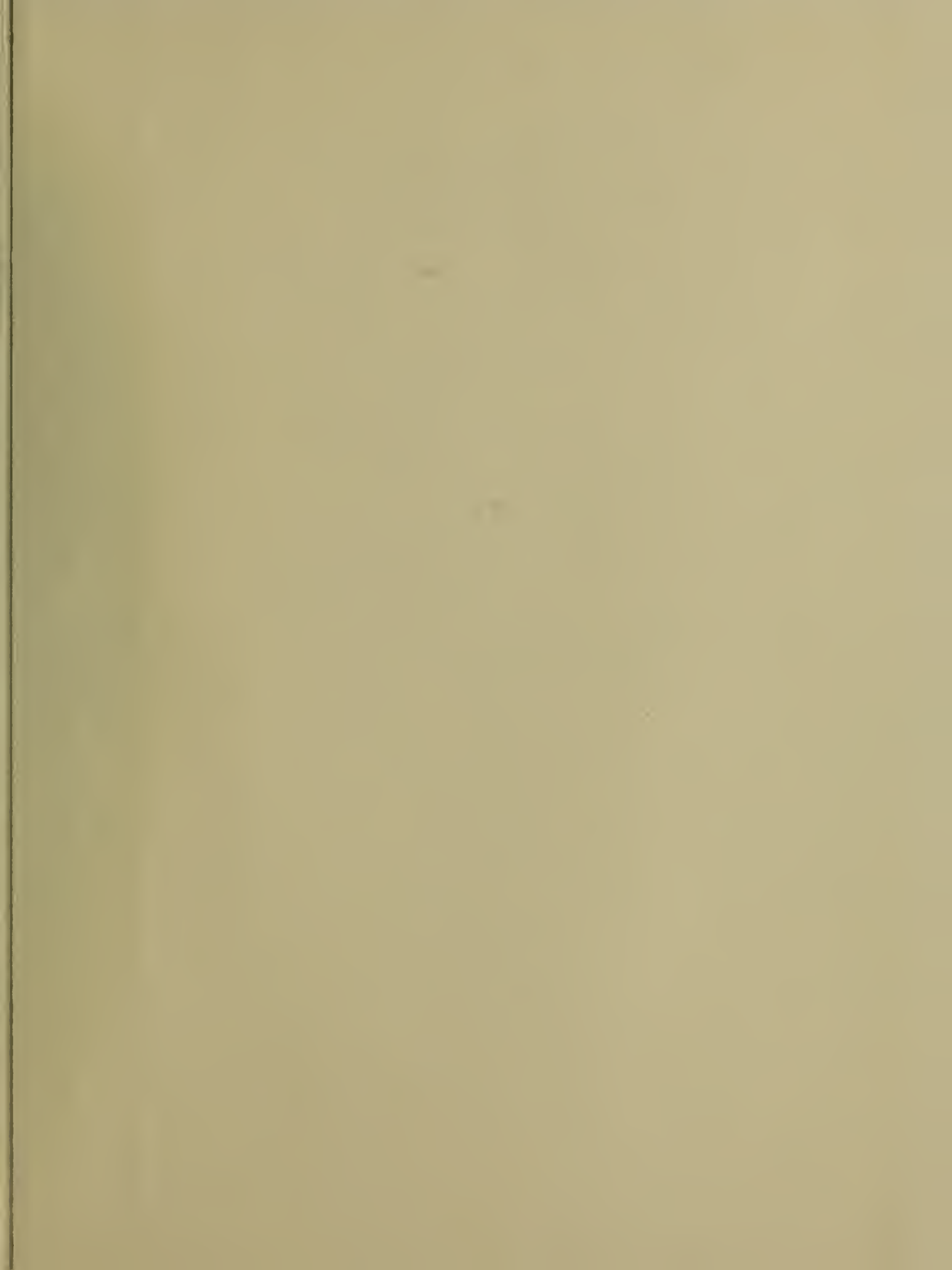


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